

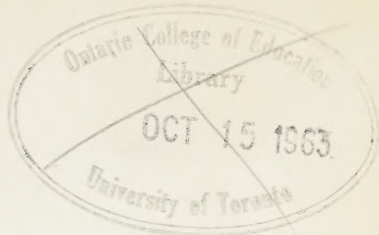
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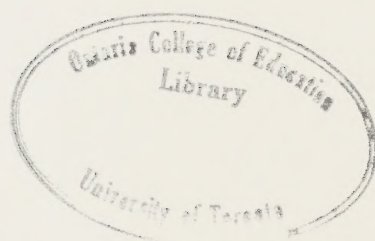
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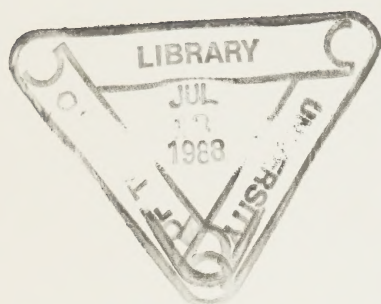
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CANADA
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1962

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

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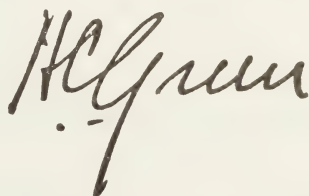
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FOREWORD

This publication is issued each year to inform the public about Canada's annual participation in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. To put the Canadian role in its proper perspective and to increase the usefulness of the publication for reference purposes in universities, schools and libraries, it has usually taken the form of a review of the activities in the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies during the current year. During the past few months, I have given some thought to ways in which the publication might be improved. Accordingly, a number of presentational changes have been made in this edition.

The general survey has been expanded to include an assessment of the main developments at the United Nations and to place them in the perspective of international affairs during the year. The ensuing chapters contain concise factual summaries of proceedings in the various United Nations organs and in the Specialized Agencies. I believe that the publication should concentrate on the actual events in the period with which it is concerned and that it should not duplicate historical and other supporting material which is available elsewhere. This year, additional factual data have been provided in the appendices in the hope that the publication will serve as a ready reference work.

I have been much heartened by the great interest and warm enthusiasm which Canadians have consistently manifested in the United Nations. In these troubled times it seems to me particularly important that every effort should be made to provide Canadians with the kind of information which will be most helpful to them in learning about the work of the United Nations and appreciating Canada's role in the organization. The strengthening of the United Nations is one of the prime objectives of Canadian foreign policy and I am firmly convinced that member states have a solemn duty to perform in ensuring that the organization preserves its capacity for maintaining peace and facilitating international understanding and co-operation in the widest possible range of human endeavour.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H.C. Green', with a stylized flourish at the end.

*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA
April 3, 1963.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	— Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	— Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CCIF	— International Telephone Consultative Committee
CCIR	— International Radio Consultative Committee
CCIT	— International Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCITT	— International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CICT	— Commission on International Commodity Trade
CID	— Committee for Industrial Development
DAC	— Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
ECAFE	— Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECA	— Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	— Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	— Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	— Economic and Social Council
EEC	— European Economic Community
EPTA	— Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance
FAO	— Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	— General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	— International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	— International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	— International Civil Aviation Organization
ICJ	— International Court of Justice
ICY	— International Co-operation Year
IDA	— International Development Association
IFC	— International Finance Corporation
ILC	— International Law Commission
ILO	— International Labour Organization
IMCO	— Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	— International Monetary Fund
ITU	— International Telecommunication Union
NGO	— Non-governmental Organization
OECD	— Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONUC	— United Nations Operation in the Congo
OPEX	— Operational and Executive Personnel
OTC	— Organization for Trade Co-operation
PCOB	— Permanent Central Opium Board
TAB	— Technical Assistance Board
TAC	— Technical Assistance Committee
UNCDF	— United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCIP	— United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCURK	— United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNEF	— United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	— United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	— United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	— United Nations Children's Fund
UNMOGIP	— United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNOGIL	— United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNREF	— United Nations Refugee Fund
UNRWA	— United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSAC	— United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
UNSCEAR	— United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNTSO	— United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UPU	— Universal Postal Union
WHO	— World Health Organization
WMO	— World Meteorological Organization

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GENERAL SURVEY

The moderately hopeful trend which had begun to appear in United Nations affairs toward the very end of 1961 continued in the early part of 1962. Having recovered from such severe shocks as the autumn outburst of fighting in the Congo, the sudden death of Dag Hammarskjöld and the strain of the prolonged Soviet assault on the Secretariat, the organization began to show signs of adjusting to the new problems of enlarged membership and the increasingly heavy burdens which resulted from the broadening scope of United Nations activity in all fields. The organization had shown remarkable resilience under the impact of sharp blows and this was attributable in the main to the determination of a large majority of the membership to preserve the United Nations as an instrument for conciliation and co-operation.

This approach was illustrated soon after the new year began, when the General Assembly met in resumed session to deal with the future of one of the few remaining territories, Ruanda-Urundi. At this session, which after a recess re-convened in June, the Assembly devised satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of power. Notwithstanding apparent risks that bloodshed and confusion might result from action taken too soon, the new states of Burundi and Rwanda gained independence in July and, at the seventeenth session, were admitted to the United Nations. In this way, the Trusteeship Agreement was honourably discharged and one more milestone was passed on the path toward sovereign freedom for all dependent people.

The success of this evolution was mainly the result of close consultation and co-operation involving the local authorities, the administering power (Belgium), and the United Nations. With United Nations assistance, not only was the transfer of power effected smoothly but the infant governments were given much-needed technical advice and help in getting on their feet. The event demonstrated the desirability of perseverance and patience on the part of all concerned in working out programmes for independence and of turning a deaf ear to the calculated criticism and impatient demands from extremists and mischief-makers.

Those events also symbolized the strong sentiment swelling in Africa and in the United Nations against further delay in bringing the colonial era to an end. Colonial issues have been considered in the United Nations almost since its inception but by 1962, with African-Asian states comprising

almost half the membership, the demand for change had become so strong and so insistent that it could not be ignored by any member state. With very few exceptions, the members were in favour of an early end to colonial rule, and the differences had to do with timing and modalities. The focus of this attention was found in the newly-constituted Special Committee of Seventeen, formed by the General Assembly at the sixteenth session to watch over the implementation of the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

During 1962, the Special Committee was heavily engaged in the discussion of situations in most of the remaining dependent territories, with a natural emphasis on those in Africa. The Committee paid a visit to that continent and ultimately produced a report for the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. At that session, the Assembly decided, among other things, to continue the Special Committee with its membership enlarged to 24. This subsidiary body of the Assembly has become the principal forum for the discussion of colonial questions and has tended to supplant other bodies, such as the Trusteeship Council and the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The consideration of colonialism to date has largely centred on traditional forms, although during the discussion the question of neo-colonialism has frequently been raised. There has been no general disposition to deal with the particular brand of imperialism practised by the Soviet Union but a number of states, including Canada, have argued that the high principles embodied in the Charter and in the Declaration of 1960 should be universal in their application. The hollowness of Soviet-bloc criticism of the Western powers has been clearly exposed and the United Nations membership has been urged to give attention at the appropriate time to the deplorable circumstances of subject people in areas under Soviet domination.

The Soviet Union's position on colonial issues was a continuation of its efforts to exploit them to the general disadvantage of the Western powers and to improve Soviet standing among the non-aligned states as well. This unrestrained use of propaganda opportunities has been a prominent feature of Soviet policy at the United Nations, which has varied only in intensity, depending on the prevailing state of East-West relations. For most of 1962, these were somewhat calmer than they had been in the two preceding years, although the sudden Cuban crisis in October raised the international temperature to one of its highest post-war peaks.

On disarmament, multilateral negotiations were resumed in March 1962 for the first time since the breakdown of the Ten-Nation Committee in 1960. After lengthy discussions in the autumn of 1961, agreement was reached at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly to establish an expanded negotiating body comprising Western and Communist states and eight non-aligned countries representing the main geographic areas. The Eighteen-Nation Com-

mittee on Disarmament began its work on March 14 and met throughout the year, with a recess during the disarmament debate at the seventeenth session of the General Assembly. (Immediately before the commencement of the negotiations, the French Government stated that it did not intend to be represented, and it has not taken part in the Geneva talks to date.) Although the Committee is not formally a subsidiary body of the United Nations, it has reported regularly to the Disarmament Commission and the General Assembly and has taken into account recommendations by the latter. The United Nations has provided conference facilities in Geneva.

The resumption of international disarmament discussions in a new negotiating body, after a long and unproductive interval, was encouraging in several respects. The work of the Committee held out better prospects of success than its predecessors, not only because of its revised composition, which permitted a broader and more representative expression of world opinion through the participation of the eight non-aligned states, but also because the major powers had agreed to a joint statement of principles which defined the goals of the disarmament programme and set down guidelines for their achievement. Procedural improvements—notably the decision that the United States and the Soviet Union would serve as permanent co-chairmen of the Committee—were also influential in facilitating orderly work in the Committee and in providing for close consultation between the two major powers on whose agreement any system of disarmament would depend.

Although the Committee did not succeed during the year in drafting final agreements on specific measures of disarmament, it was more successful than had been the case in earlier negotiations both in singling out common elements in the proposals put forward by the Western and Communist states and in isolating remaining differences. The need for a careful and detailed discussion of all the factors involved in preparing a comprehensive disarmament programme was made apparent by the early stages of the Committee's work and it was recognized by the General Assembly that the negotiations should continue until agreement was reached.

In addition to discussing a treaty on general and complete disarmament, the Committee undertook the task of assisting the three major nuclear powers to reach agreement on cessation of nuclear weapons tests, a subject which had earlier been dealt with for the most part in private meetings of the three powers. The examination of this topic, both in plenary meetings of the Committee and in a sub-committee of the nuclear powers, brought forward a range of ideas designed to resolve the differences between existing positions—notably, the important compromise proposals submitted jointly by the eight non-aligned members. Although agreement was not reached by the end of 1962, an exchange of letters between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchov, initiated late in December, brought renewed hope that an agreement could be worked out in the new year.

The device of co-chairmanship, which the Eighteen-Nation Committee employed, had been successfully applied outside the United Nations in the Geneva negotiations of 1961-62 on Laos. As regards the situation in Laos, at the beginning of 1962 it seemed far from settled but, by July, international agreements providing for a unified, independent and neutral Laos had been signed by the 14 nations attending that Geneva conference. The result was a positive step toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia, even though the situation in neighbouring South Vietnam continued to cause anxiety.

Southeast Asia was the scene of another negotiated settlement, which resulted in part from assistance rendered by the United Nations. The Netherlands and Indonesia, with the help of the United States, and the Secretary-General, reached agreement which resolved the irritating West New Guinea dispute. Since this situation had threatened to erupt into serious fighting, the outcome was welcomed with relief by most member states, which supported the establishment of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in the territory. It represented a further extension of the United Nations peace-keeping role, in that the organization assumed administrative functions. This development in West New Guinea removed a contentious issue from the United Nations agenda.

Another long-standing agenda item was dropped when France and the Algerian leaders concluded the Evian Agreements in March. For many years, the Algerian question had been a source of sharp friction within the United Nations. The negotiated settlement was a tribute to French diplomacy and not only paved the way for Algeria's admission to the United Nations but greatly improved the prospects for co-operation between the states of Western Europe and those of Africa and Asia.

In addition to Burundi, Rwanda and Algeria, the United Nations in 1962 welcomed the admission of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uganda. For Canada, the entry of these new states of the Commonwealth was a source of special satisfaction. It was also gratifying to see the continuing growth in the membership of the United Nations, though enlargement brought with it increased burdens and pressing problems for the organization.

The situation in and around Berlin continued to be a cause of anxiety but, notwithstanding unpleasant incidents along the Berlin wall, did not reach crisis proportions during 1962. No appreciable progress was made toward solution of this flashpoint of East-West tension but, in private consultations through diplomatic channels, the United States and the Soviet Union probed one another's position quietly for evidence of areas which might be usefully explored.

All these encouraging developments were sharply disturbed by a sudden intensification of tension in two widely separated areas. The situation in the Caribbean showed no signs of improvement during the spring and summer.

From time to time, complaints had been raised in the United Nations which served only further to irritate relations between Cuba and the other members of the Organization of American States. The acute crisis of October developed rapidly and placed the United States and the Soviet Union in sharp confrontation. Almost from the outset, the Security Council was seized of the dangerous situation and, during the period in which tension was at a peak, the regular work of the General Assembly was disrupted, though not suspended. Responding to a request from a number of members of the non-aligned group whose views reflected general anxiety in the United Nations, the Acting Secretary-General intervened by appealing for restraint to the parties directly concerned. In the end, the speed with which agreement was reached on the removal of Soviet offensive weapons from Cuba and the consequent resumption of direct contacts between the two great powers had a beneficial effect on the atmosphere at the United Nations. The part played by U Thant in stimulating and assisting the negotiations on which settlement was finally based enhanced the prestige of the United Nations, even though it was precluded from performing the role of supervision envisaged for it.

Before the end of the seventeenth session, United Nations members were rudely shocked by the massive attack by Communist Chinese forces on India's northern frontiers. Possibly as a consequence, there was noticeably less interest than in earlier years at the General Assembly in changing the representation of China in the United Nations and a Soviet resolution to that effect again failed to be adopted.

Although the United Nations played no part in the Sino-Indian dispute and even though its role in the Cuban crisis had been largely supplementary, these two situations of danger underlined the need for maintaining the peace-keeping machinery in effective working order. The role of the organization in the field of peace and security in recent years has been developing in new and interesting ways, but the conduct of costly peace-keeping operations, particularly that in the Congo, has produced serious strain on the resources of the United Nations, both political and material.

During 1962, most member states and the Acting Secretary-General showed a growing awareness of the need for early action to improve the situation in the Congo. In consultation with a number of interested governments, U Thant developed a plan for national reconciliation which was pursued vigorously with the Congolese political leaders. The crucial issue continued to be the re-integration of Katanga and, in view of the frail stability existing in other parts of the Congo and of the growing financial difficulty in which the United Nations found itself, it was desirable to lose no time in bringing about the reconciliation of Congolese views. It was particularly disturbing, therefore, that, just before the end of the year, new fighting erupted in Elisabethville after the Katangese gendarmerie opened fire on United Nations troops.

In his conduct of the United Nations intervention in the Congo and in the role which he performed in relation to other situations, U Thant further demonstrated his qualities of perseverance and calm judgment. Throughout the year, he had shown a marked ability to make administrative adjustments in the Secretariat which brought about a more satisfactory balance in its composition and a renewal of Secretariat confidence without impairing its essential character as an international service. As Acting Secretary-General, U Thant had displayed the courage of his convictions without incurring displeasure, particularly among the great powers. It was the view of an overwhelming number of members that he should continue in office for a regular term of five years, dating, at his own wish, from November 3, 1961. His unanimous election ensured that the organization would have the benefit of his steady hand and quiet influence for stability.

During his tenure as Acting Secretary-General and in addition to his widespread interest in pressing political problems, U Thant has sought to give new emphasis to the economic and social work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. In public statements and in a number of reports, he has stressed the need to eradicate the basic causes of war (poverty, famine and disease) and to give strong support to the programmes envisaged for the United Nations Decade of Development. The work of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the economic and social fields, which occupies a much larger proportion of the international civilian staff than any other kind of activity, goes along so quietly that it does not always receive the public attention which it deserves. Yet it is increasingly apparent that success in raising living standards in the less-developed areas and in expanding and stabilizing international economic relations may, in the long run, settle the question of war and peace.

For the less-developed nations, the maintenance of peaceful progress in future may well depend on whether they are able, soon and sufficiently, to establish for themselves viable economies and stable societies. For those nations, political independence will be meaningless unless it is accompanied by economic uplift and well-being. If the newly established governments fail to provide the desired economic and social benefit, unrest and revolt can be expected to follow, with all the opportunities which this would offer for trouble-making by outsiders. Accordingly, in a very real sense, whatever the United Nations can do to assist the governments in the less-developed areas to bring about economic and social advancement serves significantly the cause of political stability and ultimately the cause of peace.

The role of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in providing an effective framework for economic and social development is well established. Although there may be differences as regards emphasis and priorities, there is little disagreement about the importance of the various assistance programmes. It is recognized that these essential activities must be adequately

supported but it is also apparent that, if they are to be fully effective, they must be co-ordinated within the framework of the United Nations family and also co-ordinated with the various bilateral aid programmes pursued by individual governments.

The promotion of sound trading conditions is at least as important as the provision of aid. In 1962, world trade and industrial activity, which rose to new record levels, presented a somewhat mixed picture, with expansion continuing in North America and in some parts of Europe while the level of economic activity in other areas continued on a relatively high plateau or declined somewhat in relation to previous years. The continued weakness of international commodity prices through the year and other factors led to a persistence of the balance-of-payments problem for those countries in the course of economic development. The further developments in relation to the European Economic Community raised important questions for trading countries in widely scattered parts of the world.

These and other factors gave added stimulus to the United Nations consideration, both in the Economic and Social Council and in the General Assembly, of questions concerning international economic relations. One of the most important developments at the seventeenth session of the Assembly was the unanimous adoption of a resolution in favour of convening a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The exact date of the Conference was not set and will depend in part on the progress made by the Preparatory Committee, established by the Assembly, but in any event the Assembly resolution calls for the Conference to be held not later than early 1964.

In 1962, arrangements were completed for the coming into operation on January 1, 1963, of the World Food Programme, under the auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This development was of particular interest to Canada, which is a member of the Intergovernmental Committee of 20 members, because the World Food Programme stems directly from a proposal made by the Prime Minister at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly.

Partly in response to actual needs and partly as the result of pressure from the developing nations, the programmes of assistance (especially the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) offered by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies have been growing in size and scope during recent years. There has been a marked increase of activity at the regional level, placing heavier responsibility on the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations. These trends have not only created new administrative requirements and further demands on the financial resources available but they have raised problems of decentralization.

There are, in addition, the voluntary funds maintained for humanitarian purposes. The programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, and the United Nations Children's Fund are among the most important. These essential activities have to be taken into account in assessing the level and balance of financial support given by member governments.

With the existing scarcity of human and material resources for meeting the vast requirements in the less-developed areas, the need for a clear emphasis on co-ordination and economy of effort is self-evident. There is a foreseeable limit to the amount of available resources, and no region or agency can expect an unreasonably large share. Every effort should be made to ensure that these resources are exploited in a manner calculated to produce maximum benefit for the nations in need of assistance. For these reasons, the contributing countries have intensified their efforts to achieve co-ordination and to make increasingly effective use of existing institutions and programmes. For them, this approach will be just as important as raising the level of economic and technical assistance during the Decade of Development, which began to take definite shape in 1962.

The growing demands for material assistance in the less-developed areas gave added point to the consideration of the problems of financing peace-keeping operations which continued to engage the anxious attention of the organization, and especially the General Assembly, during 1962. While the proceeds from the United Nations bond issue provided temporary financial relief, the prolonged and heavy financial burden in the Congo seriously undermined the budgetary structure of the organization and its capacity to act effectively in the field of peace and security and indirectly in other areas of activity. Pursuing its policy of recent years, Canada pressed vigorously for a comprehensive consideration of these growing problems of financing. The aim continued to be to protect the principle of collective responsibility, while recognizing the special position of the developing countries with low capacity to pay. It was hoped as well to exert pressure on the wealthier countries, notably the Soviet Union and France, which had not paid their assessed share of peace-keeping costs.

To some extent, efforts in the past have been frustrated, not only by deliberate obstruction on the part of members opposed to the United Nations peace-keeping operations but because of questions raised about the legal validity of the financial assessments apportioned by the General Assembly to meet peace-keeping costs. To deal with the legal arguments, Canada and like-minded members had pressed in 1961 for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice and, at its sixteenth session, the Assembly requested the Court's opinion on whether the peace-keeping costs for UNEF and ONUC should be treated as legal expenses of the organization within the meaning of Article 17 of the Charter. Canada participated in legal proceedings before the International Court, whose majority opinion of July 20, 1962, confirmed the affirmative view. Accordingly, at the seventeenth session,

Canada and 19 co-sponsors successfully introduced a resolution whereby the General Assembly accepted the opinion of the Court. A complementary resolution called for the re-establishment of the Working Group, augmented to 21 members, to resume the examination begun in 1961 to find an acceptable method for financing peace-keeping operations.

Canada continues to serve on the Working Group (which met from January 29 to March 31, 1963), which is intended to prepare the ground for a special session of the General Assembly, scheduled to meet before June 30, 1963, for the purpose of considering the financial situation of the United Nations. By that time, at the present rate of expenditure, the organization's funds will be virtually exhausted, a fact which underlines the importance of the proceedings on financial questions. It also has a bearing on the question of continuing United Nations peace-keeping operations at their present scale, particularly in the Congo. In accepting his new appointment, U Thant emphasized the seriousness of these budgetary matters and appealed to all members to assist in reaching a solution.

This survey is intended to illustrate in broad terms the scope of United Nations activity in 1962 and the political atmosphere in which the organization was called upon to carry out its functions. It is, in a sense, a preface to the following chapters, which deal in detail with the actual activities of the various organs, agencies and subsidiary bodies. By the end of the year, the United Nations had reasserted its claim to be the only existing instrument with the capacity for international co-operation and conciliation on a world-wide scale. Even in the face of long-standing limitations and difficulties of a temporary but formidable nature, the organization had once more proved its worth as a means of assisting member states to find the path toward peaceful solutions. Nevertheless, those difficulties remain and some of them at least threaten the survival of the United Nations as an effective and dynamic international organization. The financial problems are certainly in need of urgent solution, but there are others with equally far-reaching implications. Constitutional adjustments may soon be needed to meet the demands of enlarged membership. The remaining colonial issues will not be easily resolved. The question of racial discrimination, particularly in South Africa, seems no nearer solution, despite heavy pressure from the African states for drastic though impracticable measures, including the highly contentious demand for economic and diplomatic sanctions.

On the whole, during 1962 United Nations members showed a preference for restraint, patience and the pursuit of constructive ends. As the year drew to a close, notwithstanding the uncertainties of the future, the organization found itself in a position of enhanced prestige and authority which served to increase confidence about its continuing role in international affairs.

II

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In addition to the five permanent members, the following countries held seats on the Council in 1962: Ghana, Venezuela, Chile, Ireland, Roumania and the United Arab Republic. The terms of the last four countries expired at the end of the year and, at the elections in the General Assembly in October, Brazil, Norway, Morocco and the Philippines were elected to replace them.

Cuba

In March the Council considered a Cuban complaint that the meeting of American ministers of foreign affairs at Punta del Este had adopted resolutions in violation of the United Nations Charter, and that unlawful enforcement action had subsequently been taken against Cuba without the requisite authorization of the Security Council under Article 53. The Cuban representative submitted a draft resolution requesting that the International Court of Justice, under Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court, give an advisory opinion on several specific legal questions related to the decisions taken at Punta del Este. Some members questioned the Cuban contention on the grounds that the Council, after having discussed the matter, was only empowered to take note of the decisions taken by the OAS at Punta del Este. If the Council took it upon itself to review the interpretation by the OAS of its own Charter, this would be a derogation from the autonomy which the OAS was entitled to enjoy. After the matter had been discussed, the Council rejected the draft resolution by two votes in favour to seven against, with one abstention and one delegation not participating.

Kashmir

At the request of the representative of Pakistan, the Council was convened to consider further action in the dispute concerning Kashmir. Several meetings were held between April 21 and June 22. The Pakistani representative asked that the Council consider the last report of the United Nations representative, in which he, Dr. Graham, proposed that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan should meet, under his auspices, to discuss the situation. Since that

time the President of Pakistan had met twice with the Prime Minister of India but no progress toward a solution had been achieved. The Pakistani representative went on to say that in order to reduce tension between the two countries it was necessary to make progress in the implementation of the two resolutions of the United Nations Commission for Indian and Pakistan. (One part of the two resolutions passed by the Council in 1948 and 1949 respectively called for a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmir people.) The Indian representative, in discussing the UNCIP resolutions, alleged that the situation in Kashmir had so changed that the original contract no longer existed. He also reaffirmed his delegation's contention that Kashmir was an integral part of India. Several members of the Council expressed the hope that direct negotiations between India and Pakistan would be resumed at an early date. A draft resolution to this effect, submitted by the Irish representative, received seven votes in favour to two votes against, with two abstentions. It was not adopted, owing to the negative vote of the Soviet Union.

West New Guinea (West Irian)

Under the auspices of the Acting Secretary-General, renewed efforts were made to find an acceptable solution for the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute on the question of West New Guinea. A formal agreement was signed on August 15 by the representatives of the Netherlands and Indonesia, and a joint resolution submitted by both countries was approved by the General Assembly on September 21. The agreement provides that the administration of West New Guinea be transferred to Indonesia after May 1, 1963, and that for an interim period the administration be transferred to a United Nations temporary Executive Authority established under the authority of the Acting Secretary-General. On October 1, authority over West New Guinea passed from the Netherlands to the United Nations. An Administrator, Dr. Djalal Abdoh of Iran, was appointed to take charge of the administration and a United Nations Security Force of more than 1500 men was sent to West New Guinea to maintain law and order. (Some Canadian airmen are a part of the Force, which is composed principally of Pakistanis). The agreement also stipulates that the people of West New Guinea are to have an opportunity before the end of 1969 to decide in a plebiscite whether they wish to retain or sever their ties with Indonesia.

Admission of New Members

In 1962 the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly the admission to the United Nations of the following new member states: Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda.

Secretary-General

At the sixteenth session of the Assembly, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for the remainder of the late Mr. Hammarskjöld's term of office, expiring April 10, 1963. The Charter stipulates that the Secretary-General be "appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council". Accordingly, the Security Council met on November 30 to recommend by a unanimous vote that U Thant be appointed Secretary-General for a term of office expiring on November 3, 1966. This recommendation was accepted by the Assembly by a unanimous vote taken later on the same day.

III

FIRST (POLITICAL) COMMITTEE

One of the first tasks of the General Assembly at each annual session is to elect the President, who with the Chairmen of the main Committees and the 13 Vice-Presidents forms the General (or Steering) Committee (*see* Appendix II). The Committee not only makes recommendations to the Assembly on the adoption of the agenda but also suggests the body in which the questions raised by agenda items ought to be debated in the first instance. So far as political questions are concerned, those of a more universal scope and interest are usually assigned, for initial consideration, to the First Committee, while others of more direct interest to a limited number of countries or of a more technical and detailed character are normally sent to the Special Political Committee. The recommendations of these Committees are, of course, forwarded to the General Assembly for final approval before the end of the session.

A few political questions of such exceptional moment or importance as to be of urgent concern to most member countries are dealt with exclusively in plenary meetings of the General Assembly. Among these at the seventeenth session was that of the so-called Declaration of Colonial Independence (which is reported on in Chapter IX below). Moreover, the Assembly approved the recommendations of the Security Council in respect of new members and the appointment of the Secretary-General. Other questions considered by the Assembly without reference to a committee included the following:

Chinese Representation

For the second year in succession, a substantive debate on the question of the representation of China took place in the General Assembly. A Soviet resolution calling for the removal of Nationalist Chinese representatives from all United Nations organs and their replacement by representatives of the government in Peking was defeated by a vote of 42 in favour, 56 opposed (Canada), with 12 abstentions. The vote on a similar Soviet resolution at the previous session in 1961 was 37 in favour, 48 opposed (Canada), with 19 abstentions. On both occasions, a major factor influencing delegations which refused to support the Soviet resolution was that the resolution sought to extinguish the political identity of Formosa and the right of its people to a voice in international affairs.

West New Guinea Agreement

As a result of negotiations conducted under the auspices of the Acting Secretary-General, the Netherlands and Indonesia signed an agreement on August 15, 1962, on the future of West New Guinea. After formal ratification, the two governments presented a joint draft resolution to the General Assembly in plenary session on September 21, by which the General Assembly took note of the agreement, acknowledged the role conferred on the Secretary-General in it, and authorized him to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the agreement. The resolution [1572(XVII)] was adopted the same day by 89 votes in favour, (including Canada), to none against, with 14 abstentions.

The Dutch-Indonesian agreement called for the United Nations to establish a Temporary Executive Authority and a Security Force to administer the territory and to maintain law and order during a transitional period leading to full Indonesian control on May 1, 1963. In response to a request from the Secretary-General, Canada provided a senior RCAF officer and two "Otter" aircraft with air and ground crews to assist the Security Force.

Year of International Co-operation

Following on the proposal advanced by Prime Minister Nehru of India at the previous session, the General Assembly unanimously approved a resolution, co-sponsored by Canada, requesting the President to nominate a Preparatory Committee responsible for considering the desirability of designating 1962 as "International Co-operation Year". It was expected that the Committee (the composition of which is given in Appendix V) would meet early in the new year to begin making plans for special efforts and projects to mark the proposed year on the coincident twentieth anniversary of the United Nations.

Working Methods of the Assembly

In the past few years, there has been a growing realization that the rapid increase in membership had begun to strain the procedures and working methods adopted in the General Assembly. Canadian and other spokesmen have repeatedly pointed to the need for some streamlining in the conference procedures in order to facilitate the handling of complex and important questions at the annual sessions. With this in mind, the General Assembly referred the item on "improvement on the methods of work of the General Assembly" to an Ad Hoc Committee comprising the President, the 13 Vice-Presidents of the seventeenth session and the three past Presidents attending that session, namely the delegates of Mexico, Peru and Ireland. In view of the initiative taken by another former President, Mr. Mongi Slim of Tunisia, in

respect of improving procedures, the delegate of Tunisia was also included. The Ad Hoc Committee reported provisionally before the end of the session and was asked to provide a further report to the eighteenth session when the item would be on the agenda for full discussion.

At the seventeenth session, six items were allocated for preliminary discussion in the First Committee. Of these, four related directly to disarmament and the cessation of nuclear weapons tests, one to the question of Korea and the last to peaceful uses of outer space.

The Banning of Nuclear Weapons Tests

After lengthy debate in the First Committee, the Assembly adopted two resolutions. One, a British-United States resolution [1762B(XVII)], was approved by a vote of 50 in favour (Canada) to 12 against, with 42 abstentions. It urged the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to seek the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in all environments for all time guaranteed by effective and prompt international verification; it also requested the negotiating powers to agree on an early date on which such a treaty should enter into force.

The other resolution [1762A(XVII)], on which 25 countries abstained but which none opposed, was sponsored by 37 countries. It contained a series of amendments put forward by Canada and asked that all nuclear tests cease immediately and in any case not later than January 1, 1963. In addition, this resolution: urged the nuclear powers to reach agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests by January 1, 1963; endorsed the eight neutral nations' memorandum of April 16, 1962; recommended that, if agreement were not reached by January 1, an immediate agreement to stop tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water should be concluded, accompanied by an interim arrangement suspending all underground tests with provisions for verification by an international scientific commission; and requested the ENDC to report to the General Assembly by December 10 on the results achieved.

The Question of General and Complete Disarmament—Report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

Under this item the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly [1767(XVII)] fully reflected Canadian views and reaffirmed the need to reach agreement at the earliest possible date on general disarmament with effective controls. It called on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee to resume negotiations to this end and to report to the General Assembly periodically and in any case not later than the second week in April 1963. In addition, the resolution recommended that urgent attention be

given to various collateral measures intended to decrease tension and to facilitate general and complete disarmament.

The General Assembly also accepted the First Committee's recommendation to postpone to the next session further discussion of a resolution advanced by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador proposing, in effect, that the area of Latin America be considered a deneutralized zone.

Condemnation of Propaganda in Favour of Preventive War

The Committee agreed not to debate this question, but to recommend to the General Assembly that it be referred to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee.

Conference on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons

On the basis of a report prepared by the Secretary-General on the question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, the General Assembly formally adopted Resolution 1801 (XVII), requesting the Secretary-General to consult further with member states and to submit a further report to the next session of the Assembly. Although there was no opposition to this decision, Canada joined 29 other countries in abstaining since it continued to hold the view that binding and controlled agreements on nuclear disarmament remained the most effective way of dealing with the nuclear threat.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

In considering the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, of which Canada is a member, the General Assembly sought to consolidate the modest progress achieved by the Committee during 1962 and to prevent the exacerbation of controversial issues which might render further progress more difficult. When the United States and the Soviet Union had reached agreement, the First Committee was able to recommend adoption of Resolution 1801 (XVII), co-sponsored by Canada, which noted the progress made by the Outer Space Committee, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Telecommunication Union in elaborating programmes designed to increase international scientific and technological co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. While it was noted with regret that neither the Outer Space Committee nor its Legal Sub-Committee had been able to reach agreement in regard to important legal questions, an appeal was made to all member states to co-operate in the further

development of the law of outer space. The resolution also endorsed the basic principles suggested by the Outer Space Committee for the operation, under United Nations sponsorship, of a sounding-rocket launching-base on the geomagnetic equator. The resolution was unanimously approved by the General Assembly.

Question of Korea

On December 18, the First Committee recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a resolution continuing the work of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) and calling upon North Korea to accept the United Nations objective of a unified, independent and democratic Korea. The General Assembly in plenary session adopted this resolution [1855 (XVII)] on December 19 by 63 votes in favour, including Canada, to 11 against, with 26 abstentions. The Soviet Union decided not to press to a vote a draft resolution of its own on the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

IV

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

As explained in the previous chapter, political items not dealt with exclusively in plenary meetings are assigned either to the First Committee or to the Special Political Committee.

The Question of Apartheid

At the seventeenth session the question of *apartheid* was combined in a single item with that of the treatment of Indo-Pakistani peoples in South Africa. A single resolution, submitted by some 36 African and Asian countries, called for economic and other sanctions against South Africa, and for the expulsion of that country from the United Nations, if it did not comply with United Nations resolutions calling upon it to abandon its *apartheid* policies. While almost all delegations condemned *apartheid*, they were not agreed as to the best means of bringing pressure to bear on South Africa to change its policies. Requests for separate votes on parts of the resolution were, however, defeated both in committee and in plenary, so that many delegations were unable effectively to reflect in their vote their exact views on the several parts of the proposal. In the end, the resolution [1761 (XVII)] was approved by the General Assembly by a vote of 67 in favour, 16 against (including Canada), with 23 abstentions.

The Canadian Delegation opposed the resolution because of grave doubts about the appropriateness of the use of sanctions by the United Nations in a situation not involving external aggression or a question of peace or war, or that, if applied, they would be effective in causing South Africa to change its policies. Canada also opposed the suggestion of expulsion because the United Nations and its individual members would have more opportunity to influence South Africa while it remained in the organization and because of the importance of maintaining the comprehensive nature of the United Nations as a world forum.

Effects of Atomic Radiation

Consistent with its strong stand during previous sessions, Canada initiated a resolution which in first part commended the United Nations

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation on its second comprehensive report and requested it to continue its studies and to report further to the Assembly at its eighteenth session. The second part of the resolution expressed appreciation to the Scientific Committee, the WMO and the IAEA for the progress they had made in implementing last year's resolution [1629] with regard to the development of the draft plan for world-wide measurement of atmospheric radiation. This part also emphasized the continuing need to employ the scientific resources of the United Nations to find out quickly as much as possible about the effects of such radiation and urged the WMO to complete its consultations, and, if practicable, to implement the plan as early as possible. The resolution [1764 (XVII)], co-sponsored by 44 countries from all regions of the world, was adopted by a vote of 85 in favour, none against and 11 abstentions.

The Scientific Committee was expected to examine the draft plan for measuring levels of atmospheric radioactivity at its meeting in January 1964. The World Meteorological Organization, in the light of the comments made by that Committee, will consider the plan again at its annual conference in June with a view to early implementation of the proposed scheme.

Question of Boundaries Between Venezuela and the Territory of British Guiana

This item was placed on the agenda by Venezuela. It was based on Venezuela's claim that a boundary award made in 1899 by an arbitral tribunal had not taken fully into account Venezuela's legitimate rights in tracing the boundary between Venezuela and the territory of British Guiana. Venezuela sought United Nations recognition of its allegation that the boundary award was not valid, rather than a substantive judgement on a boundary dispute. Britain, which remains responsible for the administration of British Guiana, opposed the validity of the Venezuelan claim, on the grounds that the matter was settled finally by the award of 1899, which had followed an arbitration treaty freely entered into by Venezuela and Britain.

No draft resolution was submitted to the Committee. After a short debate the item was disposed of by means of a statement from the Committee Chairman describing an agreement reached among the parties concerned to proceed through diplomatic discussions to try to resolve their differences.

Question of Oman

The Arab countries again submitted their claim that the Imamate of Oman was an independent state against which the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, with British support, has been carrying on "armed aggression". Britain stated again that the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman was an independent

sovereign state, that the Omani revolt had been staged by a dissident political group within that state. It also contended that conditions in the country had long since been restored to normal, and that there were no permanent British bases or forces there.

The Arab states presented a draft resolution asserting "the right of the people of Oman to self-determination and independence", calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Oman, and inviting the parties to settle their differences peacefully "with a view to restoring normal conditions there". The resolution secured a simple majority in Committee but failed in plenary, where, as an important question, it required a two-thirds majority.

Canada voted against the resolution because it was unconvinced by arguments that Oman was a separate state from the Sultanate and could not agree with the Arab contention that the question should be regarded as a colonial one.

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees

Besides considering the Commissioner-General's annual report, the United Nations had to decide whether it would renew UNRWA's mandate, which would otherwise expire by June 1963.

A long and contentious debate ensued, during which more than 60 delegations made statements. Two draft resolutions were placed before the Committee. One resolution, sponsored chiefly by African and Latin American delegations, supported the Israeli call for direct negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. The other, sponsored by four Moslem states, sought the appointment of a United Nations custodian for Palestinian refugee property in Israel. Neither resolution was pressed to a vote.

A third draft resolution was introduced by the United States to enable the Palestine Conciliation Commission to continue its efforts to make progress toward a solution of the refugee problem and to provide for a two-year extension of the mandate of UNRWA. This proposal [Resolution 1856 (XVII)] was unanimously approved by the Assembly, with only two countries abstaining.

Question of Hungary

When the Soviet veto power blocked Security Council action following the outbreak of the Hungarian uprising on October 23, 1956, the General Assembly met on November 4 in emergency session, called on the Soviet Union to desist from its armed attack on the people of Hungary, and requested the Secretary-General to investigate the situation and report back. In the face of Soviet intransigence and the continued refusal of the new

government in Hungary to permit entry of United Nations observers, the Assembly recommended on December 13, 1956, that the Secretary-General "take any initiative he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem".

Since 1957 the General Assembly has given a mandate to successive special representatives to examine the situation and to report periodically to the Assembly. At the seventeenth session the item was allocated for the first time to the Special Political Committee. The brief debate was preceded by a statement from the current United Nations representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, whose fourth report was before the Committee.

The United States introduced a draft resolution reaffirming the objectives of previous resolutions. It noted the Assembly's continued concern that neither the Soviet Union nor Hungary "had given to the United Nations representative on Hungary the co-operation necessary for the full discharge of his responsibilities". "In the circumstances" it provided for the termination of his mandate, and requested, instead, that the Secretary-General "take any initiative that he deems helpful".

The Assembly approved this Resolution [1857 (XVII)] by 50 votes in favour to 13 against, with 43 abstentions. Canada supported it, as it had supported all previous resolutions, as the best practicable method of expressing the continuing concern of the United Nations for the plight of the Hungarian people.

V

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies are the principal groups through which the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. The Council is composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, a third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year [*see* Appendix II]. Canada was one of the first members of the Council and served on it from 1946 to 1948, from 1950 to 1952 and from 1956 to 1958.

The Economic and Social Council reports annually on its work to the General Assembly. Reporting to the Economic and Social Council are seven Functional Commissions and one Sub-Commission (Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Human Rights Commission.

As well as initiating programmes, the Council co-ordinates the economic and social and relief programmes carried out by the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and by related agencies. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing Committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The United Nations Special Fund, which provides assistance for relatively large projects beyond the scope of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (EPTA and the regular programmes) also reports to the ECOSOC. In addition, four Regional Economic Commissions, for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa, provide forums for exchange of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. ECOSOC receives yearly reports from the Functional Commissions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). [The Functional Commissions are discussed later on in this chapter, UNICEF in Chapter VI, UNRWA in Chapter IV and the UNHCR in Chapter VIII.]

1962 Meeting of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held its thirty-third and thirty-fourth meetings in 1962. The thirty-third meeting was held at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 3 to April 18 and the thirty-fourth session was held in Geneva from July 3 to August 3. Canada, which is not at present a member of the Council, sent observers to both meetings.

Probably the most important step undertaken at the thirty-third session of the Council was the approval of plans for a \$100-million World Food Programme, to be carried out jointly by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The Programme is designed to provide aid for meeting emergency food needs and emergencies inherent in chronic malnutrition, assisting in the feeding of school and pre-school children, and using food as an aid to social and economic development. Canada has pledged \$5 million (U.S.) in cash and kind for the experimental three-year programme which commenced operations January 1, 1963. Canada is one of the 20 members of the governing body of the Programme.

The Council also asked that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water-resources field be drawn up by the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, with the co-operation of other organs concerned, within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade.

Final actions taken by the Council at this meeting were the elections to the Functional Commissions, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Committee and the Executive Board of UNICEF.

At its thirty-fourth session the Council discussed proposals for intensifying international action to meet the goals of the United Nations Decade of Development. In 1961 the General Assembly proclaimed the decade of the Sixties as the United Nations Development Decade, with the basic objective of making it possible for the national incomes of less-developed countries to achieve by 1970 a 5 percent annual rate of increase. At the conclusion of the debate the Council adopted unanimously a 14-power resolution which called on United Nations members in the first years of the Decade to give particular attention to the following matters: industrial development; improved access to world markets for developing countries; stabilization of commodity prices; avoidance of trade restrictions; an increased value of development capital; the development of human resources through adequate programmes of education and training, public-health administration and housing; and exploration and exploitation of natural resources. In a related resolution, the Council established an 11-member Special Committee on Co-ordination, which will co-ordinate the United Nations activities being carried out as part of the Decade of Development.

Also in the context of the Development Decade, the Council unanimously decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

It was decided to hold a preparatory meeting in the spring of 1963 to consider the agenda and documentation for the Conference "with particular reference to the problems of the developing countries". The preparatory group will report to the Council's thirty-sixth session in mid-1963 [*see also* section on Second Committee]. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to review the activities of various international organizations concerned with commodity trade and other trade problems of particular importance to the developing countries, and to seek ways of stabilizing the prices of primary commodities at remunerative levels.

Another item of considerable interest dealt with by the Council concerned the economic consequences of disarmament. The Council urged those member governments involved in or affected by military programmes to devote further attention to these questions with a view to developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament. The Council also urged further United Nations studies. Finally, it called for wide distribution of the report on this subject prepared by a group of ten economists at the request of the Secretary-General.

The Council considered other problems relating to economic and social development, including a proposed statute for a capital development fund, methods for financing petroleum exploration, land reform and rural development. Finally, at its resumed thirty-fourth session, held at United Nations headquarters in New York in December, the Council considered elections and nominations to subsidiary bodies and discussed its programme of work in 1963.

The Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Six of the seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC held meetings in 1962. Their activities are discussed in the following sections. The Population Commission, which meets every two years, did not hold a meeting in 1962. During 1962 Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission.

Status of Women Commission

The Commission, which met at United Nations headquarters in New York from March 19 to April 6, considered resolutions on the status of women in private law and inheritance laws, on United Nations assistance for the advancement of women in the developing countries and on plans for annual regional seminars on the status of women. The Commission unanimously approved a joint five-nation resolution requesting ECOSOC to recommend that the governments of member states take all possible measures to ensure equality of inheritance rights of men and women. On the question

of the status of women in private law, the Commission unanimously approved a United Nations draft requesting the Secretary-General to prepare and arrange for early publication of a new edition of the monograph "Legal Status of Married Women", on the basis of information from the recent seminars on the Status of Women in Family Law and other documentaries.

Human Rights Commission

Among the main topics considered by the Commission on Human Rights, which met at Geneva from March 19 to April 14, were the documents and reports of the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Draft Principles on Freedom and Non-Discrimination on the Matter of Religious Rights and Practices and the report on the recent session of the Sub-Commission. The Commission also considered a study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile, and the annual report "Freedom of Information".

This was the first session of the Commission on Human Rights since its membership was increased from 18 to 21 members. Canada, which had not previously been a member of the Commission on Human Rights, has now been elected for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963; and Miss Margaret Aitken has been named Canadian representative.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The seventeenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs met in Geneva from May 14 to June 1, 1962. The Commission reviewed the situation in illicit traffic in narcotics, which had reached a dangerously high level in some regions. The Commission was told that to some extent this situation had been brought about by the enormous growth in trade and communication in recent years which provided increased opportunities for traffickers. The Commission's consideration of this situation and the discussion of the control measures which might be taken to combat it formed the most urgent part of its work. The Commission also adopted a resolution urging countries to ratify the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, an international treaty which seeks to control the production and distribution of opium and other drugs. The 21-member Commission elected R. E. Curran of Canada, Legal Adviser in the Department of National Health and Welfare, as rapporteur.

Social Commission

At its fourteenth session, held in New York from April 30 to May 11, the Social Commission took additional steps to strengthen and stimulate social activities in the work of the United Nations and to encourage national action to develop human resources. As a result of decisions taken by ECOSOC in 1961, the membership of the Commission has been increased from 18 to 21 and now meets annually.

The emphasis of the session, as in 1961, was on balanced economic and social development considered against the background of the United Nations Development Decade. Widespread acceptance and application of this idea are essential, in the Commission's opinion, in order to achieve a dynamic national growth and prosperity. Recommendations embodying this principle were forwarded by the Commission to ECOSOC, with others calling for action in such fields as urban development and social services. The Commission, acting on the recommendations of a special committee which had investigated the problems of housing throughout the world, recommended that another committee be set up to deal with the problem of housing in under-developed countries.

Canada was represented on the Social Commission by Dr. Joseph W. Willard, Deputy Minister of Welfare, who was elected Chairman of the session.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission, which meets every two years, held its twelfth session at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 24 to May 10. The Commission prepared for the next two-year period a substantial body of work on a wide variety of topics. High priority in the programme was given to:

- (a) A special study of the statistical requirements for the planning of economic and social developments in less-advanced countries;
- (b) a statistical investigation of the uses to be made of the material collected under the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics and of various conclusions which could be drawn from these data and used to show the relationship between the elements of industrial output and input;
- (c) an examination designed to improve the concepts and techniques employed in deriving statistics of building and construction.

The session also considered such topics as the classification of government accounts, balance of payments and tourist statistics, the statistics of financial accounts of enterprises, the integrated accounts of income and financial statistics and, in the demographic field, the uses of continuous population registers.

Canada was represented on the Statistical Commission by Walter E. Duffett, Dominion Statistician, with S. A. Goldberg, Assistant Dominion Statistician, as alternate.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Commission on International Commodity Trade held two sessions at FAO headquarters in Rome between May 14 and May 23. The first of

these, a joint session with the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems, considered a number of matters of common interest including the production and demand for primary commodities, national marketing boards and price-stabilization funds, and the application of arrangements for compensatory financing to individual commodities. The regular tenth session of the CICT, which opened on May 15 immediately following the joint meeting with the FAO/CCP, examined recent developments in international trade in primary commodities but was largely devoted to discussion of compensatory financing arrangements and other measures to offset short-term fluctuations in the export earnings of primary-producing countries. After extended discussion of various proposals in this field, the Commission set up a technical working group to examine the problems and various proposed solutions in greater detail and report to the Economic and Social Council early in 1963.

Canada was not a member of CICT in 1962.

Regional Economic Commissions

There are four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations—for Latin America (ECLA), for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), for Africa (ECA), and for Europe (ECE). Canada is a member of ECLA and participated in ECLA's Committee of the Whole, which met at Santiago, Chile, from February 14 to 16, 1962. The main item on the agenda was the establishment of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, which will assist Latin American governments and train officials to execute and formulate national development plans.

Canada was represented by observers at the 1962 sessions of ECAFE, ECA and ECE. The ECAFE session took place in Tokyo from March 9 to 19, 1962, and, *inter alia*, adopted a resolution establishing an Institute for Economic Development for Asia for the purpose of training Asian personnel in development planning. The Commission also devoted considerable attention to the increased scope for regional co-operation in such joint efforts as the Mekong River project and the Asian Highway network.

The fourth session of ECA, which was held in Addis Ababa between February 10 and March 2, 1962, considered plans to establish an Institute for Economic Development for Africa. It also discussed the possibility of establishing an African Development Bank, and set up a committee of experts to report to a conference of finance ministers on this subject.

The ECE held its seventeenth annual session in Geneva from April 24 to May 10. In addition to discussing current economic developments in Eastern and Western Europe, the session also dealt with the United Nations report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament and the question of assistance to less-developed countries.

VI

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IAEA AND UNICEF

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The Specialized Agencies have been among the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all envisaged by the Charter. There are 13 such Agencies now in existence. In addition, an autonomous international organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, was established under the aegis of the United Nations in 1957, to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world.

The activities of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are also dealt with in this chapter. Originally created by the General Assembly in 1946 to assist children of war-devastated countries and to raise the general level of child health, the Fund now works closely with Specialized Agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, in the field of permanent child health and welfare services.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Specialized Agencies is promoted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination established by the Economic and Social Council. The Committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies and the Director-General of the IAEA. It considers not only administrative questions common to the Specialized Agencies but planned projects on problems of special urgency to be undertaken jointly by several Agencies.

International Labour Organization

In 1962 nearly all ILO activities continued to expand. Membership increased from 101 to 105, with the admission of Tanganyika, Rwanda, Algeria and Jamaica. The net budget, which had gone from \$9,857,110 in 1961 to \$11,115,438 in 1962, was again increased by the International Labour Conference in June to the level of \$14,006,834 for 1963. Ratifica-

tion of ILO conventions by member states increased during the year to a total of 2,696. Nearly half the 1962 ratifications were from newly independent states and reconfirmed the obligations deemed to have applied to them when they were colonies.

Out of about 20 ILO meetings in 1962, the most important were the forty-sixth session of the General Conference, three sessions of the Governing Body, the Fifth Asian Regional Conference, the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and industrial committee sessions in the chemical, printing and metal trades.¹

The forty-sixth International Labour Conference adopted two new conventions, one on equality of treatment of nationals and non-nationals in social security, and the other on basic aims and standards of social policy. Two new recommendations, on reduction of hours of work and on vocational training, were also approved. In addition, the Conference had a worthwhile debate on the Director-General's report, which centred on the subject of older people in work and retirement. Of ten resolutions adopted outside the scope of the agenda items, one of the most important was introduced by the Government of Canada; it concerned the strengthening of labour research both nationally and internationally, and was adopted unanimously by the Conference.

Another achievement in 1962 was the inauguration of the first course of the International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva, at which participants from 28 countries studied "the question of labour force and its employment". During the year proposals were introduced in the Governing Body to establish an international advanced vocational-training centre under ILO auspices at Turin, Italy. These proposals are still under study. The ILO is also assisting in the establishment of several information and documentation centres in such fields as occupational health, safety and vocational training.

The major sector of development in ILO activities continued to be its technical-assistance programmes, which were of unprecedented range and complexity and accounted for more than half the Organization's activities. Technical aid was provided under four programmes: (1) The United Nations Special Fund, which, by the end of 1962, had assigned to ILO 35 projects exceeding \$27 million to be spent in from three to five years. Of these, 20 projects were already in operation and annual expenditures in 1962 under this Fund were \$4,550,000. (2) The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance provided for 1962 expenditures by the ILO of about \$5 million. These related in the main to manpower training, but also covered assistance in productivity and management development, as well as in co-operation in small industries, social security and labour administration. (3) The ILO regular budget in 1962 provided \$655,000 to cover projects

¹ Further details of particular meetings can be found in the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly by the Department of Labour.

in labour and social assistance, workers' education, management development and rural development. (4) Other small projects were financed from funds in trust.

World Health Organization

The strengthening of national health administrations accounted for a major part of the work of the World Health Organization during 1962. In the case of the Congo (Leopoldville) in particular, WHO continued to assist the Government by providing advice, teaching staff at the medical faculty and for the training of assistants, some fellowships, and a larger number of operational staff working throughout the country.

Elsewhere, WHO carried on its campaign against virus, parasitic and other communicable diseases. By the year's end, operations to eradicate malaria were in progress in over 60 countries. In at least ten of these (mostly from the Caribbean, as well as the more densely populated areas of India and South America), the anti-malaria campaign had reached the consolidation stage. Yellow fever was not reported in any city or town adjacent to a port or an airport in 1962. On the other hand, progress in the global effort to eradicate smallpox remained slow, particularly in the endemic areas of Africa and Asia.

The WHO also continued to assist and advise governments in programmes of public, mental, maternal and child health, nutrition and sanitation, expanded its programme in medical research and encouraged investigations in many fields, including cancer, heart diseases, immunology and radiation health.

Membership in WHO increased to 117 in 1962 with the admission of Algeria, Burundi, Jamaica, Mongolia, Rwanda, Tanganyika, Uganda and Western Samoa.

Canada was elected to the Executive Board of WHO at the fifteenth World Health Assembly, which was held in Geneva in May. The Assembly then adopted a budget of nearly \$30 million for 1963, an increase of some \$4 million over that of 1962. In its technical discussions, the Assembly focussed its attention on the need to plan mental-health programmes within the framework of public-health activities.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The twelfth session of the General Conference of UNESCO met in Paris from November 9 to December 12, 1962. It marked the admission of several new states, bringing the total membership in the organization to 113 at the conclusion of the Conference. In recognition of increased membership, the constitution was amended so that the Executive Board could be enlarged from 24 to 30 members. A new Director-General, Mr. René Maheu of France,

was elected for a six-year term. Approval was given to expanding the headquarters in Paris by construction of additional offices underground in order to preserve the appearance of UNESCO's site. The Conference approved an increase in the regular two-year budget from \$32.5 million to \$39 million. It also planned the expenditure of increased allocations amounting to approximately \$12 million from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In addition, UNESCO will serve as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Special Fund projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, which are expected to amount to approximately \$20 million during 1963 and 1964.

In discussions on UNESCO's programme, emphasis was placed on education, particularly in the light of the educational needs of developing countries. The rational development of school education was considered and the decision to establish an international institute for educational planning was significant in this respect. UNESCO accepted the task of preparing a world literacy campaign as a major contribution to the United Nations Development Decade. Notwithstanding intense preoccupation with education, other areas of UNESCO's programme received critical scrutiny. In the natural sciences, the newest activity is the preparation of an International Hydrologic Decade, scheduled to begin in 1965. A continuing programme in the social sciences was endorsed. In the cultural field, the Conference underlined the role of cultural activities in achieving universal humanism. One of the concerns of the session was the problem of preserving the rock temples of Nubia. The programme in the field of mass communications includes a number of projects designed to help developing countries to improve their newspapers, press agencies, and radio and film services.

Before the Conference closed, Canada was elected to the 15-member Legal Committee, which is responsible for constitutional matters and legal questions.

Food and Agriculture Organization

A further expansion of FAO's activities in promoting agricultural development and improved levels of nutrition was witnessed in 1962. The major event of the year was the launching, in conjunction with the United Nations, of the World Food Programme, to come into operation on January 1, 1963. The Programme, which stems from a Canadian initiative at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, is designed to make supplies of food available to meet emergency situations and to use food to promote economic development. A pledging conference was held in New York on September 5 and 40 countries have now pledged cash, commodities and services to the amount of approximately \$90 million (U.S.); Canada's contribution is \$5 million (U.S.), one-third in the form of cash and the remainder in acceptable

commodities. The year also saw the further development of FAO's Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a five-year programme launched in 1960 and designed to operate at the non-governmental level to mobilize world resources to end malnutrition through improved international distribution of food and increased production in food-deficient countries. A Canadian national committee comprising representatives of some 50 private organizations is promoting the objectives of the Campaign in Canada.

Among the many activities undertaken by FAO during the year was a Joint Conference on Food Standards in Geneva, held jointly with the WHO in October, designed to unify and improve standards of food classification throughout the world. The Conference established a Codex Alimentarius Commission, which is continuing the work of establishing a uniform code of food standards. A Conference on Pesticides met at headquarters in Rome, November 12 to 16, to study the most effective use of pesticides and to consider possible hazards to human and animal life. In addition to these special programmes, FAO continued its general programme of work in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, land and water use and crop improvement and protection. The budget of the organization in 1962 amounted to \$15 million (U.S.).

FAO also continued its work on commodity problems and price stabilization. The Committee on Commodity Problems met in Rome in May and held a joint session with the Commission on International Commodity Trade, which reviewed international commodity arrangements, surplus disposal, agricultural price stabilization and support policies. The CCP also examined international commodity policies and reviewed its projections of demand and supply for leading commodities, which are of great importance in the framing of national policies. Finally, there were meetings of the FAO Group on Grains and the Cocoa Study Group, the latter concerned with preparation of a draft commodity agreement on cocoa.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization began work in 1962 on problems which might arise with the introduction of supersonic airlines on the world's air routes during the next ten years. The Assembly's meeting in Rome adopted preliminary measures to ensure that, when and if faster-than-sound aircraft are developed and put into service, this would be done in a way that would not be detrimental either to the public or to international civil aviation.

At the same time, the Assembly gave impetus to the long-term ICAO programme aimed at helping to provide international civil aviation with adequate air-navigation facilities and services. These facilities—more than 50,000 in number—are specified by the eight ICAO regional plans. The

Assembly's actions were designed to encourage and assist the member states of ICAO in planning and developing their programmes to implement the facilities and in training the necessary technicians to operate them.

As a result of an amendment of the ICAO Convention, providing for an increase in the size of the Council from 21 to 27 members, the Assembly elected a new 27-member Council to serve for a three-year period. Canada, which had been a member of the Council since the inception of the organization, was again re-elected on the first ballot.

During the year, ICAO held a number of technical conferences and continued to participate in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and in the Special Fund of the United Nations. Under agreements with the Special Fund, ICAO is the executing agent for civil aviation training centres in Egypt, Mexico, Morocco, Thailand and Tunisia and for an aeronautical research laboratory in India. ICAO also provides air-navigation facilities and a training centre in the Congo for the United Nations Congo Operation.

Membership in ICAO rose to 98 with the admission in 1962 of Chad, the Congo, Gabon, the Malagasy Republic, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Tanganyika and Upper Volta.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The twelfth of the United Nations Specialized Agencies and the only one to deal exclusively with maritime matters, the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), came into existence formally in January 1959, with headquarters in London. Its work programme covers a wide field of maritime matters of a technical nature.

The most important meeting sponsored by IMCO during 1962 was the International Conference on Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, held in London from March 26 to April 13. Fifty-six governments attended the gathering. In addition there were representatives from the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and observers from certain inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The objects of the Conference were: To review the present situation with regard to pollution of the sea by oil and the working of the 1954 Convention on the subject; to discuss proposals made by governments for amendment of the Convention; to study the practicability of achieving complete avoidance of the discharge of oils into the sea and, in the light of all these considerations, to improve on the work already embodied in the existing Convention.

The Conference prepared the texts of proposed amendments to the 1954 Convention. Following their adoption by a Conference of Contracting Governments to the Convention, the London gathering urged all governments present and invited but not parties to the 1954 Convention to accede

to it or to the amended Convention. Fifteen resolutions were also approved on the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil.

Two sessions of the Council of IMCO, of which Canada is a member as a nation with a large interest in international seaborne trade, were held during the course of the year, the sixth in February and the seventh in October. Both meetings were devoted primarily to the question of the appointment of a successor to Secretary-General Ove Nielsen of Denmark, who died in office on November 20, 1961. The Council decided to recommend to the Assembly the appointment of Mr. Jean Roullier of France. In the meantime, Mr. W. Graham, Deputy Secretary-General and Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, was asked to hold office as Acting Secretary-General of the Organization.

World Meteorological Organization

At the invitation of the General Assembly of the United Nations [Resolution 1721 (XVI) of December 20, 1961], the World Meteorological Organization presented, in 1962, its first report on the advancement of atmospheric sciences in the light of developments in outer-space research. The report, which examines progress in meteorological satellite and rocket observations and also contains detailed suggestions for further research, proposes the establishment of a World Weather Watch based on operational meteorological satellites and a system of world space and regional centres. This plan met with the approval of the General Assembly at its seventeenth regular session and will be developed in 1963 and subsequent years. In compliance with Resolution 1629 (XVI) of the General Assembly, WMO also presented a report on the possibility of establishing a world-wide monitoring and reporting scheme on levels of atmospheric radioactivity. The General Assembly considered the report at its seventeenth regular session and invited WMO to implement the plan at the earliest possible date after consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Special Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

Elsewhere, WMO has been charged with the establishment, in Burma, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand, of five hydrological and meteorological observing and reporting networks authorized by the Special Fund as a basic step towards water-power development in these countries. WMO experts also collaborated in the Lower Mekong River project and the survey conducted by the Economic Commission for Latin America for the assessment of the water resources of that continent.

Other assistance afforded by WMO to developing countries during 1962 included the preparation and detailed examination of a plan for the development of professional meteorological training in African institutions of higher learning, meteorological information and advice to Jordan in connection

with the construction of dam reservoirs for irrigation projects, afforestation, land reclamation and aviation, and advice to Paraguay in the field of agrometeorology to assist that country to combat the effects of frost on coffee crops.

Membership in WMO increased to 118 in 1962 with the admission of Burundi, Colombia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika and Kuwait. The Organization now comprises 103 states and 15 dependent territories.

Canada acted as host to two important WMO meetings during the year. The Working Group on Codes of the Commission of Synoptic Meteorology met in Toronto from January 9 to 19, with representatives from all WMO regions in attendance. The third session of the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology was held in Toronto from July 9 to 29 and was attended by delegates from 32 countries.

International Telecommunication Union

The purposes of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) are: To maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; to promote development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to increasing their usefulness to the public; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

During the year 1962, the membership of the Union increased from 111 to 117, while the number of associate members declined to three. Canada participated in the seventeenth session of the Administrative Council of the ITU, which dealt with the day-to-day management of the ITU during 1962, including approval of the budget, and which prepared the first report of the ITU in response to United Nations Resolution 1721 (XVII) on international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

Rapid scientific developments in space radio and the growth of public interest in space gave new impetus in 1962 to the work of the International Telecommunication Union. Preparatory work began on plans for an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of the ITU to allocate radio frequencies for space telecommunications based on the recommendations of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR).

The CCIR is responsible for advising ITU on technical and operating questions relating to radio communications. To this end, the various study groups of the CCIR held interim meetings in preparation for the tenth plenary Assembly, to be convened in Geneva early in 1963. Special mention should be made of the work of Study Group IV on Space Communications and Radio Astronomy. This Study Group, which was formed in 1959, met for the first time in Washington in March 1962 and initiated work on the technical problems associated with providing for the regulation of space telecommunications.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is responsible for recommendations to the ITU on technical operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony. The CCITT is studying the entirely new problem of semi-automatic operation made possible by the extensive development of submerged repeater telephone cables.

There has been an all-round increase in the technical co-operation activities of the Union during the year 1962 and there is every indication that this will continue to be so during the year to come. As the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for 1962 was the second half of that for the biennium 1961-62 approved by the General Assembly in 1960, there was a significant increase in the number of applications for assistance under the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board. The number of Special Fund projects approved rose to seven, while field operations have been commenced on six of them. A second telecommunications seminar was held in Paris, intended specially for the newly independent French-speaking countries of Africa, as a means of providing technical assistance in kind. Applications for assistance under the Funds-in-Trust scheme have also shown an increase.

Universal Postal Union

At the fourteenth Universal Postal Congress, held in Ottawa in 1957, Canada was elected to the Executive and Liaison Committee at UPU. Consisting of 20 members elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, the Committee meets annually to ensure continuity of the Union's work between Congresses, maintains relations with postal administrations and international organizations, exercises control over the International Bureau (UPU's Secretariat) and makes recommendations to the Congress. The Deputy Postmaster General of Canada is at present First Vice-President of the Committee.

At its September meeting, the Committee continued the study of the various questions referred to it by the Congress in Ottawa, in particular the regulations governing the transmission of airmail, the revision of the rate structure for the various classes of mail with a view to possible simplification, and the question of changes in the scale of transit charges payable to the intermediate countries for the handling and transportation of mail despatches passing through their territories.

The sub-committee on airmail and the sub-committee on salaries and working conditions of the personnel of the International Bureau also met in the course of the year. Canada attended both these meetings, the former in March and the latter in September.

With the admission of Sierra Leone, Togo and Liechtenstein, membership in the UPU rose from 114 to 117 in 1962. Canada has been a member of the Union since 1878.

International Monetary Fund

During 1962 membership in the Fund rose to 82 with the admission of seven new African members. The Fund provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties and seeks to bring about a more balanced international-payment situation and to eliminate exchange restrictions. The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas, which are paid in gold and members' currencies. In conformity with the Fund's regulations, Canada paid its quota of \$550 million (U.S.) as follows: 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest-bearing notes. At the end of the year, the Fund held \$15.3 billion (U.S.) in gold and members' currencies, of which approximately \$3 billion (U.S.) was in gold.

The 1962 financial operations of the Fund were highlighted by a record total of repayments in an amount which was more than twice as large as the total of new drawings. Eighteen members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$584 million (U.S.) during 1962, while 23 members made repayments equivalent to \$1,316 million (U.S.)—including the equivalent of \$862 million (U.S.) by Britain, which had the effect of fully restoring that country's position in the Fund, following its massive \$1.5 billion drawing in August 1961. This reduced the total amount of outstanding drawings from \$2.5 billion (U.S.) at the end of 1961 to \$1.6 billion (U.S.) on December 31, 1962, and represented the largest reduction in outstanding drawings to be made in any calendar year of the Fund's activity so far. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations in 1947 have been equivalent to \$6.7 billion (U.S.).

The Government of Canada made the largest drawing on the Fund during 1962. It amounted to the equivalent of \$300 million (U.S.) and was made up as follows: \$100 million in pounds sterling, \$80 million in deutschemarks, \$80 million in French francs, \$20 million in Belgian francs and \$20 million in Netherlands guilders. Canada's drawing was supplemented by additional short-term financial assistance obtained through arrangements with the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England. On May 2, 1962, the Fund concurred in the proposal of the Canadian Government to change the par value of the Canadian dollar to Can. \$1.08103 per U.S. dollar; the previous par value, which Canada had established on September 19, 1949, was Can \$1.00 per U.S. dollar, but, since September 30, 1950, the Canadian dollar had been allowed to fluctuate.

During the year the Fund also concluded a \$1-billion stand-by arrangement with Britain, the largest ever agreed to by the Fund. Stand-by arrangements were introduced in 1952 as a means of giving members advance assurance of access to a stated amount of Fund resources over a period not more than 12 months. At the end of 1962, the Fund had entered into stand-by arrangements totalling \$5.5 billion (U.S.). Undrawn balances of Fund stand-by arrangements on December 31, 1962, amounted to \$1.6 billion (U.S.).

The Fund's General Arrangements to Borrow became effective in 1962. Under these arrangements, ten major industrial countries have agreed to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts if needed to forestall or cope with an impairment to the international monetary system. Formal adherence has been announced by the Governments of Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States, as well as the Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany) and the Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden). Their commitments amount to \$5.8 billion. The Canadian Government has undertaken to request Parliament to agree to a Canadian commitment of the equivalent of \$200 million (U.S.).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

In addition to providing a wide variety of technical assistance, the 81-member Bank makes loans in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance the foreign-exchange costs of productive investments in member countries.

The Bank obtains its funds for lending operations from the capital subscriptions of its members, the sale in the various capital markets of the world of its own bonds and notes and of portions of its loan portfolio and its net earnings.

The Bank's authorized capital is \$21.0 billion (U.S.), of which \$20.7 billion had been subscribed by December 31, 1962. Of each subscription, 1 per cent is payable in the form of gold or U.S. dollars and is fully usable by the Bank in any of its operations and 9 per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only, with the consent of the country concerned. The remaining 90 per cent of each subscription is not available for lending and is subject to call should the Bank ever need additional funds to pay off its outstanding funded debt. The uncalled subscription is in the nature of a guarantee against which the Bank is able to borrow funds. Of Canada's total subscription of \$750 million (U.S.), \$7.5 million has been paid in gold and U.S. dollars and the equivalent of \$67.5 million (U.S.) has been paid in Canadian dollars. Canada has given the Bank permission to use this amount freely in its operations.

The Bank obtained \$144 million (U.S.) in 1962 through the sale of its own bonds and notes. The Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,538 million (U.S.) at the end of December 1962. Sales to investors of portions of the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$307 million (U.S.) over the year, of which \$24 million (U.S.), was to private Canadian interests. Loan repayments in 1962 were \$240 million (U.S.). Net income for the Bank during the year ending December 31, 1962, amounted to \$76 million (U.S.), a new peak. Loan commissions totalled \$30 million (U.S.). All net income

and commissions are credited to reserves which aggregated \$755 million (U.S.) by the year's end.

During 1962, the Bank made 22 loans in 19 countries totalling \$646 million (U.S.), compared with \$717 million (U.S.) in 1961 and \$602 million (U.S.) in 1960. The Western Hemisphere, with loans of \$328 million (U.S.), received the largest amount of any region during the year. Most of the financing in Asia, the Middle East and Africa shifted from the Bank to IDA. The year 1962 also witnessed a change in the direction of Bank lending by purpose. Bank lending for electric-power development increased from \$168 million (U.S.) in 1961 to \$485 million in 1962 due to three unusually large loans in Mexico, Australia and Argentina. Loans for the development of transportation declined sharply. From its inception to December 31, 1962, the Bank has made 333 loans in 61 countries aggregating \$6.7 billion (U.S.), of which \$5.1 billion (U.S.) has been disbursed.

In the technical assistance field the new Development Advisory Service recruited 20 senior financial advisers and economists. Members of the Service were sent to Chile, Ghana, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Thailand to furnish economic and financial advice to the governments concerned. The Bank broadened its programme of project feasibility and sector studies, which are designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries. The Bank also sent a number of special missions to various member countries including Uganda, Spain, Colombia and the Philippines. The Economic Development Institute began its eighth regular course in October. The general training course for junior officials from member countries was continued. The 400-item libraries in English on economic development which had been prepared by the Institute were distributed to central banks, finance ministries and planning agencies in member countries. Preparation of a similar library in French was completed and preparation of a Spanish library is under way. During 1962 the Bank once again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to India and Pakistan.

International Development Association

An affiliate of the Bank since 1960, the 71-member IDA serves to promote economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do the conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. By the end of 1962 membership had grown to 71 countries, with 25 applications pending.

IDA derived its initial financial resources from the subscriptions of its member countries. The Articles of Agreement provided for initial subscriptions which would have aggregated \$1 billion, payable over five years, if all

members of the Bank had become members of IDA at the time the Association was established. For purposes of subscriptions, IDA members are divided into two groups. One group (Part I members), consisting of the more highly industrialized countries, pay their subscriptions entirely in convertible form. The other group (Part II members), consisting of the less-developed nations, pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in convertible currencies, the remaining 90 per cent being paid in national currencies which IDA may use only with the consent of the members concerned. Only Part II members are eligible to receive credit from the Association. By December 31, 1962, a total of \$947.4 million (U.S.) had been subscribed by members, of which \$763.2 million (U.S.) was to be paid in convertible form. Of this latter amount, the equivalent of \$472.2 million (U.S.) had been paid to IDA. The remainder will be paid in 1963 and 1964. In addition, the Association will receive special supplementary contributions from Sweden equivalent to \$10.1 million (U.S.) in convertible form. Canada's subscription is \$37.8 million (U.S.).

During 1962, IDA extended 15 development credits totalling \$187 million (U.S.) in nine countries. Most of the year's credits went to countries in Asia and the Middle East, which together accounted for \$162.5 million (U.S.). Latin American countries received credits totalling \$11.4 million (U.S.). Two African countries borrowed \$7.8 million (U.S.), and Turkey received a credit of \$5 million (U.S.). All of the credits were for a term of 50 years and free of interest. Repayment is to start after a ten-year period of grace. Thereafter, repayment is to be at the rate of 1 per cent *per annum* for the first ten years, and three per cent *per annum* for the final 30 years. A service charge of 0.75 per cent *per annum*, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, is charged to meet administrative costs.

By the end of 1962, IDA had signed credit agreements amounting to the equivalent of \$367 million (U.S.). In view of the mounting requirements for IDA type credits, the management of IDA estimates most of IDA's initial resources payable in convertible currencies will have been committed by mid-1963. The Board of Governors, therefore, requested the Executive Directors to prepare a report on the prospective financial requirements of IDA over the coming years with a view to replenishing these resources through additional subscriptions by member countries.

International Finance Corporation

The IFC, established in 1956 as a second affiliate of the Bank, is an investment institution designed to supplement that agency's activities by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-developed of its 72-member countries. The Corporation works in association with private investors, where sufficient private capital is not

available on reasonable terms, and seeks to create investment opportunities by bringing together domestic and foreign investors and experienced management.

IFC's investment resources consist of paid-up subscriptions of members in gold and U.S. dollars. The Corporation began operations in July 1956 with an authorized capital of \$100 million (U.S.). Of that total, \$98.1 million (U.S.) had, by December 31, 1962, been subscribed by governments of the 72-member countries, including \$3.6 million (U.S.) by Canada.

During the year, the Corporation began to exercise its newly acquired authority to invest in shares of industrial enterprises. In addition to buying shares, it engaged in underwriting the offerings of shares to other investors. It thereby enlarged significantly the role it could play in promoting private investment in the less-developed countries. A second important development during the year was the creation of a Development Bank Services Department in IFC, which will take the lead in considering all proposals for financial and technical assistance to industrial development banks.

In 1962, IFC made 11 new investment commitments totalling \$14.9 million (U.S.) and stand-by and underwriting commitments of \$8.1 million (U.S.) for projects located in ten member countries. As at December 31, 1962, the Corporation had authorized or completed 56 investments in 23 countries aggregating \$72.4 million (U.S.). Cumulative net income to the end of 1962 amounted to \$14.7 million (U.S.).

International Atomic Energy Agency

Improved prospects for competitive nuclear power within the near future and the consequent increased emphasis on the manifold problems raised by this development had a marked influence on the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) during 1962. At the same time, the Agency continued to promote the use of radioisotopes in medicine, biology, agriculture and industry, to spread scientific information and technical skills through fellowships, training courses, conferences and publications, to give technical assistance to member states and to deal with the legal aspects of nuclear hazards.

Agency experts evaluated the safety of reactors in Thailand and the Philippines and a reactor site in East Pakistan. Several of the Agency's scientific meetings were concerned with reactor-safety problems. The IAEA also carried out the first inspections under its safeguards procedures, designed to prevent the use for military purposes of nuclear material supplied by IAEA, at the joint IAEA-Norwegian research project on reactor physics using the zero-power reactor facility NORA, near Oslo, and at the Finnish research reactor. Under an agreement with the United States Government, intended to assist the Agency in developing and testing its safeguards system, inspection also took place at four reactors in the United States.

A considerable amount of research was carried out by the Agency at its own laboratories. Samples of food, water, air, soil and other substances submitted by member governments were analyzed as to their possible radioactive contamination. In addition, strong emphasis was placed on agricultural research, particularly with a view to improving rice crops, the staple food of many developing regions. An important service, which grew rapidly in 1962, was the distribution of calibrated samples of radioisotopes to research institutes in member states.

Other developments were: (a) Budget estimates for the financial year 1962 amounted to \$8,316,000, of which \$2 million was to come from voluntary contributions. (b) Total resources made available for technical assistance in 1962 amounted to approximately \$2,810,000. Approximately \$1,172,000 of this amount was made available from the Agency's own resources, \$850,000 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the equivalent of \$780,000 (estimated value) in kind, by the provision of fellowships, gifts of equipment and other activities.

Liberia and Saudi Arabia joined IAEA in 1962, bringing its membership to 79 states.

In addition to noting the Agency's report, the General Assembly, at the seventeenth session, adopted unanimously a resolution [1770 (XVII)] requesting the United Nations, with the assistance of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee (on which Canada is represented) and in co-operation with IAEA, to prepare for a third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. It is expected that this Conference, which will be smaller and less costly than its predecessors in 1955 and 1958, will be held in Geneva late in 1969.

United Nations Children's Fund

The UNICEF Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, meets twice a year, in June and December. At both meetings programmes are approved for the following six months. In addition, at its meeting in June, the Executive Board discusses policy questions in detail. In 1962, the Board met at United Nations headquarters in New York from June 4 to 12 and on December 20.

In June, the Board discussed two closely-related questions—planning for children in the context of broader national-development plans, and the place programmes for children might occupy in the United Nations Development Decade. The Board approved more than \$16.5 million in long-term assistance in the fields of health, disease control, nutrition and welfare. One hundred and twenty-four projects were approved which will be carried out in 64 countries. Of these, 21 are in Africa, 37 in Asia, 21 in the Eastern Mediterranean region, 41 in the Americas and one in Europe. Three of these are inter-regional. In the field of education, projects in the Congo (Leopoldville),

Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon and Thailand are concentrated on the training of primary-school teachers. In all the projects curriculum reform is being emphasized.

At its final meeting, the Board adopted a resolution which urged United Nations members to "give due importance to programmes for children and youth in allocating available resources" for activities of the Decade.

At its meeting in December, the UNICEF Executive Board voted the largest amount of aid ever voted by UNICEF at a single session. The aid totalled \$25.4 million covering 144 projects in 70 countries. The total UNICEF aid voted in 1962 was more than \$44 million. Canada contributed \$800,000. A breakdown of the allocation shows that about \$4 million was allotted for countries in Africa, \$10.5 million for Asia, \$2.2 million for the Eastern Mediterranean and \$5.5 million for Latin America. Allocations to Europe total nearly \$600,000 and a total of \$2.3 million went to inter-regional projects.

On the recommendation of the Third Committee, the General Assembly at its seventeenth session set its seal of approval on the decisions of the Executive Board [Resolution 1773(XVII)].

VII

SECOND (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE

The Second Committee of the General Assembly is the apex of the institutional structure through which the members of the United Nations reflect their joint interest in a wide variety of questions relating to trade and economic development. Each year the Committee considers reports on the work of the Economic and Social Council and the various bodies and agencies related to it. At the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, the emphasis in the Second Committee was on trade questions, in particular the holding of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The Committee also spent a good deal of time on the subjects of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and the economic and social consequences of disarmament. The General Assembly adopted 21 resolutions which had been submitted to it by the Second Committee.

The General Assembly had adopted at its sixteenth session a resolution proclaiming the decade of the 1960s as the United Nations Development Decade. Most delegates in their general statements in the Second Committee attributed particular importance to the objectives of the Decade, and expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on the Decade entitled "Proposals for Action". The major economic objective of the Decade is to create conditions in which, by 1970, the national incomes of the developing countries will not only be increasing by 5 per cent yearly, but will continue to expand at this rate thereafter.

A second document to which a good deal of attention was paid by Second Committee delegations in their general statements, particularly those representing developing countries, was the Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries. This declaration, which was adopted by the Conference on Problems of Economic Development, held in Cairo in July 1962, was the subject of Resolution 1820 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly with only two abstentions, in which member states, the ECOSOC and other bodies were requested to consider the principles therein when dealing with problems of economic and social development.

Trade

The most significant development in the United Nations during the year in the trade field was the decision to convene a United Nations

Conference on Trade and Development. Difficulties over the date of the Conference were resolved before the Assembly voted on Resolution 1785 (XVII), submitted by the Second Committee, through the acceptance of an amendment introduced by Canada and Peru. This called for the convening of the Conference as soon as possible after the ECOSOC session in July 1963 and, in any event, not later than early in 1964. This Conference is expected to concentrate on methods of improving the trading position of developing countries, including the expansion of markets for primary commodities and semi-manufactured goods, possibilities for stabilizing commodity prices at equitable levels and problems relating to tariffs and other trade barriers. In addition, the Conference will examine the adequacy of existing international institutions in the trade field. A 30-member Preparatory Committee, on which Canada is represented, is already at work making plans for this important Conference (*see* Appendix V(5)).

Canada supported two resolutions bearing specifically on commodity prices, which were adopted at the seventeenth session. The first resolution [1822 (XVII)] expressed the hope that all coffee-trading members of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies would find a way to participate in the International Coffee Agreement negotiated at the 1962 United Nations Coffee Conference. This Agreement is designed to achieve stability in world coffee prices and to increase world consumption of coffee. Canada was the second country to ratify it. The second of these resolutions [1829 (XVII)] urged the Commission on International Commodity Trade to complete studies on compensatory financing to stabilize the export receipts of less-developed countries dependent on exports of primary commodities.

Economic Development

The General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions submitted by the Second Committee aimed at strengthening and facilitating the activities of the United Nations in the economic field.

The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution [1821 (XVII)] recommending that the ECOSOC and the Committee for Industrial Development, in studying the relation between accelerated industrialization and international trade, should take account of the developing countries' urgent needs for steadily increasing income for exports and for capital-goods imports on favourable terms. One resolution [1823 (XVII)], adopted unanimously, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards decentralization of United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the Regional Economic Commissions. Another [1826 (XVII)] endorsed an appeal directed by the Economic and Social Council to the developed countries to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General,

the possibility of undertaking measures to establish a United Nations Capital Development Fund and of ensuring its employment in the field of capital development. Although no member states voted against this resolution, the leading donor countries, including Canada, abstained.

Of particular interest to Canada was the adoption by the Assembly of Resolution 1825 (XVII), initiated by Canada, on the UN/FAO World Food Programme. As a result of important Canadian initiatives at the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Assembly, the World Food Programme has been established and is to begin operations on January 1, 1963. This year's resolution calls upon all countries which have not yet done so to contribute to the Programme in order that it may fulfill its objectives, which are to meet emergency food needs and to stimulate development in less-developed countries by drawing on the abundance of the major food-producing countries.

The pressing need for more skilled manpower in the developing countries was recognized by the Assembly in several resolutions. One [1824 (XVII)] urged United Nations organs to increase their efforts to promote training of national technical personnel for industry, and also urged member states to develop educational systems to meet their needs at the national level. It was unanimously approved. Another resolution [1832 (XVII)], also approved unanimously, called on government and non-government sources to increase their assistance to African governments in the field of education. A third resolution [1827 (XVII)], co-sponsored by Canada, requested the Secretary-General to report on the feasibility of establishing a United Nations institute to train personnel from developing countries for international and national civil-service posts. In regard to the newly-independent countries of Rwanda and Burundi, the Secretary-General was authorized, with the support of Canada, to continue a special programme of technical and economic assistance. Eleven countries abstained on this decision [1836 (XVII)]. A resolution requesting that in future the question of assistance to Libya need not be the subject of a special agenda item, and that it be considered in the context of general United Nations programmes of assistance, was adopted unanimously [1834 (XVII)].

The Assembly gave unanimous approval to the customary resolution [1835 (XVII)] confirming the allocations of funds made by the Technical Assistance Committee to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. With only ten abstentions, the Assembly also adopted an appeal [Resolution 1833 (XII)] to member states to review their contributions to the Expanded Programme and to the United Nations Special Fund, so that the combined total available to these two important aid programmes could reach the established target of \$150 million annually. The amount pledged for 1963 totalled approximately \$120 million.

Regarding the demographic aspects of economic development, the General Assembly, with 27 countries abstaining, approved Resolution 1838 (XVII) recommending that the Economic and Social Council intensify studies and research on the inter-relations of population growth and economic and social development, and endorsing the Population Commission's view that the United Nations should encourage and assist governments to study the demographic aspects of development problems. Canada voted in favour of the resolution. Before adopting the resolution, the Assembly rejected a phrase contained in the resolution approved by the Second Committee, which called for the provision of United Nations technical assistance to countries requesting it for national projects and programmes on population problems.

The relation of land reform and the conservation of natural resources to economic development was recognized in two resolutions that were approved unanimously. The first [1828 (XVII)] recommended that member states co-operate with the Secretary-General, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other United Nations Specialized Agencies in collecting data for the fourth United Nations report on land reform. The second [1831 (XVII)] drew the attention of member states to the need for action to preserve, restore, enrich, and make rational use of their natural resources and increasing productivity.

The danger of inflation in countries in the process of economic development was stressed in a resolution, adopted unanimously, which requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the relation between economic development and inflation [1830 (XVII)].

Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament

An issue to which the Committee attached great importance was that of the economic and social consequences of disarmament. A United Nations Consultative Group had prepared a report on this subject, which recognized that all problems of transition connected with disarmament could be met by appropriate national and international measures. The Committee and later the General Assembly unanimously adopted a declaration [Resolution 1837 (XVII)], sponsored jointly by the Soviet Union and the United States, which endorsed this conclusion. It also endorsed the Economic and Social Council's request that member states conduct any studies that might be required for developing needed information, plans and policies for making necessary economic and social adjustments in the event of disarmament, bearing in mind the imperative needs of developing countries. Finally, it asked the developing countries to prepare soundly-conceived projects and well-integrated development plans of national and regional character, the implementation of which might be accelerated through use of the resources released by disarmament.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

This was another item which excited considerable interest and debate in the Second Committee and at the plenary meeting of the General Assembly. A United Nations Commission on Permanent Sovereignty had, over the preceding two years, reached agreement on a draft resolution enunciating principles governing sovereignty over natural resources. In the Committee (and the Assembly) several countries submitted amendments to this draft resolution. As finally amended and approved by an overwhelming majority, the resolution [1803 (XVII)] reflected an attempt to maintain a proper balance between the rights of states over their own natural resources and the rights of foreign investors to appropriate compensation in the case of nationalization or expropriation. An important principle in this resolution was that nationalization or expropriation should be in the national interest and that appropriate compensation should be paid in accordance with the rules in force in the state taking such measures and in accordance with international law.

VIII

THIRD (SOCIAL) COMMITTEE

Agenda items which raise questions of a predominantly social, cultural or human rights character are, as a rule, assigned for preliminary consideration to the Third Committee. As a result, the Committee plays a central role in the elaboration of international instruments in this area for adoption by the General Assembly and subsequent ratification by member states. In addition, it receives reports from and makes recommendations to ECOSOC, the Specialized Agencies and other subsidiary bodies engaged in social and related activities.

Marriage Convention

At its seventeenth session the Assembly completed the drafting of a "Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriage". It was opened for ratification on Human Rights Day, December 10, 1962. The enabling resolution [1763 (XVII)] was approved by 92 in favour to none against, with 7 abstentions (including Canada). Since the text included subjects appearing to fall within the legislative competence of the provinces, Canada abstained pending full consultation with provincial governments. By the same resolution, a companion draft recommendation was referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women for further study.

Slavery Convention

Resolution 1841 (XVII), adopted unanimously, called on member states to become parties to the 1926 Convention and the 1956 Supplementary Convention of the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. All member states are also urged to co-operate fully in carrying out the terms of these international instruments. Canada, already a party to the 1926 Convention, became the forty-third country to ratify the 1956 Supplementary Convention when, on January 10, 1963, its Permanent Representative to the United Nations deposited the necessary instrument of ratification with the United Nations Secretariat in New York.

International Control of Narcotics

Resolution 1774 (XVII), approved in the Assembly by 92 in favour to 1 against, with 4 abstentions, invited governments concerned to take the necessary steps for the ratification of, or accession to, the Single Convention on

Narcotic Drugs of 1961. Canada strongly supported this resolution, since it had played an active part in the drafting of the Convention, which it was the first to sign (March 30, 1961) and the first to ratify (October 11, 1961).

International Covenants on Human Rights

These instruments have been on the agenda of the Third Committee since 1954. At the seventeenth session Articles 3 and 5 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 5 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were adopted unanimously. Article 2 of the latter Covenant carried by a vote of 51 in favour to 4 against, with 33 abstentions (including Canada), the relevant resolution being numbered 1843 (XVII). Two new articles for inclusion in the Covenants have been suggested—one on the rights of the child and the other on the right of asylum. The first has been referred to the Commission on Human Rights for study, while the second will be considered at the next session of the Assembly.

Draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum

Discussions of this text were protracted and, as a result, only the preamble and the first article could be adopted [Resolution 1839 (XVII)]. Canada voted in favour of both. Consideration of the other articles will be continued at the next session of the Assembly.

Convention on Freedom of Information

For lack of time, a draft Declaration and draft Convention on the subject could not be considered and their study was remitted to the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Reports and suggestions from ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies were examined as usual and guidelines for future activities in a number of fields were established as follows:

Resolution 1772 (XVII), approved by the Assembly by 81 in favour to none against, with 11 abstentions, requested ECOSOC to consider enlarging the membership of the Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning from 18 to 21.

Resolution 1773 (XVII), co-sponsored by Canada and adopted unanimously, recommended that member states (a) take account of the needs of children and youth in planning and administration, (b) give due importance to their own programmes for children and youth and (c) take full advantage of the services which UNICEF can offer.

Resolution 1775 (XVII), adopted unanimously, requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special committee to prepare plans for

commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to present these plans to the Commission on Human Rights at its nineteenth session. Canada co-sponsored this resolution and was later appointed a member of the special committee.

Resolution 1776 (XVII), adopted unanimously, envisaged that the Commission on Human Rights would study and encourage the adoption of measures designed to accelerate the further promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental human freedoms and would report to the General Assembly at its next session.

Resolution 1777 (XVII), adopted unanimously, called for co-ordinated efforts by the United Nations, its member states, its Specialized Agencies and other appropriate non-governmental organizations to initiate and implement a unified long-term United Nations programme for the advancement of women in developing countries.

Resolution 1778 (XVII), adopted unanimously, concerned the development of national information media in the developing countries and recommended that this problem be dealt with during the United Nations Development Decade.

Resolution 1782 (XVII), adopted by 80 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with 21 abstentions, provides for expansion of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights. In voting for this resolution, a number of delegations, including that of Canada, expressed the hope that the increase could be managed without unduly increasing the budget total.

Aid to Refugees

The task of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) consists in providing international protection for the refugees within its mandate. It also uses its good offices to help refugees not under its mandate and seeks permanent solutions to all refugee problems through voluntary repatriation, assimilation within national communities and resettlement.

The Office is financed through voluntary contributions from member states and non-governmental agencies, totalling some \$6,800,000 (U.S.) in 1962, and receives guidance from an Executive Committee composed of representatives from 25 member states, including Canada.

During 1962, the Office went through an important phase of its development by virtually completing its work on behalf of the Algerian refugees, assuming new tasks in Africa and witnessing the prospect of an early liquidation of the residual problem of "old" European refugees. At the seventeenth session, the work and achievements of the Office were lauded by most members of the Assembly and a Canadian initiative in the Third Committee re-

sulted in the renewal of the mandate of the Office for a further period of five years beyond 1963. The terms of reference of the Office were left unchanged by Resolution 1783 (XVII).

Resolution 1784 (XVII), approved by 58 votes in favour (including Canada) to 22 against, with 26 abstentions, reaffirmed the concern of the Assembly over the situation of the Chinese refugees in Hong Kong, appealed to the interested parties to increase their contributions and to continue to give all possible aid to these refugees, and requested the UNHCR to continue to provide assistance by means of his good offices.

Earthquake in Iran

On September 2, 1962, a severe earthquake had devastated the north-west region of Iran. Emergency relief and assistance to the victims were provided immediately by the United Nations Specialized Agencies, by a number of governments, including Canada, and by non-governmental agencies. In order to ensure that all emergency requirements would be taken care of and that the effects of future disasters of the same type could be reduced to a minimum, the General Assembly adopted unanimously Resolution 1753 (XVII).

Racial Prejudice and Religious Intolerance

On this subject, three resolutions were adopted unanimously. The first [1779 (XVII)], which follows the lines of a draft recommended by ECOSOC at its thirty-fourth session, invites member governments, the United Nations family and non-governmental organizations to continue to do all they can to eradicate racial prejudice and national and religious intolerance, calls on governments to rescind discriminatory laws, invites governments, Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of action taken by them towards the eradication of these prejudices and intolerance, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the eighteenth session on compliance with the resolution. The second [1780 (XVII)] calls for the drafting by the Commission on Human Rights of a Declaration and a Convention on the Elimination of Racial Prejudice. The third [1781 (XVII)] calls for the drafting by the same Commission of similar instruments on the elimination of religious prejudice.

Youth and Ideals of Peace

For lack of time, consideration of an item on the promotion among youth of ideals of peace and mutual respect and understanding between peoples, which had been proposed by Roumania, was held over to the eighteenth session of the Assembly.

IX

THE FOURTH (TRUSTEESHIP) COMMITTEE AND COLONIALISM

The United Nations has certain responsibilities for dependent territories, which are set out in Chapter XI of the Charter, concerning non-self-governing territories, and in Chapters XII and XIII, concerning trusteeship territories. In addition, the United Nations has inherited responsibilities from the League of Nations for the mandated territory of South West Africa. The purpose of the United Nations has been to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories and to assist them in the development of self-government.

Countries administering non-self-governing territories have been requested under Article 73(e) to make reports to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these territories, and recently some administering powers have provided information about political developments. Until recent sessions, the administering powers were able to prevent the adoption by the Assembly of any measures concerning dependent territories which implied interference in their administration. However, with the great increase in membership and the desire of newly-independent countries to hasten the independence of the remaining non-self-governing territories, detailed recommendations to administering powers, despite the latter's objections, are often included in resolutions concerning particular dependent territories and are passed by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Most colonial questions are dealt with by the Fourth Committee. The Committee hears reports of various sub-committees on individual territories, set up at previous sessions, as well as those of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the Trusteeship Council, and also hears petitioners. At the same time, the general question of the ending of colonialism, including the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, has been reserved for direct consideration in plenary sessions. The question of *apartheid* in South Africa has usually been considered in the Special Political Committee.

The main colonial questions considered by the Fourth Committee during the seventeenth session were those concerning Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Portuguese territories in Africa.

Southern Rhodesia

The question of Southern Rhodesia received more attention at the United Nations during 1962 than any other single colonial issue. During the first half of the year the political situation in the territory was considered at length by the first resumed session of the sixteenth Assembly, by the Special Committee of Seventeen and again by the second resumed session. It was expected to be a major item on the agenda of the seventeenth session.

Immediately after the opening of the seventeenth General Assembly in September 1963, Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, banned the African nationalist party, the Zimbabwe African Peoples Union (ZAPU), and arrested its leader, Joshua Nkomo, holding the party responsible for the great increase in incidents of terrorism and arson in Southern Rhodesia. The Fourth Committee, therefore, took Southern Rhodesia as its first item of business and on October 8 passed a resolution urging Britain to take steps to secure the release of Nkomo and other arrested leaders and the lifting of the ban on ZAPU. The resolution [1755 (XVII)] was adopted by the Assembly on October 12, 1962, by 84 votes in favour to 2 against, with 11 abstentions (including Canada). Britain did not participate in the vote.

During the rest of October, the Fourth Committee discussed Southern Rhodesia at great length, hearing numerous petitioners and a statement from Sir Edgar Whitehead, who claimed that his party favoured the abolishing of racial discrimination and the gradual granting of political rights to Africans. On October 31, a resolution [1760 (XVII)] was approved both in the Fourth Committee and by the Assembly by 81 in favour, to two against, with 19 abstentions (including Canada). This resolution noted with regret that the British Government had not fulfilled the requests made in earlier resolutions and requested it to suspend the constitutional conference and to grant full political rights to the whole population of Southern Rhodesia. The Secretary-General was also requested to lend his good offices to promoting conciliation among the various sections of the population.

In the elections held in Southern Rhodesia on December 14, 1962, the United Federal Party, led by Sir Edgar Whitehead, was defeated by the Rhodesian Front, a party led by Mr. Winston Field, which advocated more strongly the retention of white control.

South West Africa

The Fourth Committee, after considering the report of the Special Committee for South West Africa set up by the sixteenth session and the report of the Special Committee on Colonialism, passed a moderate resolution on South West Africa by an almost unanimous vote. The resolution [1805

(XVII)] reaffirmed the right of the people of South West Africa to independence and national sovereignty, condemned South Africa's refusal to co-operate with the United Nations, transferred the functions of the Special Committee on South West Africa to the Special Committee on Colonialism and asked the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations technical-assistance resident representative in South West Africa and to establish "an effective United Nations presence" in South West Africa. The resolution also referred to anxieties that had been expressed concerning the sale of arms to South Africa and urged all member states to refrain from any action likely to hinder the implementation of General Assembly resolutions concerning the territory. It was approved by the Assembly by 98 votes in favour (including Canada) to none against, with one abstention.

Future United States action on South West Africa will be influenced by the progress of the case concerning South West Africa which has been brought against South Africa by Liberia and Ethiopia before the International Court of Justice, for which the Court, in its decision dated December 21, 1962, has accepted jurisdiction.

Portuguese Territories

Although most Western countries, including Canada, have in the past supported resolutions approving the principle of self-determination for Portugal's overseas territories, the general resolution on this subject put forward at the seventeenth session was so worded that it did not receive the wide support given to the South West African resolution. Nearly all delegations accepted the parts of the resolution which called for recognition of the right of self-determination for the peoples of Portuguese overseas territories, the transfer of power to representative political institutions, and the granting of independence thereafter. However, the text included preambular clauses which implied that Portugal's allies were supplying arms to Portugal which were being used to repress the native population and which stated that the situation in these territories constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. Canada and other countries abstained on these clauses and approved that part of the resolution which requested all states to refrain from supplying any military equipment to the Portuguese Government. The resolution as a whole [1807 (XVII)] was approved by the Assembly on December 14 by 82 votes in favour to seven against, with 13 abstentions (including Canada).

Angola

In addition to the Fourth Committee's debate on Portuguese territories, the General Assembly discussed Angola as a separate item. Angola had been considered earlier in 1962 when the first resumed session of the sixteenth Assembly passed a resolution which had confirmed the right of the Angolan

people to self-determination and independence. The Canadian Delegation took part in the debate and voted in favour of the resolution.

Reports on the situation in Angola were made to the seventeenth session both by the Special Committee on Angola and by the Special Committee of Seventeen. A strongly-worded resolution recommended by the latter was put forward by the African-Asian delegations. This resolution was extremely critical of Portuguese actions in Angola, reaffirmed the right of the people of Angola to self-determination and independence, and called on the Portuguese Government to undertake extensive reforms which would lead to the transfer of power to the people of Angola. The Canadian Delegation could not accept its final clauses, which laid the basis for Portugal's expulsion from the United Nations and urged the Security Council to use sanctions against Portugal to force its compliance with United Nations resolutions. The resolution [1819 (XVII)] was adopted by the Assembly on December 18 by 57 in favour, to 14 against (including Canada), with 18 abstentions.

Colonialism

Consideration in plenary of the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen on the implementation of the Declaration on Colonialism resulted in the passing of a new resolution renewing the Committee's mandate and urging that immediate steps be taken so that all colonial territories and peoples might accede to independence without delay. The Special Committee was enlarged by the addition of seven new members, to be nominated by the President of the Assembly, and was invited to submit to the eighteenth session a report containing suggestions and recommendations for the total application of the Colonial Declaration. Clauses which would have set a time limit for the full implementation of the Colonial Declaration failed to obtain a two-thirds majority and were deleted. The resolution [1810 (XVII)] was passed on December 17, 1962, by 101 votes in favour (including Canada), none against, with four abstentions.

In addition, four draft resolutions—on Zanzibar, Kenya, the high commission territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, and on Nyasaland—recommended by the Special Committee, were adopted by the General Assembly.

In the general debate on the report of the Committee of Seventeen, a number of delegates referred to the problem of Soviet imperialism. The Canadian statement made on November 23, 1962, drew attention to the spread of Soviet colonial domination since 1939 and urged that the focus of United Nations attention be brought to bear on conditions within the Soviet empire, more particularly on the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

FIFTH (ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY) COMMITTEE

During the seventeenth session, the Fifth Committee, under its general responsibility, considered the financial implications of a number of Assembly decisions, arranged for the provision of adequate funds for the organization's normal operations and reviewed the various financial reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In addition, the Committee also considered reports on administrative and personnel questions.

Financing Peace-Keeping Operations

One of the most important questions before the Assembly at its seventeenth session was the item on the financial obligations of member states with regard to the financing of UNEF and ONUC based on the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of July 20, 1962.¹ The question of whether UNEF and ONUC costs constituted expenses of the organization within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter has been a contentious issue since the inception of the two operations. In effect, the Court's advisory opinion means that member states have a legal obligation to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs, just as member countries are obliged to pay their assessments to cover the normal administrative expenses of the organization. However, the Court clearly indicated that how the organization's expenses are to be shared among the members is a matter for the General Assembly to determine.

The major issues with regard to this item were related to appropriate Assembly action in response to the Court's opinion and how to proceed to find a generally acceptable method of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations in the future. Canada co-sponsored two draft resolutions on these questions. The first, a 20-power draft resolution, sought to have the Assembly "accept" the Court's opinion, whereas the second, an 11-power draft, provided for re-establishing the Working Group of 15 on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures to study the question of finding methods of financing, in the future, peace-keeping operations of the United

¹See "External Affairs", Vol. XIV No. 9, September 1962, Pp. 259-262; and "Canada and the United Nations," 1961, Pp. 94-97.

Nations involving heavy expenditures. Most of the countries which had refused to pay their assessed share of UNEF and ONUC costs (including the Soviet bloc, France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and some Arab states) opposed the 20-power proposal and argued that the Assembly was not able to impose binding obligations on member states without the consent of the states concerned. Four Arab countries which held a similar view submitted an amendment to the 20-power draft which would have had the Assembly "take note" of the advisory opinion. With regard to the question of finding a more permanent method of financing peace-keeping operations, 19 Latin American countries wished the Working Group to be enlarged and to be given a considerable amount of guidance. These countries tabled a 19-power draft resolution which was in competition with the 11-power draft. As a result of extensive negotiations between the two groups of co-sponsors on this question, a generally satisfactory compromise text was agreed upon.

After a lengthy but restrained debate, the Assembly rejected the four-power Arab amendment by a vote of 28 to 61 (Canada), with 14 abstentions. It adopted the 20-power draft, accepting the opinion by a roll-call vote of 76 (Canada) to 17, with eight abstentions, as Part A of Resolution 1854 (XVII). The 30-power compromise text re-establishing and enlarging the Working Group of 21 members and giving it a certain amount of guidance was adopted as Part B of Resolution 1854 (XVII) by a roll-call vote of 78 (Canada) in favour, to 14 against, with four abstentions.

The Working Group of 21 is to meet early in 1963 and is required to submit its report before March 31, 1963. A special session of the General Assembly will be called prior to June 30 to consider the financial situation of the organization. It is to be hoped that the Working Group and the Assembly at its special session will be able to agree upon a generally acceptable method of financing large-scale United Nations peace-keeping operations in the future. Agreement on such a method would help to ensure the United Nations of the funds necessary to fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Administrative and Personnel Questions

Contrary to previous debates on personnel questions involving the geographical distribution of staff of the Secretariat and the proportion of fixed-term contracts held by Secretariat personnel, discussion at the seventeenth session was relatively subdued. This was due to a considerable extent to the Secretary-General's efforts to meet the recommendations of the Assembly at its sixteenth session. Thus, while the Soviet bloc again referred to its "troika" proposals, there was a distinct lack of support for them due, in part, to the improvements made by the Secretary-General in achieving a more equitable geographical distribution of staff and increasing the proportion

of fixed-term contracts to over 25 per cent. After considerable debate on the question, a compromise resolution [1852 (XVII)] was accepted by the Assembly by a vote of 76 (Canada) in favour, to 11 against, with two abstentions. It recognized that imbalances in geographic representation still remained to be fully corrected and recommended guidelines for the Secretary-General in seeking to effect improvements.

Provision of Funds

The Assembly, according to its normal practice, considered the Secretary-General's request for funds contained in the supplementary estimates for 1962 and the budget estimates for 1963. With regard to the supplementary estimates the Secretary-General requested additional funds totalling approximately \$2.7 million. In spite of the wishes of a number of members to control expenditures during the United Nations current financial difficulties, the Assembly unanimously approved additional expenses for 1962 of about \$3.7 million by Resolution 1860 (XVII). The major budget items which led to substantial increases in 1962 expenditures were the additional costs of special conferences and meetings, special missions, general expenses and emergency assistance to Rwanda and Burundi. As a result of Assembly acceptance of additional expenses, the revised gross budget for 1962 amounted to \$85,818,220 with income of \$14,426,200. Canada voted in favour of Resolution 1860 (XVII), but, with 36 other countries, abstained in Committee on the vote providing \$800,000 in financial assistance to Rwanda and Burundi.

The budget estimates for 1963 originally submitted by the Secretary-General amounted to a gross budget of \$86,649,500 with income of \$14,823,800. As in the debate on the supplementary estimates for 1962, a majority of members, including Canada, expressed a growing concern over the increased expenditures forecast for 1963. The Assembly, however, ultimately adopted Resolution 1861 (XVII), which only the Soviet bloc opposed and which approved a gross budget of \$92,911,050 with income of \$15,247,500 (an increase of over \$7.2 million above the amount originally requested).¹ Major elements in this increase were decisions of the Assembly and its organs to hold an increased number of meetings and conferences in 1963, the inclusion in the budget of the interest and amortization charges for the United Nations bond issue, totalling \$4.65 million, and the enlargement of the Secretariat staff.

The Assembly adopted Resolution 1861 (XVII), covering the total 1963 budget, by a large majority in three votes—the expense section by 88 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against (Soviet bloc), with two abstentions, the income section by 91 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against,

¹See Appendix VI(1) for a summary of the 1963 budget estimates.

with two abstentions, and the appropriation section by 93 in favour (including Canada), to 11 against, with one abstention. In view of the significant increase in the United Nations budget in recent years and the organization's financial problems, the Assembly also adopted Resolution 1863 (XVII) by a vote of 91 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with three abstentions, to increase the size of the Working Capital Fund from \$25 million to \$40 million for 1963. The Assembly also adopted by 93 in favour (including Canada) to 11 against, with one abstention, Resolution 1862 (XVII), allowing the Secretary-General to expend up to \$10 million during 1963 with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses.

The Assembly was also faced with the question of the provision of funds for UNEF and ONUC for 1963, since these operations are financed from special accounts. The Secretary-General submitted detailed cost estimates for UNEF of \$19,256,870, but indicated that, owing to uncertain conditions, he was unable to produce detailed cost estimates for ONUC. Therefore, he only requested authority to expend up to \$10 million a month until June 30, 1963. The Advisory Committee and a number of countries were concerned over the inability to provide detailed estimates and expressed the hope that it would be possible to control UNEF costs even more closely in the future. The Assembly did not discuss UNEF and ONUC cost estimates until late in the session, and until after U Thant had been elected and the International Court's advisory opinion had been accepted by the Assembly and a Working Group of 21 established to study methods of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations and to report by March 31, 1963. By the time the question of cost estimates did arise, the Secretary-General had altered his request to provide authority only to expend funds for UNEF and ONUC at a monthly rate up to June 30, but without appropriating funds to cover expenses. In the light of these developments the Assembly approved proposals to:

- (a) authorize expenditures up to \$1.58 million a month for UNEF until June 30 [Resolution 1864 (XVII)];
- (b) authorize the Secretary-General to expend at a monthly rate not to exceed \$10 million up to June 30 for the continuing costs of ONUC [Resolution 1865 (XVII)];
- (c) convene a special session prior to June 30 to consider the organization's financial situation [Resolution 1866 (XVII)].

Voting on these resolutions was as follows: (a) UNEF, 76 in favour to 12 against, with eight abstentions; (b) ONUC, 75 in favour to 12 against, with 13 abstentions; and (c) 77 in favour to none against, with 21 abstentions. Canada voted for each of the proposals since they held out the hope that a more permanent method of financing peace keeping might be found even

though it would have preferred to see the Assembly apportion the unassessed costs of UNEF and ONUC for July 1 to December 31, 1962, and for 1963. Apportionment by the Assembly would have helped to ensure that the funds required to maintain UNEF and ONUC would be available.

The Assembly also considered the report of the Committee on Contributions. Debate centred on the allegations of the Soviet-bloc members that they had been discriminated against in the scale of assessments for 1962-64 as recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Assembly on Resolution 1691 (XVI). The Assembly also had before it a Soviet draft resolution proposing the elimination of the ceiling of 30 per cent on the highest contributing member (a long-standing principle followed by the Assembly). However, there was little support for the Soviet position and, after behind-the-scenes negotiations, the Russian draft resolution was withdrawn. Resolution 1870 (XVII), subsequently adopted unanimously, set the rate of assessment for new members and requested the Secretary-General to undertake an expert study of the comparability of different systems of national accounting for use by the Contributions Committee. It also requested the Committee to report to the eighteenth session with recommendations concerning such possible revisions in the scale as might be warranted.

XI

SIXTH (LEGAL) COMMITTEE

A number of important questions with considerable legal content (such as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on financing of United Nations peace-keeping functions, the question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources, and the Covenants on Human Rights) were considered by committees other than the Sixth Committee because of their predominantly political implications, and hence will not be treated in this Chapter as "legal questions". Accordingly, the Committee's discussions centred on items having to do with the questions discussed under the next four headings.

International Law Commission

The ILC, newly increased from a membership of 15 to 24, considered four major questions during its fourteenth session in Geneva (April 24 to June 29, 1962)—the future work of the Commission, the kind of treatment to be given to the topic of State Responsibility, the commencement of its studies on state succession, and the first third of a proposed draft convention on the Law of Treaties. It had been recognized that each of these questions contained potentially contentious aspects, but it was hoped that the Legal Committee's treatment would be relatively non-controversial. This did not prove to be the case and a number of issues were debated with some vigour. In the event, however, agreement proved possible on a compromise resolution [1765 (XVII)] which did not embody any extreme point of view. In this resolution, agreed to unanimously, the United Nations General Assembly recommended that the Commission continue its work of codification and progressive development of the Law of Treaties, taking into account the views expressed during the debate and comments which might be submitted by governments "in order that the Law of Treaties may be placed upon the widest and most secure foundations", that it continue its work on State Responsibility, taking into account the views expressed during the debate and the report of the Commission's sub-committee on the subject and giving due consideration to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter, and that the Commission continue its work on succession of states and governments, taking

into account the views expressed in the debate and the report of the sub-committee on the question “with appropriate reference to the views of states which have achieved independence since the Second World War.”

The Delegations of Australia, Ghana and Israel introduced under this same item a separate resolution which would have permitted the accession by new member states of the United Nations to treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, unless objections to such accessions should have been received by the Secretary-General from former members of the League within one year of the circulation of notice to that effect by the Secretary-General. Some opposition arose, engendered in the main by constitutional difficulties foreseen in the case of certain countries. In the event, however, a compromise resolution [1766 (XVII)] was passed unanimously under which the International Law Commission was requested to study further the question of “extended participation in general multilateral treaties concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations”.

The Juridical Yearbook

The publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook has been under consideration by the Sixth Committee for some years. At its fifteenth session, the Assembly approved in principle the idea of publication and an Ad Hoc Committee was assigned at the seventeenth session the task of making specific recommendations for content and format of a suitable publication, taking account of the organization’s budgetary limitations. The Assembly, by Resolution 1814 (XVII), unanimously approved the Working Group’s recommendations and instructed the Secretary-General to publish the first volume of the yearbook in 1964.

Consular Relations

The International Law Commission’s draft articles on a proposed Consular Relations Convention were also considered by the Sixth Committee. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly had recommended the convening of an international conference at Vienna in early 1963 to draw up a convention on this topic based on draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, as modified by any views of governments on these, and consideration of the draft articles at the seventeenth session for the purpose of providing member states with an opportunity to exchange views on the subject in preparation for the conference at Vienna. A resolution [1813 (XVII)] was unanimously approved, inviting governments who were to participate to forward to the Secretary-General any amendments which they intended to table to the text of the draft prepared by the International Law Commission.

Friendly Relations

By far the most important item assigned for discussion in the Sixth Committee was that entitled "Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations", which occupied approximately half the time of the Committee. A resolution tabled by Canada and other like-minded countries called for an affirmation of the rule of law amongst nations and of the United Nations Charter as the fundamental statement of principles underlying friendly relations, and for a study of two areas of the law in need of clarification and development (the principle of respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means). Two other resolutions were introduced on the same item, one by Czechoslovakia and the other by Yugoslavia and a number of other countries, both calling for a declaration of principles which should govern friendly relations among states.

The Canadian Delegation carried the main burden of negotiating a compromise with the co-sponsors of the two other resolutions. The resulting resolution [1815 (XVII)] stressed the importance of the continuing development of the rule of law among nations and the Charter as the fundamental statement of principles of international law governing friendly relations and co-operation among states (as listed in the resolution), and concluded with the decision to commence a study of the two principles contained in the Canadian-sponsored resolution, plus two further principles (those of "non-intervention" and "sovereign equality of states") suggested by other delegations. This resolution was approved unanimously by the General Assembly.

A separate resolution on technical assistance to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law was also introduced under the "Friendly Relations" item by Ghana and Ireland. The resolution urged member states to undertake broad programmes of training, including seminars, grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, as well as exchanges of publications in the field of international law, and requested the Secretary-General, together with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and in consultation with member states, to study ways in which members could be aided in establishing and developing such programmes, including the possibility of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, and to report on the results of such studies to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. Some discussion occurred concerning the desirability of proclaiming a United Nations Decade of International Law, and amendments were submitted by a number of countries on this and other aspects of the question. Most delegations, including that of Canada, voiced support for the resolution as amended [1816 (XVII)], which was passed unanimously.

International Court of Justice

During 1962 the International Court made a number of procedural decisions and handed down final substantive decisions in the following cases:

Judgments

Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand) (Merits) Judgment (General List No. 45)

On October 6, 1959, the Cambodian Government filed an application instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand concerning a parcel of territory now occupied by Thailand on which is situated the Temple of Preah Vihear. The Court was asked to declare that sovereignty over the temple belonged to Cambodia and that Thailand should withdraw from occupation of the area. The Government of Thailand had raised two preliminary objections, and the Court by its judgment of May 26, 1961, had found that it had jurisdiction. On June 15, 1962, the Court delivered its judgment on the merits of this case. The Court found in favour of Cambodia on the grounds that Thailand had accepted a map annexed to the memorial filed by Cambodia and that it became unnecessary, therefore, to consider whether the line as mapped did in fact correspond to the true "watershed line" agreed to under a treaty of February 13, 1904, between France (then conducting the foreign relations of Indochina and Siam) and Siam as the line which the frontier should follow.

South West Africa cases: Ethiopia v. South Africa; *Liberia v. South Africa (Preliminary Objections)*

This case, relating to the continued existence of the mandate for South West Africa and the duties and performance of South Africa as mandatory thereunder, was instituted by applications of the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia. The Government of South Africa raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the case. On December 21, 1962, by eight votes to seven, the Court found that it had jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

Advisory Opinions

Certain Expenses of the United Nations (Article 17, Paragraph 2, of the Charter)

On December 20, 1961, the General Assembly of the United Nations voted to request an advisory opinion from the Court as to whether certain expenditures (identified in the resolution) which had been authorized by the Assembly to cover the costs of the UNEF and ONUC operations constituted "expenses of the organization" within the meaning of Article 17(2) of the Charter (which deals with the United Nations budget). Twenty-one

states, including Canada, submitted written comments on the question and of these nine, also including Canada, presented oral statements. Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser, represented Canada at the oral hearings.

By nine votes (Vice-President, R. J. Alfaro—Panama; Judges, A. H. Badawi—United Arab Republic, V. K. Wellington Koo—China, J. Spiropoulos—Greece, Sir Percy Spender—Australia, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice—United Kingdom, K. Tanaka—Japan, Ph. C. Jessup—U.S.A., G. Morelli—Italy) to five (President, B. Winarski—Poland; Judges, J. Basdevant—France, L. M. Moreno Quintana—Argentina, V. M. Koretsky—Soviet Union, J. L. Bustamante y Rivero—Peru), the Court declared that the expenditures in question were “expenses of the organization” within the meaning of Article 17(2).

Appendix I

United Nations and Related Agencies

I. Membership of the United Nations and Other
United Nations Bodies at December 31, 1962

United Nations Members

	<i>Date of Admission</i>		
Argentina.....	October	24,	1945
Australia.....	"	"	"
Belgium.....	"	"	"
Britain.....	"	"	"
Bolivia.....	"	"	"
Brazil.....	"	"	"
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	"	"	"
Canada.....	"	"	"
Chile.....	"	"	"
China.....	"	"	"
Colombia.....	"	"	"
Costa Rica.....	"	"	"
Cuba.....	"	"	"
Czechoslovakia.....	"	"	"
Denmark.....	"	"	"
Dominican Republic.....	"	"	"
Ecuador.....	"	"	"
El Salvador.....	"	"	"
Ethiopia.....	"	"	"
France.....	"	"	"
Greece.....	"	"	"
Guatemala.....	"	"	"
Haiti.....	"	"	"
Honduras.....	"	"	"
India.....	"	"	"
Iran.....	"	"	"
Iraq.....	"	"	"
Lebanon.....	"	"	"
Liberia.....	"	"	"
Luxembourg.....	"	"	"
Mexico.....	"	"	"
Netherlands.....	"	"	"
New Zealand.....	"	"	"
Nicaragua.....	"	"	"
Norway.....	"	"	"
Panama.....	"	"	"
Paraguay.....	"	"	"
Peru.....	"	"	"
Philippines.....	"	"	"
Poland ¹	"	"	"

¹ Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was subsequently agreed that it should sign the Charter as an original member.

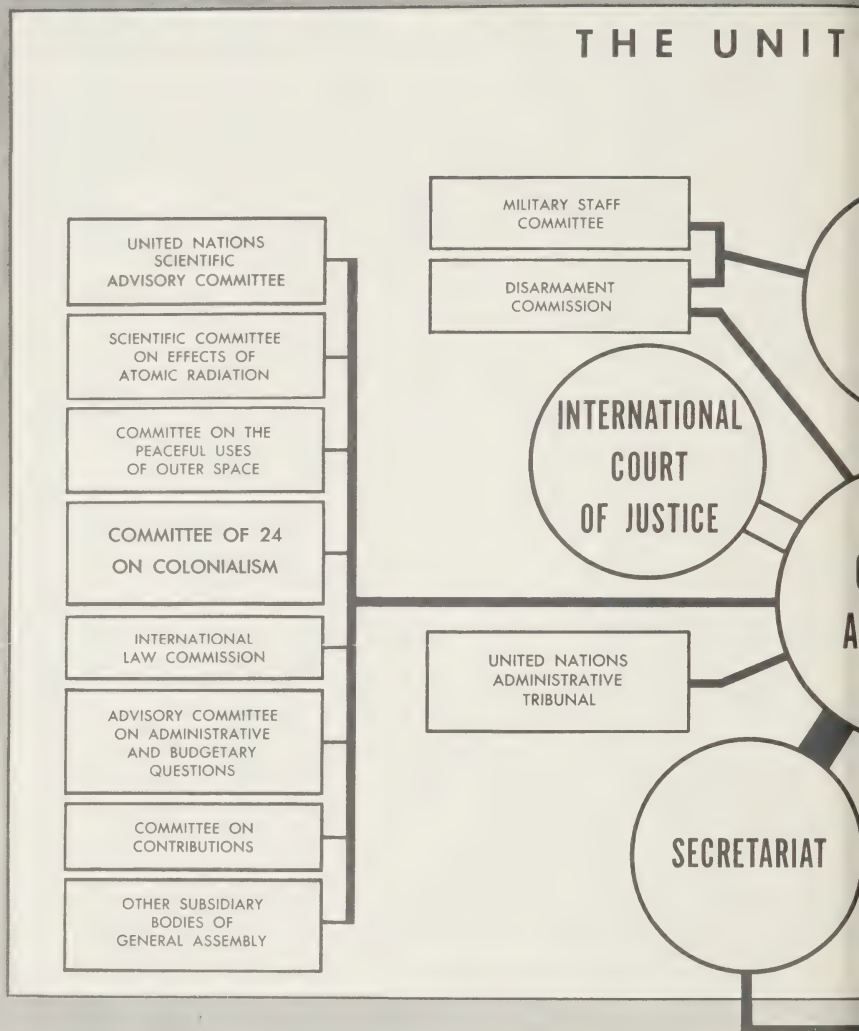
	<i>Date of Admission</i>	
Saudi Arabia.....	October	24, 1945
Syria ²	"	" "
Turkey.....	"	" "
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	"	" "
Union of South Africa.....	"	" "
U.S.S.R.....	"	" "
United Arab Republic.....	"	" "
United States of America.....	"	" "
Uruguay.....	"	" "
Venezuela.....	"	" "
Yugoslavia.....	"	" "
Afghanistan.....	November	19, 1946
Iceland.....	"	" "
Sweden.....	"	" "
Thailand.....	"	" "
Pakistan.....	September	30, 1947
Yemen.....	"	" "
Burma.....	March	19, 1948
Israel.....	May	11, 1949
Indonesia.....	September	28, 1950
Albania.....	December	14, 1955
Austria.....	"	" "
Bulgaria.....	"	" "
Cambodia.....	"	" "
Ceylon.....	"	" "
Finland.....	"	" "
Hungary.....	"	" "
Ireland.....	"	" "
Italy.....	"	" "
Jordan.....	"	" "
Laos.....	"	" "
Libya.....	"	" "
Nepal.....	"	" "
Portugal.....	"	" "
Roumania.....	"	" "
Spain.....	"	" "
Morocco.....	November	12, 1956
Tunisia.....	"	" "
Sudan.....	"	" "
Japan.....	December	18, 1956
Ghana.....	March	8, 1957
Malaya, Federation of.....	September	17, 1957
Guinea.....	December	12, 1958
Cameroun.....	September	20, 1960
Central African Republic.....	"	" "
Chad.....	"	" "
Congo (Brazzaville).....	"	" "
Congo (Leopoldville).....	"	" "
Cyprus.....	"	" "
Dahomey.....	"	" "
Gabon.....	"	" "
Ivory Coast.....	"	" "
Malagasy.....	"	" "
Niger.....	"	" "

² Syria was an original member of the United Nations but on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic with one seat in the organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

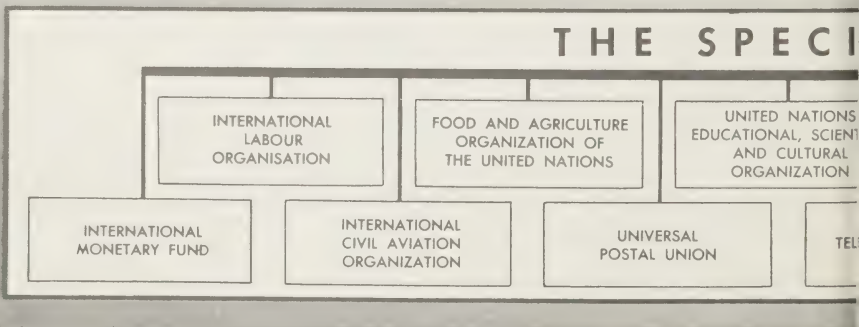
	<i>Date of Admission</i>		
Somalia.....	September	20,	1960
Togo.....	"	"	"
Upper Volta.....	"	"	"
Mali.....	September	29,	1960
Senegal.....	"	"	"
Nigeria.....	October	7,	1960
Sierre Leone.....	September	27,	1961
Mauritania.....	October	27,	1961
Mongolia.....	"	"	"
Tanganyika.....	November	14,	1961
Burundi.....	September	18,	1962
Jamaica.....	"	"	"
Rwanda.....	"	"	"
Trinidad and Tobago.....	"	"	"
Algeria.....	October	8,	1962
Uganda.....	October	25,	1962

THE UNITED NATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS



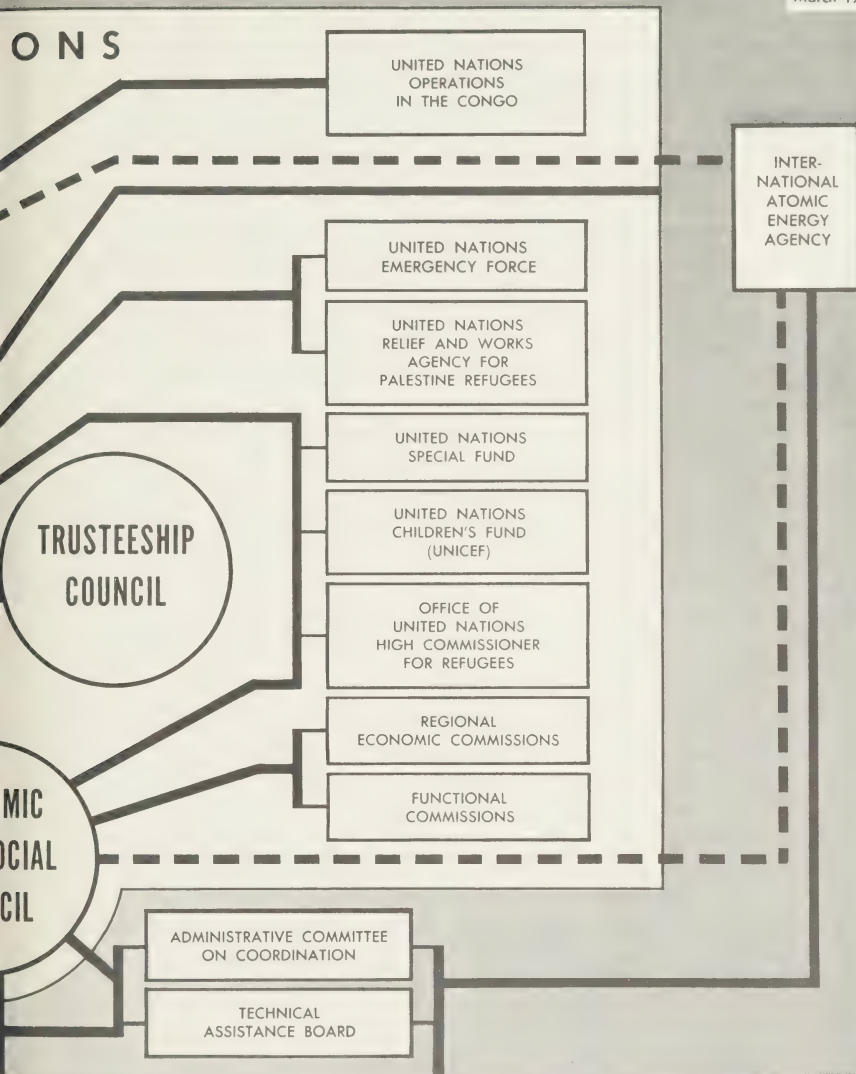
THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



RELATED AGENCIES

March 1962

ONS



TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL

AGENCIES

TH
ON

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL
MARITIME CONSULTATIVE
ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK
FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL
TRADE ORGANIZATION
General Agreement
on Tariffs and Trade

INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE CORPORATION

3. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	IMF ⁴	IBRD	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹	GATT ¹⁰
Afghanistan.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—
Albania.....	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—
Algeria.....	x	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	10
Argentina.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	10
Australia.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x
Austria.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x
Belgium.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x
Bolivia.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Brazil.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x
Britain.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	x	—
Bulgaria.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	x
Burma.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	x
Burundi.....	x	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	10
Byelorussia.....	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	—
Cambodia.....	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	10
Cameroun.....	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	—
Canada.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Central African Republic.....	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Ceylon.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x
Chad.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Chile.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x
China.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—
Colombia.....	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville).....	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Congo (Leopoldville).....	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Costa Rica.....	x	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—
Cuba.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	x

* Full names appear at the end of this table. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relations with the UN and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, the footnotes at the end of the table give *additional members* and *associate members* not found in the tabular listing and information on *pending applications*. Membership is as of December 31, 1962.

3. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	IMF ⁴	IBRD	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹	GATT ¹⁰
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dahomey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
E. Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fed. of Malaya.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
German Fed. Rep.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

3. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Concl'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ¹	UNESCO ²	WHO ³	IMF ⁴	IBRD	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU ⁵	ITU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO ⁸	UNICEF ⁹	GATT ¹⁰
Sierra Leone.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	X
Somalia.....	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
Switzerland.....	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	—
Syria.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X
Tanganyika.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	X
Trinidad and Tobago.....	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	10
Togo.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	10
Tunisia.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—
Uganda.....	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—
Ukraine.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	10
U.S.S.R.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
United States.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	—	—	X
Upper Volta.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Vietnam, Rep. of.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Yemen.....	—	X	—	X	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	10
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.....	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	X
TOTALS*.....	110	81	107	100	112	118	82	81	71	72	98	117	117	118	53	30	44

- 1 FAO has *four associate members*: British Guiana, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above), Jamaica, Mauritius.
- 2 UNESCO, *three associate members*: Mauritius, Singapore, and the West Indies.
- 3 WHO, has *two associate members*: the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (listed above) and Tanganyika.
- 4 Besides the Fund's 82 members, a number of other countries have applied but arrangements have not been completed.
- 5 UPU's 117 members include the following not given in the tabular list: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; whole of the British overseas territories, including the colonies, protectorates and territories under trusteeship exercised by Britain; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.
- 6 ITU's 117 members include the following not given in the tabular list: overseas states of the French Community and French overseas territories; Spanish provinces in Africa; Portuguese overseas provinces; territories of the United States of America; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible. ITU also has two associate members: Bermuda-British Caribbean Group; Singapore-British Borneo Group.
- 7 WMO's 118 members include 102 states and 15 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: British East African territories, including the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; Netherlands New Guinea; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa, Singapore and the British territories in Borneo; Spanish territories of Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean territories.
- 8 IMCO has *one associate member*: Sarawak and North Borneo.
- 9 Members of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the UN Economic and Social Council.
- 10 Besides the 44 Contracting Parties to GATT, the countries marked ¹⁰ in the tabular listing have various forms of "special relationship."

* According to information sent to UN headquarters by February 1963.

The complete names of the organizations included in this listing are:

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association (IBRD affiliate)
IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD affiliate)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IMCO	Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Appendix II

Principal Organs of the United Nations

I. Assembly Presidents, 1946-62

First Regular Session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First Special Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Regular Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Special Session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third Regular Session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth Regular Session, 1949	Brigadier-General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth Regular Session, 1950-61	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth Regular Session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh Regular Session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
Eighth Regular Session, 1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth Regular Session, 1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth Regular Session, 1955	José Maza (Chile)
First Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Second Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh Regular Session, 1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth Regular Session, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third Emergency Special Session, 1958	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Thirteenth Regular Session, 1958	Dr. Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth Regular Session, 1959	Dr. V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth Emergency Special Session, 1960	Dr. V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth Regular Session, 1960	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third Special Session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth Regular Session, 1961	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth Regular Session, 1962	Sr. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)

2. Membership of the Security Council, Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1963

	Commonwealth	Latin America		W. Europe	E. Europe	Mid. East	
		I	II				
1946	Australia	Brazil	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Egypt	1946
1947	Australia	Brazil	Colombia	<u>Belgium</u>	Poland	Syria	1947
1948	Canada	Argentina	Colombia	Belgium	Ukraine	Syria	1948
1949	Canada	Argentina	Cuba	Norway	Ukraine	Egypt	1949
1950	India	Ecuador	Cuba	Norway	Yugoslavia	Egypt	1950
1951	India	Ecuador	Brazil	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Turkey	1951
1952	Pakistan	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	<u>Greece</u>	Turkey	1952
1953	Pakistan	Chile	Colombia	Denmark	<u>Greece</u>	Lebanon	1953
1954	New Zealand	Brazil	Colombia	Denmark	<u>Turkey</u>	Lebanon	1954
1955	New Zealand	Brazil	Peru	Belgium	<u>Turkey</u>	Iran	1955
1956	Australia	Cuba	Peru	Belgium	Yugoslavia	Iran	1956
1957	Australia	Cuba	Colombia	Sweden	<u>Philippines</u>	Iraq	1957
1958	Canada	Panama	Colombia	Sweden	<u>Japan</u>	Iraq	1958
1959	Canada	Panama	Argentina	Italy	<u>Japan</u>	Tunisia	1959
1960	Ceylon	Ecuador	Argentina	Italy	<u>Poland</u>	Tunisia	1960
1961	Ceylon	Ecuador	Chile	Liberia	<u>Turkey</u>	U.A.R.	1961
1962	Ghana	Venezuela	Chile	Ireland	Roumania	U.A.R.	1962
1963	Ghana	Venezuela	Brazil	Norway	<u>Philippines</u>	Morocco	1963

NOTE: Underlining indicates a raided seat.

3. Membership of the Economic and Social Council, 1946-1965

	1946	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65
COMMONWEALTH																				
Australia.....	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	x	—
Britain.....	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada.....	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—
India.....	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.....	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan.....	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
EASTERN EUROPE																				
Bulgaria.....	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia.....	x	x	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Poland.....	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R.....	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yugoslavia.....	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WESTERN EUROPE																				
Austria.....	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x
Denmark.....	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece.....	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands.....	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway.....	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey.....	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA-ASIA																				
Afghanistan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
China.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ethiopia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, which had borne a similar relationship to the League of Nations. The Court consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups; their term of office runs for nine years and they are eligible for re-election. Although the judges are to be elected "regardless of their nationality", the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented.

Parties to the Statute of the Court include all members of the United Nations and three other national entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Switzerland. They are not obliged to submit to the Court legal disputes with other states unless they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration filed pursuant to Article 36 of its Statute or have done so for particular classes of dispute in treaties and other international agreements. Thirty-seven countries, including Canada, have filed declarations of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, with or without reservations of various kinds.

The present judges of the Court, with the year of expiry of their term of office, are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year of Expiry</i>
Ricardo J. Alfaro (Vice-President)	Panama	1964
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
Jules Basdevant	France	1964
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
Roberto Cordova	Mexico	1964
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1964
Philip C. Jessup	United States	1970
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Vladimir M. Koretsky	U.S.S.R.	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Lucio M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Bohdan Winiarski (President)	Poland	1967

5. List of Secretaries-General

<i>Names</i>	<i>Terms of Office</i>
Trygve Lie	February 1, 1946-April 9, 1953
Dag Hammarskjöld	April 10, 1953-September 18, 1961
U Thant	Acting Secretary-General, November 3, 1961-November 30, 1962
	Elected Secretary-General on November 30, 1962, until November 3, 1966.

Canadian Participation in the United Nations

I. Chart I—Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees, and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-65

(April 1, 1963)

	Security Council	ICJ (h)	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies							UN Standing Committee	
			UNEF Advisory Cttee (c)	Congo Advisory Cttee (c)	UNSCEAR (c)	Outer Space (e)	UNSAC (c)	UNHCR Exec Cttee	Negotiating Cttee Extra- Budgetary Funds		ILC (h)
1945	(e)	(e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e)
1946	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
1951	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
1952	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1953	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x(e)	—	—	—
1956	—	x	x(e)	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
1957	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—
1958	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	—	x
1959	x	—	x	—	x	—	(i)	x	x	—	x
1960	x	—	x	—	x	—	x(e)	x	x	—	x
1961	—	x	x	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	x
1962	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	x(t)	x
1963	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x
1964	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x
1965	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x(d)	—

(a) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53); but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA (see P. 60 of *Canada and the UN 1956-57*).

(b) UNREF Executive Committee discontinued by RES 1166 on December 31, 1957, and UNHCR Executive Committee set up by ECOSOC to replace it. The term of office of members is indefinite, but presumably will last until January 1, 1964 (the end of the UNHCR's mandate).

(c) Members appointed for an indefinite period.

(d) Mr. Cadieux elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Reconstituted UN High Commissioner's Advisory Committee as UNREF Executive Committee.

(h) Members of executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

(i) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an *ad hoc* Committee established in 1958. Canada was a member of the *ad hoc* Committee.

(j) Terminated.

* Terms of office expire December 31.

2. Chart II—Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and
Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-65
(April 1, 1963)

	ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions							ECOSOC Standing Committees		ECOSOC Special Bodies			ECLA (d)
		Statistical	Population	Inter-national Com-munity Trade	Narcotic Drugs (c)*	Social *	Status of Women *	Human Rights *	TAC *	Cttee on NGOs	DSB	UNICEF Exec. Board	Covering Council Special Fund*	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	x(e)	(e)	(e)	—	x(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	—	(e)	(e)	x(e)	—	—
1947	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	—	—
1948	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—
1949	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—
1950	x	—	—	—	x	x(b)	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	(f)
1951	x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	—
1952	x	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	—
1953	—	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—
1954	—	x	x	(e)	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	—	—
1955	—	x	x	x	x	(a)	—	—	x	—	x	x	—	—
1956	x	x(a)	x(a)	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	(e)	—
1957	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	x	—	x	x	—	—
1958	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—	—
1959	—	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—	—
1960	—	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x(C)
1961	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x
1962	—	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	x	x
1963	—	x	—	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	x	x	x
1964	—	x	—	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	x	x
1965	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	x	x

* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) From 1955 elections, term of office is four instead of three for Population, Statistical, Social Commissions.

(b) Four-year term 1947-50, and three-year term 1951-53.

(c) For an indefinite period.

(C) Canadian membership.

(d) No executive body.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Established.

3. Chart III—Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations
Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and ICEM, 1945-65

(April 1, 1963)

	Specialized Agencies											GATT Council of Reps	IAEA Board of Governors	ICEM Exec Cttee
	FAO Council	IBRD Executive Directors	ICAO Council	IDA Executive Directors	IFC Board of Directors	ILO Govern- ing Body (a)	IMCO Council	IMF Exec Board	ITU Admin Council	UNESCO Exec Board	UPU Exec Liaison Cttee	WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Cttee	
1945	x(C)(e)	x(C)(e)	*	—	—	*	—	x(C)(e)	*	(i) x(C)(e)	*	—	—	—
1946	x	x	—	—	—	x(C)(e)	—	x	—	x	(C)(e)	—	—	—
1947	x	x	x(C)(e)	—	—	x	—	x	x(C)(e)	x	—	—	—	—
1948	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1949	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1950	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1951	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1952	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1953	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	(C)(h)
1954	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	—
1955	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	x(g)
1956	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	x
1957	x	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	x	x	—	—	—	x
1958	x	x	x	—	x(C)(e)	x	—	x	x	x	—	x(C)(h)	—	x
1959	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1960	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1961	x	x	x	x(C)(e)	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1962	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1963	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1964	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x
1965	—	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".

(b) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.

(c) Date of Canadian membership in the organization.

(d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.

(f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.

(g) Executive Committee not established until 1954.

(h) Established.

(i) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

(j) Canada withdrew from ICIM, effective December 31, 1962.

* Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.

Appendix IV

Canadian Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly During 1962

I. Resumed Sixteenth Session

First Part (January 15 to February 27, 1962)

Chairman: The Honourable Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Vice-Chairman: The Honourable Senator A. J. Brooks, Member of the Senate of Canada

Representatives: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Mr. Martial Asselin, Member of Parliament for Charlevoix

Second Part (June 7 to June 28, 1962)

Delegate: Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

2. Seventeenth Session

(September 18 to December 20, 1962)

Chairman: The Honourable Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

Delegates: Mr. Heath Macquarrie, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs
The Honourable Senator F. M. Blois, Member of the Senate of Canada
Brigadier J. H. Price, Head, J. H. Price and Associates Limited, Montreal, Quebec

Alternate
Representatives: Miss Helen Marsh, Editor, "Dauphin Herald and Press".
Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament
Mr. Norman N. Genser, Senior Partner of Genser and Phillips, Montreal, Quebec
Mr. J. L. Delisle, Ambassador of Canada to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama
Mr. S. Morley Scott, Department of External Affairs

Observers: Mr. P. V. Noble, Member of Parliament for Grey-North
Mr. G. Chapdelaine, Member of Parliament for Sherbrooke
The Honourable Senator A. N. McLean, Member of the Senate of Canada
Mr. A. Webster, Member of Parliament for Vancouver-Kingsway
The Honourable Senator Muriel McQ. Fergusson, Member of the Senate of Canada

Appendix V

Membership of Selected Committees and Other Bodies

1. Special Committee of Twenty-four on the
Implementation of the General Assembly's 1960 Declaration
on the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members of the original Committee of Seventeen created by General
Assembly Resolution 1654(XVI) of November 27, 1961:

Australia	Syria
Britain	Tanganyika
Cambodia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	U.S.S.R.
India	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Madagascar	Venezuela
Mali	Yugoslavia
Poland	

Additional Members:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Ivory Coast
Denmark	Sierra Leone
Iran	

2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the
Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)

Argentina	India
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Sweden
Britain	U.S.S.R.
Canada	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	United States
France	

3. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Albania	Iran
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Lebanon
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Mongolia
Britain	Morocco
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Roumania
Chad	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
France	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	United Arab Republic
India	United States

4. Special Fund Governing Council

Brazil	Mexico
Britain	Netherlands
Canada	Philippines
France	Poland
Ghana	Senegal
Guatemala	Sweden
Indonesia	U.S.S.R.
Italy	United States
Japan	Uruguay

5. Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Argentina	Jordan
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Madagascar
Brazil	New Zealand
Britain	Nigeria
Canada	Pakistan
Colombia	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Poland
Denmark	Senegal
El Salvador	Tunisia
Ethiopia	U.S.S.R.
France	United Arab Republic
India	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Japan	Yugoslavia

6. Committee on United Nations World Food Programme

Argentina	Morocco
Australia	Netherlands
Brazil	New Zealand
Canada	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Denmark	Thailand
France	United Arab Republic
Ghana	United States
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

7. Preparatory Committee for International Co-operation Year

Canada	India
Central African Republic	Ireland
Ceylon	Paraguay
Cyprus	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Thailand
Finland	United Arab Republic

8. International Law Commission

Abdul Hakim Tabibi	(Afghanistan)
Alfred Verdross	(Austria)
Gilberto Amado	(Brazil)
Sir Humphrey Waldock	(Britain)
Victor Kanga	(Cameroun)
Marcel Cadieux	(Canada)
Chieh Liu	(China)
Obed Pessou	(Dahomey)

Angel Modesto Paredes	(Ecuador)
Erik Castren	(Finland)
André Gros	(France)
Radhabinod Pal	(India)
Mustapha Kamil Yasseen	(Iraq)
Shabtai Rosenne	(Israel)
Roberto Ago	(Italy)
Senjin Tsuruoka	(Japan)
Luis Padilla Nervo	(Mexico)
Tesilimi Olawole Elias	(Nigeria)
Manfred Lachs	(Poland)
Antonia de Luna Garcia	(Spain)
Abdullah El-Erian	(United Arab Republic)
Eduardo Jiminex de Arechaga	(Uruguay)
Grigory I. Tunkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Herbert W. Briggs	(United States)
Milan Bartos	(Yugoslavia)

9. Eighteen-Member Disarmament Committee*

Britain	Soviet Union
Canada	Brazil
France**	Burma
Italy	Ethiopia
United States	India
Bulgaria	Mexico
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria
Poland	Sweden
Roumania	United Arab Republic

* This Committee is not a United Nations body.

** France did not participate.

Appendix VI

Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1962 and 1963

<i>Section</i>	<i>1963</i> \$	<i>1962</i> (revised) \$
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.....	1,185,300	1,139,050
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	3,645,200	2,292,010
3. Salaries and wages.....	44,487,800	40,973,300
4. Common staff costs.....	10,195,500	9,658,700
5. Travel of staff.....	2,024,200	2,165,900
6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations; hospitality.....	100,000	100,000
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	4,272,000	4,399,500
8. Permanent equipment.....	500,000	448,500
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	3,568,200	3,570,600
10. General expenses.....	3,983,800	4,112,200
11. Printing.....	1,483,750	1,429,750
12. Special expenses.....	4,845,000	254,600
13. Economic development.....	2,135,000	2,135,000
14. Social activities.....	2,105,000	2,105,000
15. Human rights activities.....	140,000	140,000
16. Public administration.....	1,945,000	1,945,000
17. Narcotics drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
18. Special missions.....	2,453,000	4,025,810
19. UN Field Service.....	1,403,000	1,323,000
20. Office of the UNHCR.....	2,450,000	2,586,700
21. International Court of Justice.....	914,300	938,600
<i>Total appropriation.....</i>	<i>93,911,050</i>	<i>85,818,220</i>
Less: Income, other than staff assessment.....	6,146,500	5,684,800
Net appropriation.....	87,764,550	80,133,420
Of which: Staff assessment is.....	9,101,000	8,741,400

SOURCE: United Nations Budget for the Financial Year 1963, Document A/5205/Add. 1.

2. Percentage Scale of Assessments of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations, Certain Specialized Agencies and the IAEA for 1963

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	32.02	32.02	31.80	25.00	30.50	31.12	32.02
U.S.S.R.....	14.97	x	x	10.00	14.30	13.67	13.85
Britain.....	7.58	10.15	9.90	9.36	7.24	6.92	7.01
France.....	5.94	7.96	7.07	6.09	5.67	5.43	5.49
German Federal Republic.....	x	7.64	5.56	4.34	5.45	5.21	5.27
China.....	4.57	x	0.67	2.04	2.50	4.17	4.23
Canada.....	3.12	4.18	4.55	3.39	2.98	2.85	2.89
Japan.....	2.27	3.04	2.36	2.00	2.17	2.07	2.10
Italy.....	2.24	3.00	2.59	2.37	2.14	2.05	2.07
India.....	2.03	2.72	2.28	3.04	1.94	1.85	1.88
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.98	x	x	1.00	1.89	1.81	1.83
Australia.....	1.66	2.22	2.41	1.85	1.58	1.52	1.54
Sweden.....	1.30	1.74	1.64	1.62	1.24	1.19	1.20
Poland.....	1.28	1.72	1.19	1.24	1.22	1.17	1.18
Belgium.....	1.20	1.61	1.59	1.37	1.15	1.10	1.11
Czechoslovakia.....	1.17	x	0.91	0.92	1.12	1.07	1.08
Brazil.....	1.03	1.38	1.64	1.37	0.98	0.94	0.95
Argentina.....	1.01	1.35	1.22	1.41	0.96	0.92	0.93
Netherlands.....	1.01	1.35	2.35	1.15	0.96	0.92	0.93
Total.....	86.38	82.08	79.73	79.56	85.99	85.98	87.56

SOURCE: Report of the Advisory Committee (ACABQ) on Administrative and Budgetary Co-ordination, Document A/5332.

x Non-members.

3. Regular Budgets of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies⁽¹⁾ and the IAEA, and Canadian Assessments (in Thousands of U.S. Dollars)

Organization	Regular Budget			Canadian Assessment ³		
	1961 Actual Expenses	1962 Appropriations	1963 Estimates	1961	1962	1963
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Nations.....	71,096	85,818 ²	93,911 ²	1,883	1,995	2,920
ILO.....	10,647	11,619	14,578	343	376	475
FAO.....	11,106	15,431	15,754	382	622	659
UNESCO.....	16,059	16,498	20,442	429	492	609
ICAO.....	4,793	5,137	5,827	222	241	265
UPU.....	709	814	1,368	19	22	36 ^e
WHO.....	19,202	24,864	29,956	540	681	880
ITU.....	2,789	3,529	3,854	95	120	131
WMO.....	643	796	910	16	20	23 ^e
IMCO.....	271	471	421	6	7 ^e	7
IAEA.....	6,031	6,261	7,338	174	178	212
Total.....	143,345	171,239	194,359	4,109	4,754	6,217

SOURCE: United Nations document A/5332 and Public Accounts of Canada.

¹ Exclusive of the IBRD, IMF and IDA, the operations of which are financially self-sustaining.

² Gross appropriation, which includes staff-assessment income and income from other sources.

³ Based on payments made or assessed or on budget and Canadian scale of assessment (Appendix VI-2).

^e Estimated.

4. Composition of the Working Group
of Twenty-one on the Examination
of Administrative and Budgetary
Procedures of the United Nations

Argentina	France*	Nigeria*
Australia	India*	Pakistan
Brazil*	Italy*	Sweden*
Britain*	Japan*	U.S.S.R.*
Cameroun	Mexico*	United Arab Republic*
Canada*	Mongolia	United States of America*
China*	Netherlands	

* Members of the Working Group of Fifteen established in 1960.

5. Composition of the Advisory Committee
on Administrative and Budgetary
Questions (ACABQ) in 1962

To serve until December 31, 1962:

André Ganem (France)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq)
C. H. W. Hodges (Britain)

To serve until December 31, 1963:

Thanassis Aghnides (Greece)
Alexi F. Sokirkin (U.S.S.R.)
Raul Quinjano (Argentina)
Albert F. Bender (U.S.A.)

To serve until December 31, 1964:

Mohamed Abdel Magrid Admed
(Sudan)
Alfonso Grez (Chile)
E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)
Dragos Serbanescu (Roumania)

Elected at the seventeenth session to
serve until December 31, 1965:

André Ganem (France)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq)
James Gibson (Britain)

Appendix VII

List of Addresses for the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

New York Office: Federal Reserve Bank Building,
33 Liberty Street, Room 518,
New York 5, N.Y.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Headquarters: International Aviation Building,
1080 University Street, Montreal 3,
Quebec, Canada

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, Rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland
New York Office: 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters: Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, WC 2,
England

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: 19th and H Streets, NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: UNESCO House, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7°, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: World Meteorological Organization
Ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria

Appendix VIII

United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada at the following addresses: *Agents*: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto. *Sub-Agents*: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Étudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montréal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York, and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

- University of Alberta (English printed documents)
- University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents)
- McGill University (English printed documents)
- Laval University (French printed documents)
- Dalhousie University (English printed documents)
- University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents)
- University of New Brunswick (English printed documents)
- Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)
- Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available free of charge on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

Appendix IX

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*. The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated, for \$1.00 a copy in Canada, United States and Mexico; other countries, \$1.15: 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1958 (English only); 1959; 1960; 1961.

2. *External Affairs*

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; students in Canada, \$1.00; other countries, \$2.50. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

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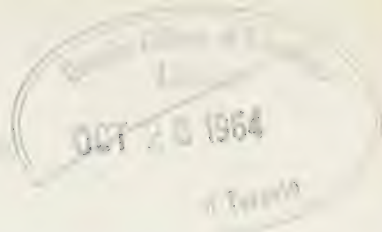
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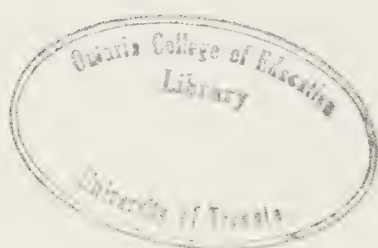
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1964

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Daly Building, Corner Mackenzie and Rideau

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Mackenzie Building, 36 Adelaide St. East

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Æterna-Vie Building, 1182 St. Catherine St. West

or through your bookseller.

A deposit copy of this publication is also available
for reference in public libraries across Canada.

Price 75 cents Catalogue No. E4-641

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FOREWORD

The purpose of the annual publication "Canada and the United Nations" is to inform the public on the role which Canada plays in the work of the world organizations. The most significant events of the previous year and the major trends in United Nations affairs are examined and Canada's reaction to these problems is outlined.

In the hope of improving the usefulness of the present publication, some presentational changes have been introduced in addition to those which were made in the 1962 edition. The opening general survey recalls the climate in which the organization sought to fulfil its functions during 1963 and attempts to illustrate the scope of the varied activities of the United Nations. The ensuing chapters contain concise factual summaries of proceedings in United Nations organs and committees and in the Specialized Agencies. An effort has been made to avoid duplicating information which is readily available elsewhere. The appendices have been carefully selected in this light, and provide information in a form suitable for ready reference.

Although primarily intended for the information of the general public, it is my hope that the publication may in time become a useful tool for research, a small-size encyclopaedia where the student of international politics can accurately find or check facts and events placed in perspective.

Since 1945, the United Nations has won widespread acceptance among Canadians. Their support of Canada's participation in the organization has been a great help to those entrusted with the direction of Canadian foreign policy. I trust that the present publication will be of some assistance to Canadians in fostering an informed interest not only in the United Nations itself but also in Canada's foreign policy, and that it will help them in assessing events which, after all, can affect their everyday lives.

Paul Martin

*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA
March 16, 1964

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	— Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	— Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CCIF	— International Telephone Consultative Committee
CCIR	— International Radio Consultative Committee
CCIT	— International Telegraph Consultative Committee
CCITT	— International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee
CICT	— Commission on International Commodity Trade
CID	— Committee for Industrial Development
DAC	— Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
ECAFE	— Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECA	— Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	— Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	— Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOSOC	— Economic and Social Council
EEC	— European Economic Community
EPTA	— Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance
FAO	— Food and Agriculture Organization
GATT	— General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	— International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	— International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	— International Civil Aviation Organization
ICJ	— International Court of Justice
ICSAB	— International Civil Service Advisory Board
ICY	— International Co-operation Year
IDA	— International Development Association
IFC	— International Finance Corporation
ILC	— International Law Commission
ILO	— International Labour Organization
IMCO	— Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	— International Monetary Fund
ITU	— International Telecommunication Union
NGO	— Non-governmental Organization
OECD	— Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
ONUC	— United Nations Operation in the Congo
OPEX	— Operational and Executive Personnel
OTC	— Organization for Trade Co-operation
PCOB	— Permanent Central Opium Board
TAB	— Technical Assistance Board
TAC	— Technical Assistance Committee
UNCDF	— United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCIP	— United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCSAT	— United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less-Developed Areas

UNCURK	— United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNEF	— United Nations Emergency Force
UNESCO	— United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	— United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	— United Nations Children's Fund
UNMOGIP	— United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOGIL	— United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNREF	— United Nations Refugee Fund
UNRWA	— United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSAC	— United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee
UNSCEAR	— United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNTSO	— United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNYOM	— United Nations Yemen Observation Mission
UPU	— Universal Postal Union
WHO	— World Health Organization
WMO	— World Meteorological Organization

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GENERAL SURVEY

During 1963, most developments at the United Nations reflected the noticeable improvement which occurred in the climate of international relations. A mood of guarded optimism developed with the easing of the cold war. In general, there was far less tension in the air than in late 1962, when fighting raged on the Sino-Indian border and the situations in the Caribbean and in the Congo seemed on the point of violent eruption. By contrast, in the summer of 1963 increasing East-West contacts, especially the limited nuclear test-ban treaty, gave promise of some improvement in relations between the Western powers and the Soviet bloc. The continuing deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and Communist China added yet another dimension to Soviet policies towards the West and the rest of the world.

This is not to suggest that great strides were made toward the solution of international differences. The basic issues seemed as intractable as ever. There was little sign of a disposition to make major concessions—for example on Berlin, on Laos or on disarmament. Events along the *Autobahn* in Germany, off the coast of Cuba and in Indochina showed that these continued to be areas of dangerous friction. The Chinese Communists continued to speak aggressively, as the Sino-Soviet rift widened and the Sino-Indian dispute reached stalemate. Tension in Southeast Asia continued, especially in Vietnam and over Malaysia.

There was room for hope, however, that in their relations the principal powers wished to avoid sharper conflicts, to draw back from the brink of nuclear war and to negotiate a way out of their differences, no matter how long that process might take. There was a growing interest in trade and in cultural exchanges. The propaganda on both sides was in a relatively low key.

This calmer political atmosphere was reflected in United Nations affairs, and principally in the proceedings of the General Assembly. The tone of debate was moderate and attitudes on the whole were constructive. The relaxation in major-power tension seemed to have a calming effect on the behaviour of other power groupings pursuing interests of their own.

Disarmament was the broad heading under which most issues arose between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. The negotiations which continued in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva were

largely a matter of bargaining among three great powers, but the eight non-aligned members of the Committee were able to make a notable contribution by exerting their influence to reduce areas of difference. While the basic agreement needed for bringing about a programme of controlled disarmament will be the result of detailed negotiations between the powers principally affected, those negotiations are bound to be influenced by the views of a large number of other powers which have vital interests at stake.

Broadly speaking, this explains how the United Nations now enters the disarmament picture. Recent debates in the General Assembly on disarmament have been designed primarily to encourage the Eighteen-Nation Committee, and particularly the great powers, to persist in their efforts to find a widening area of agreement. At some stage, the United Nations may be required to take specific action in relation to the disarmament programme, partly because of the requirement for international verification but, more importantly, because it is now generally accepted that, to be successful, disarmament must be accompanied by the development of effective methods for keeping the peace.

Closely related to disarmament has been the question of nuclear-weapons tests. The General Assembly warmly welcomed the test-ban treaty, which prohibits nuclear-weapons tests in outer space, in the atmosphere and under water. Although the treaty was concluded by the three nuclear powers, other states were invited to adhere to it and more than 100 have already done so. The treaty was largely the product of traditional diplomacy, but the United Nations can claim to have made some contribution in the sense that for several years the General Assembly has adopted heavily-supported resolutions calling for a ban on all tests.

The treaty banning tests in the three environments has served to reduce world anxiety not only about the nuclear arms race but also about the hazards of polluting the atmosphere with radioactive fallout. While fallout may continue for some time because of the delayed effects of testing in 1962, it will be gradually eliminated. As a consequence, in 1963 the General Assembly was able to concentrate its attention on the continuing need for research concerning radiation hazards. As well, the improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union showed signs of producing more co-operation in planning for the exploration and use of outer space. It set the stage for the declaratory prohibition on the placing of mass-destruction weapons in outer space which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in October. A modest beginning was made, both in technical co-operation and in the development of outer-space law, in the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the proceedings of which had previously stalled because of sharp differences between the United States and the Soviet Union. Some degree of co-ordination has also been reflected in the programmes of the Specialized Agencies engaging in space research.

Racial discrimination was one of the major issues before the United Nations, whether in the Security Council, the General Assembly, or the Specialized Agencies. Related proceedings took place in the Commission on Human Rights. As regards South Africa's policy of *apartheid*, the subject has been under consideration for over ten years. It was inevitable that the large influx of new members from Africa would intensify the demand for United Nations action to bring about a change in South African policy. It is now beyond question that race conflict in South Africa is a matter of international concern meriting attention by the United Nations.

This does not mean that the issue has become a threat to the peace within the meaning of Chapter VII of the Charter. A number of African states have maintained both in the General Assembly and before the Security Council that the situation in South Africa arising out of the South African Government's racial policies does constitute a threat to the peace which should be dealt with through measures such as diplomatic and economic sanctions and expulsion. Under the Charter, sanctions were clearly intended to be imposed only if and when the Security Council had determined that there had been a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. If, in those circumstances, the Council did decide that sanctions should be imposed, the decision would be binding on all members of the organization. However, a recommendation by the General Assembly in the same sense or one by the Council acting under Chapter VI, as it did in November 1963, does not create legal obligations and members remain free to act within their discretion in implementing the recommendation.

Canada's strong opposition to racial discrimination in any form has been clearly expressed by Canadian spokesmen at the United Nations on many occasions. However, like most other Western states, Canada has opposed Assembly resolutions calling on all members to impose sanctions on South Africa on the ground that responsibility for initiating such action belongs under the Charter to the Security Council. Canada has also opposed moves to expel South Africa from the United Nations or from the Specialized Agencies on the grounds that the principle of universality of the United Nations should be maintained and that expulsion would decrease rather than increase the United Nations ability to influence the South African Government.

The African-Asian states have continued their efforts to bring about the independence of the remaining dependent territories. During 1963, three more new states emerged (Kuwait, Kenya and Zanzibar) and took their place among the members of the United Nations. No real progress was made on the complicated colonial issues arising in Angola and Southern Rhodesia, although, with the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the end of the year, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland moved closer to independence. The main discussion of colonial issues took place in the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, set up by the General

Assembly to watch over the implementation of the Colonial Declaration of 1960. African pressure in the United Nations and in the Specialized Agencies has been similar to that exerted against South Africa, although the efforts to condemn or coerce have not been as intensive. The restraint thus exercised is an indication that there appears to be some room for hoping that eventual solutions can be reached to the remaining colonial problems.

Understandably, the former colonies with fresh memories of foreign domination are insistent that colonialism in the traditional form be ended as quickly as possible. They are also suspicious of any new kind of outside interference with their affairs, even activities under the auspices of the United Nations. In another broad area, however, the African-Asians, joined by the Latin Americans, have been pressing vigorously in the United Nations for increased levels of economic and social assistance.

The contribution of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies to economic and social betterment is impressive, although it is frequently lost sight of behind headlines on political issues before the Security Council and the General Assembly. In 1963, apart from the technical-assistance programmes financed by the United Nations and related agencies from their own budgets, it is estimated that more than \$130 million was expended by the two most important United Nations technical co-operation programmes, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund, both of which are financed by voluntary contributions. Under EPTA alone, more than 3,300 experts were employed during 1963 and, for the two years 1963-64, 7,000 fellowships have been planned. Limited amounts of equipment are also provided under EPTA to assist in carrying out technical-assistance projects. Expenditures under the Special Fund, which provides pre-investment technical assistance (such as resource surveys and feasibility studies), were estimated at more than \$82 million in 1963. Other important United Nations assistance programmes, which are financed by voluntary contributions and which provided substantial amounts of assistance in 1963, include UNICEF and the UN-FAO World Food Programme.

As a sign of international confidence in these programmes, the level of contributions has been steadily rising. For example, at the Pledging Conference for 1964, held in New York in October 1963, \$51 million was pledged to EPTA, more than meeting the target set by the General Assembly for this programme. At the same Conference, \$81.4 million was pledged to the United Nations Special Fund and, while this falls short of the \$100-million target, it represents a substantial increase over preceding years. Canada made a major increase in its contribution to the Special Fund, virtually doubling its pledge to \$5 million for 1964.

In some areas, United Nations multilateral assistance has acted as a catalyst to national self-help. In the Congo, it may have been the mainstay

of economic survival. In most less-developed countries, it has been an indispensable element in development programmes, and the United Nations approach to the problems of want and of raising living standards has clearly been dynamic and vital. Since 1961, these activities have been pursued within the context of the United Nations Decade of Development. During the Decade, the intensified international discussion of the many problems in both the aid and trade fields has led to a greater awareness of the wide differences between the scientific and technical progress in the advanced countries and the urgent needs in the developing countries. It has focussed attention on the need to bridge the gap between rich and poor nations through concentrated international effort.

Although foreign aid is an essential element in the economic development of the developing countries, the main emphasis in 1963 was on their trading problems and, more specifically, on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This international gathering, which is to be held in Geneva from March 23 to June 15, 1964, will be a major event in the Decade of Development. It will be the largest trade conference since the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held in Geneva in 1946, which laid the basis for GATT. It is being convened as the result of increasing pressure from the developing nations to obtain from the developed countries recognition of their special trade problems and of their vital need for stable and expanded markets for their products. Without these markets, the developing countries could not obtain the foreign exchange necessary to carry through their development programmes and achieve a satisfactory rate of economic growth. It is hoped, therefore, that the conference will complement the efforts of the GATT Contracting Parties at the forthcoming tariff and trade negotiations to reduce tariffs and other barriers to world trade.

In the long run, the economic, social, and humanitarian work of the United Nations may make a more lasting contribution to the cause of peace than many of the successful operations in the political field. Quite obviously, economic and social improvement in the less-developed countries is closely connected with political stability. In other words, in seeking to eradicate the basic causes of conflict, the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies are contributing solidly to the development of lasting stability in international relations.

The prime task is to help the developing countries to help themselves in their efforts to accelerate their economic and social development. The drawing-up of sound development plans and programmes is an essential element in this process, and the United Nations is actively engaged in assisting developing countries in this field. It is also essential that national and international assistance efforts be well co-ordinated. Unrestricted competition among international agencies for projects, and unreasonable demands

from the less-developed countries for a disproportionate share of international assistance, are factors which work against the best use of the limited resources, national and international, available for the various programmes. This is why the contributing countries have been seeking to encourage intensive and immediate effort by all participating nations and agencies to achieve maximum co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral programmes of assistance. In the Western view, co-ordination may be just as important in the Development Decade as raising levels of economic and social assistance.

During 1963, the United Nations continued to demonstrate in a variety of practical ways that it could contribute to the maintenance of peace and security, even within the limitations imposed by the cold war and other factors. The military-observer teams in Kashmir and Palestine maintained their constant vigil along cease-fire lines to prevent the sparks of incident from igniting new fires of armed conflict. The United Nations Emergency Force performed its essential peace-keeping role along the frontier of Gaza and Sinai. The combined military and civilian presence in the Congo continued its complicated task of restoring order and security. The United Nations Temporary Executive Authority smoothly discharged its responsibilities in relation to the change of administration in West New Guinea and United Nations plebiscite observers assisted in arrangements for bringing Malaysia into being.

Halfway through the summer, the United Nations assumed new responsibilities in Yemen when, in response to a request from the main parties concerned with the situation there, the United Nations provided a small observation force, of which Canada supplied the air component. Both sides had indicated that they wished to disengage from a situation of growing conflict and had entered into an agreement to do so. The United Nations was asked to assist with an observation group, which has served to prevent further deterioration in the internal situation and in the relations between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic. The operation, which was supposed to last two months, was successively extended into 1964, when the mandate of the United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) was altered to meet new requirements. The outcome will depend on the attitude of the governments concerned.

During 1963, the situation in the Congo showed some improvement. This enabled the Secretary-General to reduce substantially the number of United Nations troops in that country. Although it had been hoped that the military side of the United Nations operation could be wound up by the end of 1963, the General Assembly decided, in response to a request from the Congolese Government and in view of the general uncertainty in the country, to continue the military operation during the first half of 1964.

In 1963, there was no direct confrontation between great powers to compare with the Cuban crisis in the autumn of 1962. Instead, international relations steadily improved, and this facilitated the United Nations peace-keeping role (the Soviet Union did not block the Yemen operation, for example), even though the fundamental issues remained unresolved. The principal source of continuing great-power disagreement in the United Nations was the failure to evolve satisfactory arrangements for financing the keeping of peace.

In no area of United Nations responsibility is the need for a concerted effort more starkly apparent than in the arrangements for financing major peace-keeping operations. Both UNEF and ONUC have been broadly supported by political decisions of the General Assembly, and the Congo force was actually set up as a result of a Security Council resolution. These political decisions have not been fully sustained during the Assembly's consideration of financing arrangements. A number of states have refused outright to pay their financial assessments, even though they have the capacity to pay. A large number of the less-developed countries, some of which may not have the capacity to pay, have sought to have their financial assessments sharply reduced. Even when substantial reductions have been granted, some members have been very slow in paying their assessments. All this has created a sizeable problem of arrears and faced the organization with financial and political difficulties.

The financial issues were the subject of detailed consideration in the Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures and subsequently at the fourth special session of the Assembly, held in May and June 1963. While the General Assembly succeeded in the special session and later in the eighteenth regular session in devising *ad hoc* arrangements for financing the peace-keeping operations, these were not accepted by all members and did not deal with the problem of arrears. The basic issues have yet to be faced squarely. This may occur in 1964, when the Soviet-bloc countries and some others, if they have done nothing to liquidate their arrears, may be faced with the loss of vote in the General Assembly under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter.

The rapid enlargement of the membership has created heavy pressure for changes in the composition of the principal organs of the United Nations, including the Secretariat. The main effort has been to provide seats in various bodies and posts in the Secretariat for geographical areas which, for one reason or another, were under-represented. Under the leadership of the Secretary-General, some progress has been made in balancing the composition of the Secretariat. Comparable arrangements are being made in the Specialized Agencies.

The problem as regards the two main Councils is more complicated. It is abundantly clear that both the Security Council and the Economic and

Social Council should be enlarged if the necessary vacancies are to be created to permit balanced and equitable representation from the various geographical areas. The debate at the eighteenth session on this subject demonstrated that the vast majority of members shared this view and did not accept the Soviet Union's contention that enlargement must await the solution to the problem of China's representation. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority in favour of the enlargement of both Councils. It remains to be seen whether the proposed amendments will be ratified in accordance with the Charter.

Other important problems include the question of China's representation, the continuing problems of admission of new members, the need to reform Assembly methods and procedures and, ultimately, the question of Charter review. Perhaps the basic political requirement is to bring about some new accord in the relations among the various power groupings so that the competitive manoeuvring for prestige and influence will be minimized and the United Nations system of international co-operation will be strengthened in a significant way. The main weakness may derive from great-power rivalry, but the contests between have and have-not countries, between new states and their former colonial masters, and between regional groupings pressing competing demands are also factors which weaken the will and ability of the United Nations to act effectively. They tend, moreover, to divide the organization along racial lines, with all the emotional stress which such division implies.

While most member states believe the United Nations should play a substantial role in world affairs, some are more preoccupied with propaganda and domestic considerations than with the essential need to strengthen the organization and improve its methods. This attitude need not be judged too harshly, since the United Nations has become the focal point for world public opinion on a wide range of international subjects. However, if the organization is to maintain a steady course in world affairs and the necessary degree of public support, it should be effective and significant. It should not be asked to perform tasks, or to assume responsibilities, which are beyond its capacity, but it should be used to the extent of its capability in the current state of international relations. Whether it can or will respond to the valid demands of these turbulent times will depend on whether member states are prepared to accept the assistance and to use the facilities which the United Nations can effectively offer. It will also depend on whether those facilities are maintained at peak capacity within the letter and spirit of the Charter.

The United Nations today cannot be expected to be perfect when it has to operate in an imperfect world. The removal of these imperfections is largely a matter of modifying the attitudes of member states, particularly the attitudes of those which possess real attributes of power. This kind of change is likely to be brought about not by drastic reform

of constitutional arrangements or by any sudden imposition of international rule but by a painstaking process of accommodation. In the conference halls, in the corridors, in the lounges of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, opportunities abound for accomplishing that end at all levels of national representation. In the meantime, the nations of the world, whether acting in the United Nations or outside it, must be prepared to meet new needs and new demands. As part of this preparedness, the United Nations should keep its house in order and all its instruments—of conciliation, co-operation and collective response—ready for instant service in the cause of peace and understanding, without which no lasting international stability can be attained.

II

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The composition of the Security Council for the year 1963 was as follows:

Permanent members: Britain, China, France, the U.S.S.R.,
the United States.

Non-Permanent members: Brazil, Ghana, Morocco, Norway,
the Philippines, Venezuela.

Elections took place in the General Assembly in October and November 1963 to replace Ghana, the Philippines and Venezuela, whose terms of office expired at the end of the year. Bolivia and Ivory Coast were elected for regular two-year terms, while Czechoslovakia and Malaysia were elected for split terms. Under the arrangement, Czechoslovakia will occupy the seat for 1964 and Malaysia will be elected for the year 1965. During 1964 the non-permanent members will therefore be Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway.

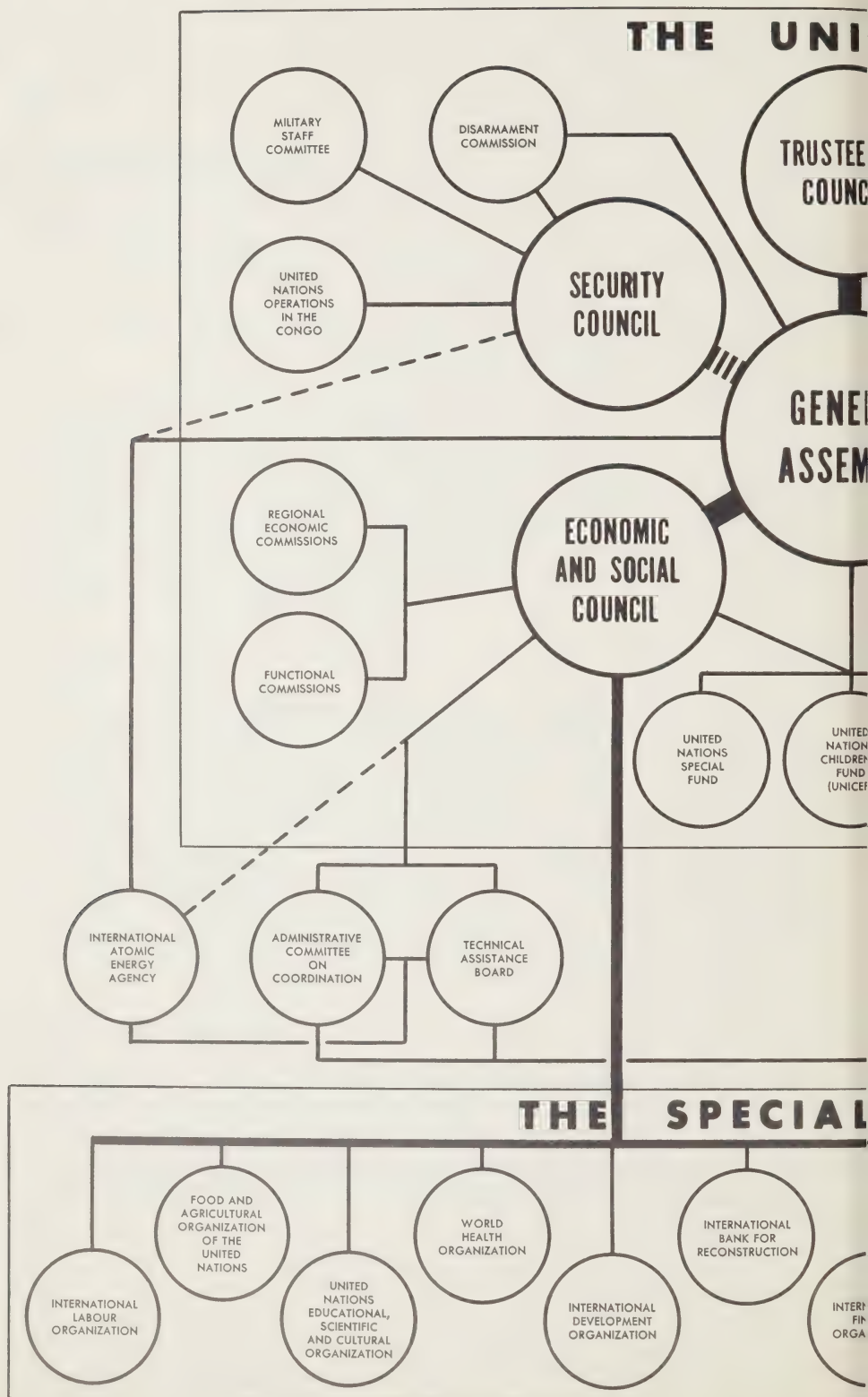
Senegal-Portugal

In April the Secretary Council considered a Senegalese complaint that aircraft from the neighbouring territory of Portuguese Guinea had violated Senegal's airspace and bombed a small frontier village. These and other allegations were denied by Portugal during the Council's debate on the issue. On April 24 the Council adopted unanimously a resolution [S/5292] deploring any incursion by Portuguese military forces into Senegalese territory and asking Portugal, in accordance with its declared intentions, "to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent any violation of Senegal's sovereignty and territorial integrity". The resolution also requested the Secretary-General to keep the development of the situation under review.

Haiti-Dominican Republic

The Council met in May to take up a complaint lodged by Haiti against the Dominican Republic. During the debate, Haiti complained of repeated threats of aggression made by the Dominican Republic and of attempts at interference in its internal affairs. In turn, the Dominican representative contended that the Haitian Government's true purpose was to provoke a crisis

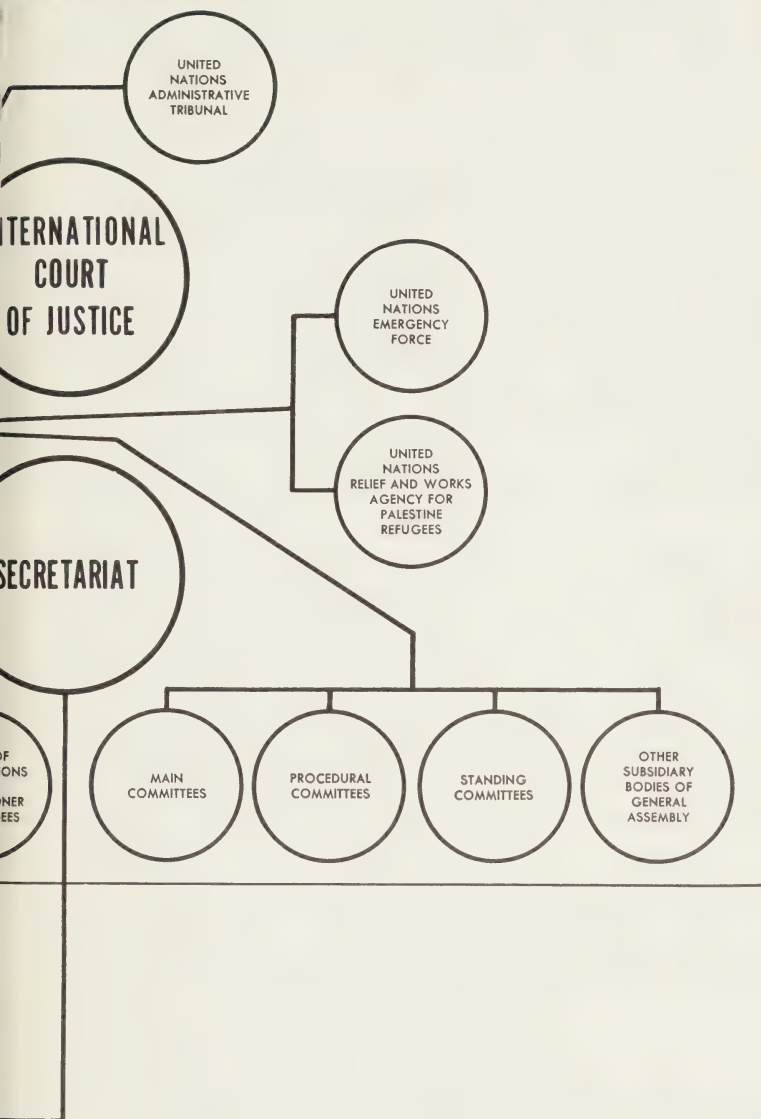
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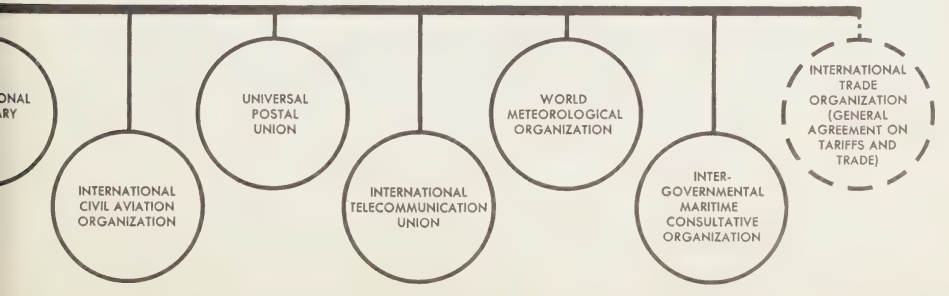
WORLD RELATED AGENCIES

DECEMBER 1963

ORGANIZATIONS



AGENCIES



so as to divert the attention of its people from their chaotic domestic situation. A majority of Council members thought it preferable to leave the matter with the Organization of American States, which had already set up a committee to assist the parties in finding an amicable solution. The Council therefore adjourned without taking any formal action on the matter.

Yemen

In reports presented to the Council in April and May, the Secretary-General concluded that United Nations observers should be despatched to Yemen to observe and report on the implementation of the disengagement arrangements entered into by the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia. The Council met at the request of the U.S.S.R. and, after a brief debate, adopted a resolution [S/5330 of June 11, 1963] requesting the Secretary-General to set up the observation operation and asking the parties concerned to refrain from any action which would increase tension in the area. The resolution noted that the Governments of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic had agreed to defray the expenses of the operation for a two-month period. The vote was 10 in favour to none against, with one abstention (the U.S.S.R.)

By early July, the main body of the Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM), comprising a Yugoslav contingent and Canadian air and ground crews, had arrived in Yemen. The Yugoslavs were replaced at the end of the year by military observers from nine countries. The Mission has had a generally useful deterrent and stabilizing effect but, as reported by the Secretary-General, developments in Yemen fell "far short of fulfillment of the disengagement agreement and regularization of the situation which had been hoped for". The operation has continued to function and to be financed by the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia through a series of successive two-month extensions.

By November, the Secretary-General had concluded that the military observation mission should be complemented by United Nations efforts to help bring about a peaceful solution in Yemen. He appointed Mr. Pier Spinelli as his Special Representative and as Head of UNYOM.

Portuguese Territories

At the request of 32 African states, the Security Council met on July 22 to discuss the situation in the Portuguese territories in Africa. This action, as well as the related moves on South Africa's racial policies and Southern Rhodesia, was the result of decisions arrived at during the Addis Ababa Conference and could be viewed as the African response to the failure of many General Assembly resolutions on the subject. The Council debated the

case against Portugal on two occasions—at a series of meetings in July and again in December—and adopted two resolutions.

The first resolution [S/5380], adopted on July 31 by a vote of eight in favour to none against, with three abstentions (Britain, France and the United States), calls upon Portugal to recognize the right of the peoples of the territories under its administration to self-determination and independence and to enter into negotiations for the transfer of power to freely-elected political institutions to be set up in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. It also requests all states to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment for use by Portugal in maintaining its rule over these territories.

During the debate the Foreign Ministers of Liberia, Tunisia, and Sierra Leone, and the Finance Minister of Madagascar, spoke on behalf of the African states. They pressed for the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and for the suspension of Portugal from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership. However, in the resolution which was adopted, a reference to the situation in the Portuguese territories as constituting “a threat to international peace”, was amended to read “seriously disturbing peace and security in Africa”. This amendment had the effect of bringing the resolution under Chapter VI of the Charter, concerning the pacific settlement of disputes. The call for an arms embargo became, therefore, a recommendation by the Council.

Subsequently, informal talks took place at United Nations headquarters between the Foreign Minister of Portugal and representatives of the African states. These conversations foundered over the meaning to be given to the conception of “self-determination”. In the meantime, the question of Portuguese territories had been debated at length in the Assembly, which, on December 3, asked the Security Council to take up the question again.

The second Security Council debate on Portuguese territories began on December 6. It followed submission of a report by the Secretary-General which had been requested in the July 31 resolution. On this occasion little difficulty was encountered in reaching agreement on the terms of a carefully worded resolution. The resolution [S/5481 of December 11, 1963] expressed regret that talks held between representatives of the African states and Portugal had not achieved the desired results, deprecated Portugal's non-compliance with the Council resolution of July 31 and called upon all states to comply with the provision in this earlier resolution requesting them to prevent the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal which could be used for the repression of the peoples in its overseas territories. It was adopted by ten votes in favour, none against, with one abstention (France). Britain and the United States had reservations about certain paragraphs but were in general agreement with the substance of the resolution

and its main objective—a peaceful solution of the situation in the Portuguese territories through the application of the principle of self-determination. They therefore voted for its adoption and urged Portugal to co-operate in achieving the broad provisions of the resolution. The Portuguese Foreign Minister made it clear that his Government regarded the resolution as unacceptable.

South Africa

During 1963 the question of race conflict in South Africa, resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa, was discussed twice by the Council and also by the General Assembly. On August 7 the Council called on South Africa to abandon its racial-separation policies and to liberate all persons imprisoned, interned, or subjected to other restrictions for having opposed *apartheid*. It solemnly called upon all states to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. The vote on the resolution [S/5386] was nine in favour to none against, with two abstentions (Britain and France). A paragraph in the draft resolution calling for a boycott of all South African goods and for a ban on the export to South Africa of strategic material of direct military value was deleted when it failed to gain the necessary seven affirmative votes.

In December the Council took up the South African question again, after circulation of a report by the Secretary-General which had been requested in its resolution of August 7. As it had done previously, South Africa refused to participate in the debate.

The Council concluded its discussion by adopting unanimously a resolution [S/5471 of December 4, 1963] containing several new features. In addition to appealing to all states to comply with the August resolution, it asked all governments to end the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to study ways of resolving the situation in South Africa through the peaceful and orderly application of human rights and fundamental freedoms to all inhabitants of the country. Britain and France, which had abstained in the vote on the August resolution, voted for the new resolution on the understanding that its recommendations fell under Chapter VI, were directed to a special situation and did not partake of the character of sanctions or other mandatory action envisaged under Article 41. The United States representative expressed similar views. While undertaking to comply with the resolution and to ban the sale of arms to South Africa which could be used to enforce the policy of *apartheid*, Britain and France reserved the right to continue to supply arms and equipment for the external defence of South Africa.

Southern Rhodesia

On September 13 the Security Council failed to adopt, because of the negative vote cast by Britain, a draft resolution on Southern Rhodesia which would have invited Britain not to transfer any powers to Southern Rhodesia until a fully representative government had been established in the territory. The vote was eight in favour to one against (Britain) with two abstentions (France and the United States). After the vote, the British representative said that Britain would never have been driven to use the veto except in the most compelling circumstances. Britain could not accept the contention that there was a threat to international peace and security in Southern Rhodesia, and denied the competence of the United Nations to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia. While the question of independence remained open, the British Government had made it clear that Southern Rhodesia must first make proposals for amending its constitution so as to broaden the basis of representation in the legislature. During the debate a number of members, including Norway and the United States, urged Britain to use its special influence towards the rapid broadening of the franchise and the elimination of racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia.

Syria-Israel

In August a flare-up occurred on the border between Israel and Syria. This led to complaints and requests by both parties for a Security Council meeting. The Council, after hearing differing views on the border incidents and a report by UNTSO, voted on a draft resolution tabled by Britain and the United States. The resolution condemned the murder of two Israeli farmers near the shores of Lake Tiberias on August 19, 1963, and implied that UN investigations proved that the murderers entered Israel from Syria. The vote on the resolution was eight in favour to two against (Morocco and the U.S.S.R.) with one abstention (Venezuela). The Soviet veto was designed to block Council action after a number of amendments introduced by Morocco had been rejected.

III

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. It meets in regular session once a year, usually in the autumn, at the New York headquarters of the organization. It may also meet in special or emergency sessions, when needed and according to established procedures.

During 1963, the General Assembly held its fourth special session from May 14 to June 27 for the specific purpose of examining the financing of peace-keeping operations. From September 19 to December 17 it held its eighteenth regular session.

At its very first session, the General Assembly recognized that it would be impossible to deal with its heavily-charged agenda in plenary meetings only. The seven main committees which have evolved are committees of the whole, on which all member states have the right to be represented. They are:

First Committee (political and security questions)

Special Political Committee (shares the work of the First Committee)

Second Committee (economic and financial questions)

Third Committee (social, humanitarian, and cultural questions)

Fourth Committee (colonial questions)

Fifth Committee (administrative and budgetary questions)

Sixth Committee (legal questions).

Recommendations made by these committees are forwarded to plenary meetings of the General Assembly for final approval before the end of the session. A few questions of exceptional moment or importance to the members are dealt with exclusively in plenary.*

The General (or Steering) Committee, composed of the Assembly President, the Vice-Presidents, and the committee chairmen, meets regularly during a session to supervise the smooth running of the Assembly's work. Its terms of reference include the making of recommendations to the Assembly with regard to each item proposed concerning its inclusion in the agenda, the priority it should be accorded, and to which committee it should be directed. Decisions on these recommendations are, of course, made by the General Assembly in plenary meetings.

*The mechanics of a session of the General Assembly are described in the October 1963 issue of "External Affairs."

At its eighteenth regular session, the General Assembly considered 86 items. A short report on the results of its examination of most of these items will be found in the following pages. As well, the section on the work of the Fifth Committee contains a report on the proceedings of the fourth special session.

Plenary

Chinese Representation

A substantive debate on the question of the representation of China was held again at the eighteenth session but little progress was achieved. A draft resolution, co-sponsored by Albania and Cambodia, calling for the removal of Nationalist China representatives from all United Nations organs and their replacement by representatives of the Government in Peking was defeated by a vote of 41 in favour, 57 against (Canada), with 12 abstentions.

Human Rights in South Vietnam

Throughout the summer of 1963, violence and internal strife reigned in South Vietnam, where the Buddhist minority complained of religious discrimination by the government in power. At the request of a number of member states, the Assembly decided, early in October, to discuss the alleged violation of human rights in that country. The invitation tendered by the Vietnamese Government to send a fact-finding mission to its territory was accepted and a team consisting of the representatives of Afghanistan, Brazil, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Morocco and Nepal, was appointed. Upon receipt of the mission's report in December, the Assembly decided that, in view of the overthrow on November 1 of the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, further discussion of the matter would not be useful.

West New Guinea (West Irian)

The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the terms of the 1962 Agreement concerning West New Guinea. The report stated that the transfer of executive authority from the Netherlands to the United Nations in the first instance, and subsequently to Indonesia, had been achieved peacefully and without incident and that the United Nations stood ready to assist Indonesia in implementing the remaining parts of the Agreement, relating to the "act of free choice" by the inhabitants of the territory. The report also noted that the Secretary-General had established a fund of the United Nations for the development of West Irian.

International Co-operation Year (ICY)

The Preparatory Committee on the International Co-operation Year, established in 1962, presented a detailed report on its findings. Acting on this advice, the Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution [1907 (XVIII)] designating 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, as International Co-operation Year and establishing a committee to draw up and co-ordinate plans for ICY and to organize and prepare for suitable activities to be undertaken by the United Nations. All member states, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the non-governmental organizations concerned were invited to formulate plans and programmes to promote the purposes of the Year. Canada, which was a member of the Preparatory Committee, was appointed on the new committee.

Working Methods of the Assembly

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Improvement of the Methods of Work of the General Assembly recommended a series of measures designed to streamline and facilitate the handling of complex and important questions by the Assembly. These recommendations were approved by unanimous resolution [1898 (XVIII)] and will be put into effect in future sessions. The testing of electrical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall and in one or two committee rooms was also approved and the results of the experiment will be assessed at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

Colonial Questions

During 1963 the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples examined the progress achieved in some 26 territories and made a number of recommendations to the General Assembly. Those concerning Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the territories under Portuguese administration were examined, in the first instance, by the Fourth Committee. The other sections of the Special Committee's report were taken up directly in plenary and resulted in the adoption of seven resolutions, concerning the territories of Aden, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and British Guiana.

In its final resolution on this subject [1956 (XVIII)], the Assembly requested the Special Committee to pursue its work in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Colonial Declaration to all territories which had not yet attained independence, and "deeply regretted" the refusal of certain administering powers to co-operate with the Committee and their continued disregard of the resolution of the General

Assembly. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 95 in favour (Canada), none against, with six abstentions.

Admission of New Members

In 1963 the Assembly, acting upon recommendations by the Security Council, admitted Kenya, Kuwait, and Zanzibar to membership. Canada co-sponsored the application of Kenya and Zanzibar. The number of member states now stands at 113.

First (Political) Committee

At the eighteenth session, seven items were allocated, for preliminary discussion, to the First Committee. Of these, four related directly to disarmament and the cessation of nuclear-weapons tests, one to the question of Korea, and another to the peaceful uses of outer space. The last one, concerning relations among European states, was not debated.

The Question of General and Complete Disarmament—Report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament

Early in the eighteenth session, the foreign ministers of the United States and of the Soviet Union reached agreement on a resolution to ban the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space. The agreement was discussed under this item and a draft resolution co-sponsored by all 17 participating members of the Geneva Disarmament Conference was adopted by acclamation. The resolution [1884 (XVIII)] welcomed the announcement by the U.S.S.R. and the United States of their intention not to station in outer space any objects carrying nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and called on all states to refrain from initiating or participating in such activities.

The disarmament debate was resumed after the Committee had dealt with the item on nuclear tests. In the belief that the time was propitious for making progress on other measures, the eight non-aligned members of the Geneva Conference drafted a resolution of a procedural character calling on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference to resume its negotiations on disarmament and to give urgent attention to the study of collateral measures on which early agreement seemed promising. This was acceptable to the West, but prolonged discussions were necessary in order to find wording that would secure Soviet support. The resolution, as amended [1908 (XVIII)], urges the Eighteen-Nation Committee to try to broaden the areas of basic agreement on disarmament issues and also asks the Committee to seek agreement on steps which could reduce international tension, lessen the possibility of war and facilitate agreement on general and complete disarmament. The Canadian Delegation played its customarily active role in these proceedings.

Nuclear Tests

The conclusion of the limited test-ban treaty early in the year had a significant effect on the nuclear-tests debate, and the discussions were much less controversial than in previous sessions. The non-aligned members of the Geneva Conference had prepared a draft resolution which welcomed the partial test ban and urged continued negotiations towards a comprehensive ban ending tests in all environments. This draft posed problems both for the U.S.S.R. and the Western allies, and eventually a compromise text was agreed upon by the United States and the Soviet Union. To get round the verification problem, the draft asked the Eighteen-Nation Committee to "continue its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the partial test-ban treaty".

Ultimately, the non-aligned members agreed to join in sponsoring the U.S.-U.S.S.R. text after certain alterations had been made in the draft. Just before voting, however, Ghana and Cyprus proposed an amendment specifying that the negotiations for a comprehensive test ban should be pursued "as a matter of urgency". This amendment carried, though most members, desirous not to upset the delicate compromise represented by the agreed text, abstained. The revised resolution [1910 (XVIII)] was adopted by 104 in favour (Canada), one against (Albania), with three abstentions.

Conference on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Weapons

The debate on the desirability of convening a conference for the purpose of signing on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons was largely a repetition of arguments advanced at previous sessions. A resolution [1909 (XVIII)] requesting the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference to study urgently this question was adopted by a vote of 64 in favour, 18 against (Canada), with 25 abstentions. Although the resolution was ostensibly procedural in nature, it tended to give continued credence to the view held by many African-Asian countries that the danger of nuclear weapons would be eliminated, or at least substantially reduced, by the adoption of an international convention prohibiting their use. Many countries, including Canada, hold the contrary view that the only effective way to prevent the use of nuclear weapons is by disposing of them completely through an agreed-on system of disarmament.

Denuclearization of Latin America

Resolution 1911 (XVIII), calling for the preparation of studies and for consultations among the Latin American states on the possibilities of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Latin America, was adopted by a vote of 91 in favour (Canada), none against, with 15 abstentions.

Outer Space

During the eighteenth session, the Soviet Union and the United States reached agreement on a draft declaration of legal principles governing the activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space. The United Nations Outer Space Committee then considered this draft and a number of reservations were expressed, particularly regarding the omission of any principle restricting the use of outer space to peaceful purposes only. Nevertheless, most members of the Committee, including Canada, recognized that the text represented the maximum area of agreement possible at the time and submitted it to the Assembly, where it was adopted unanimously [1962 (XVIII)]. The Assembly also adopted unanimously a resolution [1963 (XVIII)] which outlines goals for progress on the legal and technical side of outer space and calls on the Outer Space Committee to prepare draft conventions on (a) liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and (b) assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

Question of Korea

Although the debate on the Korean question was less polemical than in previous years, the basic issues remained unchanged. The South Korean representatives were invited to participate in the debate, but the North Korean Government was not, because of its refusal to recognize the competence of the United Nations to consider the Korean question. Resolution 1964 (XVIII), calling upon North Korea to accept the United Nations objectives of a unified, independent and democratic Korea, was adopted by a vote of 65 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 24 abstentions.

Relations among European States having Different Social and Political Systems

In 1960 the Roumanian Delegation had proposed the inscription of an item suggesting the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe as a concrete proposal for "improving good-neighbourly relations" among European states having different social and political systems. The request had later been withdrawn but it was reintroduced at the eighteenth session and adopted. However, in order to avoid a bitter discussion of the German problem, which would have conflicted with the general moderation then prevailing in the debates of the First Committee, Roumania agreed not to press for a debate on this question. Consideration of this item was, therefore, deferred until the nineteenth session.

Special Political Committee

As explained previously, political items not dealt with exclusively in plenary meetings are assigned either to the First Committee or to the Special Political Committee.

The Question of Apartheid

As a result of decisions taken at the Addis Ababa conference in May 1963, pressure on the Government of South Africa to bring about a change in its *apartheid* policies was intensified by the African states in meetings of the Specialized Agencies, notably at the ILO conference in June 1963, in the Security Council and at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The Special Political Committee discussed *apartheid* during October, but it was apparently the view of the African delegations that substantive action on the matter should be left to the Security Council. The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs intervened in the debate on October 18.

As a matter of urgency, early in the session, the Committee considered a resolution which requested the Government of South Africa to abandon the arbitrary trial then in progress and to grant forthwith unconditional release to all political prisoners, and further requested all member states to make all necessary efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to put the provisions of the resolution into effect immediately. This resolution [1881 (XVIII)] was adopted almost unanimously by the Assembly, with only South Africa voting against.

Consideration of the question was resumed towards the end of the session and resulted in the adoption of a two-part resolution [1978 XVIII)]. Its first part, adopted by a vote of 100 in favour, two against, with one abstention, appealed to all states to take appropriate measures and intensify their efforts to dissuade the Government of South Africa from pursuing its policy of *apartheid* and to implement the Security Council resolution of December 4 concerning the export of arms to South Africa, and continued the existence of the special committee on *apartheid*. The second part of the resolution, adopted by 99 votes in favour, two against, with no abstention, requested the Secretary-General to seek ways and means of providing relief and assistance, through the appropriate international agencies, to the families of all persons persecuted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa for their opposition to the policies of *apartheid*. Canada voted in favour of both parts of the resolution.

Effects of Atomic Radiation

In recent years the General Assembly has paid increasing attention to the harmful effects of atomic radiation. The main source of this radiation

has been and remains nuclear testing. Although the conclusion of the test-ban treaty in 1963 curtailed this source considerably, the lasting effects of previous explosions and the radiations of tests not covered by the treaty constitute a serious cause for concern. Deeply concerned by radioactive fallout, Canada has over the years made great efforts to stimulate international attention on its harmful effects and on the need to record the incidence and concentration of radioactivity in the atmosphere and to acquire a deeper knowledge of its effects and of the measures to be taken in order to minimize them. At the eighteenth session, the Canadian Delegation promoted a resolution asking the United Nations Scientific Committee on Atomic Radiation, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, to continue studies on the effects of atomic radiation on man and his environment, and urging the World Meteorological Organization to proceed with the implementation of its scheme for monitoring and reporting levels of atmospheric radioactivity. This resolution [1896 (XVIII)] was unanimously adopted by the Assembly.

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees

Three draft resolutions concerning the Palestinian refugees were placed before the Committee, but only one reached the voting stage. A draft resolution sponsored by three Asian states would have directed the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make further efforts regarding measures for the protection of property, property rights, and interests of the refugees. Another draft resolution, sponsored by 18 delegations, would have called for direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab states with a view to finding an agreed solution on the question of Arab refugees. The resolution presented by the United States of America called on the Palestinian Conciliation Commission to continue its efforts in connection with the problem. Canada voted in favour of this resolution [1912 (XVIII)], which was adopted by 82 votes in favour, one against, with 14 abstentions.

This resolution also expressed the sincere appreciation of the General Assembly to Dr. John H. Davis for his dedicated service to the welfare of the Palestinian refugees during the previous five years. Dr. Davis' resignation as Commissioner-General of UNRWA took effect on January 1, 1964, when he was succeeded by Mr. Laurence V. Michelmore.

Equitable Representation on United Nations Organs

In order to provide better representation for the member states which had joined the United Nations in recent years, the General Committee of the Assembly was enlarged to 25 members by the addition of four vice-presidencies. To provide for equitable rotation of the Assembly offices of President, Vice-Presidents, and committee chairmen among the geographical

groupings, a pattern was drawn up for future elections. At the insistence of a majority of members, including some Commonwealth countries, the proviso, suggested by Australia, Canada and New Zealand, that at least one of the elected officers would be from the Commonwealth was not included in the resolution [1990 (XVIII)], which was adopted unanimously.

After protracted negotiations, enlargement of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council was decided upon by Resolution 1991 (XVIII). The Security Council would be enlarged by four non-permanent members and the majority needed for decisions would be increased from seven to nine. The ten non-permanent seats would be allocated to the various geographical groupings according to a set pattern. The Economic and Social Council would see its membership increased from 18 to 27. Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations are necessary to render these proposals effective; in accordance with Article 108 of the Charter, they shall come into force when they have been ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. The U.S.S.R. announced during the debate on this question that it would not ratify these amendments; shortly after the end of the eighteenth session, the Soviets announced their intention to engage in further consultations on this subject.

IV

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*Continued*)

Second (Economic) Committee

The Second Committee is the apex of the institutional structure through which the members of the United Nations reflect their joint interest in a wide variety of problems relating to economic, financial and commercial questions. Each year the Committee considers reports emanating from the Economic and Social Council and the various bodies and agencies related to it. At the eighteenth session two factors dominated the proceedings: the imminence of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for the spring of 1964, and the easing of cold war tensions.

Trade

Throughout the session and, in particular, during the general debate on the world economic situation, great emphasis was placed on the importance of increased trade earnings for developing countries in order to accelerate their economic and social development. The importance attached by the developing countries to improved trading conditions was brought home by a 75-nation draft resolution which invited states participating in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to give serious consideration to the Joint Declaration of Developing Countries on Trade Questions. The Declaration itself, originally presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Trade Conference and annexed to the Assembly resolution, called for a new "dynamic international trade policy" to replace "the existing principles and patterns of world trade still mainly favouring the advanced parts of the world". The objectives of the developing countries at the forthcoming Conference were concisely stated: "The volume of trade of the developing countries should be increased, its composition diversified, the prices of their exports stabilized at fair and remunerative levels and the international transfers of capital made more favourable to those countries so as to enable them to obtain, through trade, more of the means needed for their economic development." The resolution [1897 (XVIII)], welcoming the Declaration rather than endorsing its specific provisions, was adopted unanimously because the Assembly recognized that it was touching upon the issues which would go to the very heart of the 1964 Conference, the largest ever to be held on trade questions.

Illiteracy

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), more than 700 million adults are illiterate in the world of today; this number, which constitutes 40 per cent of the world's population, is expected to increase by 20 to 25 million annually. Consequently, UNESCO has formulated proposals for the conduct of a massive world-wide campaign to eradicate adult illiteracy. This campaign would cost approximately \$1.9 billion over the course of the next ten years, 80 per cent of which would come from the resources of the developing countries. In its resolution adopted unanimously [1937 (XVIII)], the General Assembly called for detailed scrutiny of these proposals and invited all concerned to assist in their implementation. A corollary resolution [1933 (XVIII)] suggested that food-assistance programmes, including the UN-FAO World Food Programme, might provide valuable support by supplying food in connection with literacy projects. In a unanimous appeal [1943 (XVIII)], the Assembly also suggested that a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education be launched in 1965 for the remainder of the Development Decade. The Secretary-General was asked to report to the Economic and Social Council in 1964 on the possibilities and the methods of stimulating such a campaign, bearing in mind the importance of closer contact between peoples in the developed and the developing countries and the unique contribution which citizens organized for direct action could make to the United Nations Development Decade.

Technical Assistance and Economic Development

On the question of industrial development, the Assembly agreed that existing arrangements within the United Nations system were not adequate, either organizationally or financially, to deal with the needs of developing countries for immediate assistance in this high-priority area. While there was little support for a proposal to create a new Specialized Agency analogous to the FAO or the ILO, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1940 (XVIII)] calling on the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development to make detailed recommendations on the form which a more satisfactory organization might take.

Two other important steps were taken to strengthen United Nations machinery for detailed consideration of the problems of economic development. The first [Resolution 1934 (XVIII)], co-sponsored by Canada, was the establishment in 1964 of the United Nations Training and Research Institute to be financed by private and public voluntary contributions. Its primary objective will be the training of key personnel, in fields in which the United Nations is particularly interested, for service in international organizations as well as national administrations. In addition, the Institute will be expected to carry out detailed research in fields of immediate significance to

the United Nations: public-administration techniques, economic development, and the conduct of United Nations peace-keeping operations.

The second step was the unanimous adoption of a resolution [1938 (XVIII)] requesting the Economic and Social Council to give prompt and serious consideration to establishing a standing committee, or any other appropriate machinery, "to keep under constant and systematic review, against the background of total capital resources, the inflow of international assistance and development capital to the developing countries as well as the outflow of capital from those countries". While the emphasis in the proposed committee will undoubtedly be on the flow of aid and private capital into the developing countries, the resolution makes it clear that the committee will be authorized to look into related questions such as domestic capital formation and capital flights, which are also of immediate relevance to the complex problem of accelerating economic development.

Arising out of the successful 1963 Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less-Developed Areas was a resolution [1944 (XVIII)] calling on the Secretary-General's new Advisory Committee in this field to examine the possibility of establishing a programme on international co-operation in science and technology for economic development. The emphasis of the programme is to be upon the problems of the developing countries and will take specific account of present limitations on material resources and trained personnel, as well as future possibilities of filling both these gaps.

Other important decisions taken at the eighteenth session include:

Resolution 1936 (XVIII), approved by 81 votes in favour, none against, with nine abstentions (including Canada), requesting the Secretary-General to study the possibilities of turning the United Nations Special Fund (now limited to pre-investment work) into a capital development fund;

Resolution 1932 (XVIII) on the means of promoting agrarian reform; and

Resolution 1941 (XVIII) on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations, coupled with the strengthening of the Regional Economic Commissions.

Third (Social) Committee

Agenda items which raise questions of a predominantly social, cultural or human rights character are, as a rule, assigned for primary consideration to the Third Committee. As a result, the Committee plays a central role in examining the reports of and providing guidance to the Economic and Social Council, the Specialized Agencies, and other subsidiary bodies in social and related activities. In addition, the Committee, assisted by some of the

Functional Commissions of ECOSOC, is called upon to draft international instruments, which are then submitted for review by the member states.

At the eighteenth session, the Third Committee had an agenda of 12 items. Because of the difficulties inherent in some of them, only six were considered.

Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination has become one of the major issues before the United Nations, and the work of the Third Committee has been influenced to a great degree by this factor. At the eighteenth session, two problems related to racial discrimination were debated at length by the Committee.

The Commission on Human Rights had submitted to the Assembly for approval a draft declaration on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. Some delegations, including Canada, argued for the adoption of the draft as it stood, since it represented a compromise achieved in the Commission after thorough examination. Other delegations, however, believed the text too restricted in scope and not sufficiently strong in its wording. In particular, a number of delegations expressed the hope that the declaration would clearly define the place of racial discrimination in the present-day world, indicate its close link with colonialism, emphasize the danger it presented to world peace and co-operation between nations, and define more clearly the role and obligation of states and of the United Nations in the struggle against racial discrimination. After weeks of discussions, a compromise text was arrived at, with the exception of the third paragraph of Article 9, concerned with the ways and means of repressing propaganda of racial discrimination. Some delegations, including that of Canada, believed that the implications of the text under study would restrict freedom of opinion and freedom of association, and in a final attempt to obtain a re-draft of this article, abstained in the vote on the declaration in Committee. A slight amendment was made before the Declaration was considered in plenary session and the relevant resolution [1904 (XVIII)] was adopted unanimously. Although much of the language used in the Declaration was undesirable, and although the amendment which had been brought in at the last moment had not substantially changed Article 9, Canada voted in favour of the Declaration to indicate support for its purposes.

The second problem concerned the holding of a meeting of the Commission on Human Rights in 1964. The Secretary-General had appealed to the Functional Commissions of ECOSOC to cancel their meetings during 1964, partly to help the organization in its financial crisis, and partly because of the lack of conference facilities owing to the remodeling of the New York headquarters and to the holding of the trade conference in Geneva. Heeding these views, ECOSOC had adopted a resolution cancelling the meetings of all the Functional Commissions. However, since a majority of members were anxious to see a convention on the elimination of racial dis-

crimination drawn up and had so decided by Resolution 1906 (XVIII), a resolution [1922 (XVIII)] requesting the Commission to meet in 1964 was adopted by a vote of 78 in favour, 12 against (Canada), with seven abstentions. Canada voted against this resolution in the belief that the considered views of the Secretary-General should be upheld and that concern for the financial difficulties which the organization was experiencing overrode the arguments in favour of holding a meeting of the Commission.

International Covenants on Human Rights

These instruments have been on the agenda of the Third Committee since 1954. At the eighteenth session, Articles 2 and 4 of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights were adopted and a new article on the rights of the child was included. A provision on the right to freedom from hunger was also added to combined Articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The proposal made by the Soviet Union at the seventeenth session for including an article on the right of asylum was withdrawn.

The Committee also held a general debate on the implementing articles of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, in order to give to the new member states sufficient time for considering these articles, detailed discussion was postponed until the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Consideration of the report of the Economic and Social Council led to the adoption of the following resolutions, all adopted without opposition:

Resolution 1915 (XVIII) emphasizes community action as a means of achieving progress in economic and social development.

Resolution 1916 (XVIII) requests studies of specific social development projects which could be carried out during the remainder of the Decade of Development.

Resolution 1917 (XVIII) makes a number of recommendations on the subject of housing programmes.

Resolution 1918 (XVIII) requests a study on new developments with respect to the law and practice concerning the death penalty.

Resolution 1919 (XVIII) commends UNICEF for its work in the previous year.

Resolution 1920 (XVIII) calls for co-ordinated efforts to provide for the participation of women in national, social, and economic development.

Resolution 1921 (XVIII) requests the Commission on the Status of Women to prepare a draft declaration on the elimination of discrimination against women.

Resolution 1923 (XVIII) calls upon ECOSOC, in the elections to membership in the Commission on Human Rights, to bear in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution and, in particular, the necessity of having Africa equitably represented.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Committee commended the High Commissioner for Refugees for his efforts and enlarged from 25 to 30 states the membership of the Executive Committee which provides guidance to the Office.

At a plenary meeting the Assembly endorsed unanimously the recommendation of the Secretary-General to extend the term of office of the present High Commissioner, Mr. Félix Schnyder of Switzerland, until December 31, 1965.

At the pledging conference called annually to receive voluntary contributions from member states, Canada promised \$290,000 to the programmes of the Office for 1964.

International Year for Human Rights

Noting that the year 1968 would be the twentieth anniversary of the adoption and proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Assembly designated 1968 as International Year for Human Rights. The unanimous resolution [1961 (XVIII)] requested the Commission on Human Rights to prepare suggestions for measures and activities to be undertaken for this anniversary and invited all member states to intensify their efforts in the field of human rights during the intervening period.

Measures Designed to Promote among Youth the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect, and Understanding between Peoples

The tabling in Committee of a draft declaration on the promotion among youth of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding between peoples drew expressions of concern on the part of a number of delegations about the desirability of a declaration on the subject. After a general debate, and because of the lack of time, the Assembly adopted a resolution [1965 (XVIII)] requesting all concerned to submit comments on the proposal and giving priority to the examination of the draft declaration at the nineteenth session of the Assembly.

Fourth (Colonial) Committee

The Fourth Committee, which is concerned with colonial and trusteeship questions, deals with three basic types of territories: (a) the trust territories, which are supervised by the United Nations through the Trusteeship Council; (b) non-self-governing territories, on which information is trans-

mitted to the United Nations under Article 73(e) of the Charter; and (c) the mandated territory of South West Africa, in respect of which the United Nations has inherited those supervisory responsibilities assigned originally to the League of Nations. The general responsibilities of the United Nations for non-self-governing territories are set out in Chapter XI of the Charter, while Chapters XII and XIII concern the trusteeship territories.

It is now the practice of the General Assembly to address detailed recommendations to the administering powers on political developments in colonial territories for which they are responsible. To a very large extent, the creation of representative institutions and advancement towards self-government and independence has become the main preoccupation of most delegations. Consideration of social, economic and educational conditions in colonial territories has been relegated to the background.

During 1963, in their determination to wipe out the last pockets of colonialism in Africa, the African delegations sought positive action through the Security Council for the problems of Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese territories in Africa and South Africa's racial policies. Parallel action was pursued in the General Assembly in plenary, in the Special Political Committee and in the Fourth Committee.

Southern Rhodesia

The debate on Southern Rhodesia took place shortly after the Security Council had considered the problem and Britain had vetoed the resolution which had been tabled. The same arguments which had been advanced in the Council were put forward again. The delegations from Africa and Asia contended that Britain still had constitutional power to intervene in Southern Rhodesia, suspend the constitution and convene a new constitutional conference attended by representatives of all political parties in the territory. Britain continued to maintain that Southern Rhodesia was not a non-self-governing territory and to reject United Nations competence on this question. The British representative argued that the situation in the territory was neither explosive nor a threat to international peace, and that there was no evidence to support the African contention that the Southern Rhodesian armed forces would be used to attack the African population.

In October a resolution dealing with the transfer of powers to Southern Rhodesia, substantially the same as that vetoed by Britain in the Security Council, was adopted by a vote of 90 in favour, two against, with 14 abstentions (Canada). Britain did not participate in the vote on the resolution [1883 (XVIII)] because of its legal stand concerning the Assembly's competence.

Later, the African-Asian states introduced a longer and more comprehensive draft resolution, which described the situation in Southern Rhodesia as a threat to international peace, and called upon Britain not to grant

independence to Southern Rhodesia until majority rule, based on universal adult suffrage, had been established in the territory. Britain was again invited to convene a broadly-based constitutional conference to work out a new constitution for Southern Rhodesia. This resolution [1889 (XVIII)] was adopted by a vote of 73 in favour, two against, with 19 abstentions (Canada).

The Canadian statement in the debate recognized that a minority of 200,000 could not hope for long to prevent the African majority of 3.5 million people from participating fully in the political, economic, and social life of Southern Rhodesia. Canada sympathized with the political aspirations of the African population and hoped that all groups concerned in Southern Rhodesia could find a basis for agreement on an orderly programme of constitutional development. As a member of the Commonwealth, Canada was concerned that the final solution should be in keeping with the principles of freedom and democracy on which the Commonwealth was based. At that stage, however, the best prospect for making progress was through informal and private methods of consultation. Resolutions presented to the General Assembly should be judged in the light of whether or not their adoption would facilitate this process. It was with these considerations in mind that Canada abstained in the vote on the two resolutions dealing with Southern Rhodesia.

South West Africa

The debate on South West Africa was marked by bitter African attacks on the Western great powers for their alleged economic and military support of South African policies in South West Africa and concluded with the adoption of four resolutions. The first stated that the situation in the territory constituted a threat to international peace and condemned South Africa for its persistent refusal to co-operate with the United Nations. It went on to assert that any attempt by South Africa to annex the territory would constitute an act of aggression and urged all states to refrain from supplying arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa. The great majority of Western countries were anxious to vote for the resolution, but their appeals for elimination of the use of Chapter VII language and the embargo provisions went unheeded. The resolution [1899 (XVIII)] was finally adopted by 84 votes in favour, six against, with 17 abstentions (Canada). While agreeing with the basic aims of the resolution, the Canadian Delegation considered that it would be wrong for the Assembly to attempt to usurp the Security Council's responsibility for the imposition of sanctions in the specific circumstances envisaged in Chapter VII. In the Canadian view, such action by the United Nations, acting through the Security Council, should await the outcome of the International Court proceedings.

Under this resolution, the Secretary-General was asked to seek South Africa's reply to the request that a United Nations presence be established in South West Africa, including a resident technical-assistance representative. South Africa's refusal brought about a second resolution [1979

(XVIII)], which again condemned South Africa's attitude and requested the Security Council to consider the situation in South West Africa. The vote was 89 in favour (Canada), two against, with three abstentions.

Two other resolutions [1900 and 1901 (XVIII)], concerning petitions on South West Africa and special educational and training programmes for inhabitants of the territory, were adopted unanimously.

Portuguese Territories

Following the events concerning the Portuguese territories related in Chapter II, the African-Asian group tabled in the Fourth Committee a draft resolution asking the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to give effect to its own decisions. Many Western delegations considered that the language employed in the resolution was loose and ambiguous and might be construed as envisaging enforcement measures, the adoption of which, they contended, was a matter for the Security Council itself to decide under the Charter. However, the resolution [1913 (XVIII)] was adopted by 91 votes in favour, two against, with 11 abstentions (Canada).

The Committee also approved, over Portugal's objections and by a vote of 102 in favour (Canada), two against, with one abstention, a resolution [1973 (XVIII)] continuing a special training programme for African inhabitants of the Portuguese colonies in Africa or refugees from these territories.

Oman

At previous sessions of the Assembly, the question of Oman had been discussed in the Special Political Committee. At the eighteenth session, upon the request of the Arab states, the question was treated as a colonial one and assigned to the Fourth Committee. The usual arguments reported in previous issues of this publication were advanced and the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (M. de Ribbing, Ambassador of Sweden to Spain) was noted. A compromise proposal establishing an *ad hoc* committee of five member states to be appointed by the President of the Assembly to examine the question was incorporated in a resolution [1948 (XVIII)], which was approved by 96 votes in favour (Canada), one against, with four abstentions.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee adopted unanimously the report of the Trusteeship Council, whose deliberations are reported in Chapter VII.

In recent years the Special Committee of Twenty-Four has taken over most of the work previously assigned to *ad hoc* committees, such as the committees on South West Africa and Portuguese territories. At the eighteenth session, a resolution [1970 (XVIII)], dissolving the Committee on Informa-

tion and transferring its responsibilities to the Committee of Twenty-Four, was adopted by 84 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with 26 abstentions.

The resolutions arising out of the report of the Committee of Twenty-Four were considered directly in plenary and are reported in Chapter III. An additional resolution [1972 (XVIII)] was adopted by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, urging Britain to take effective measures to secure (a) the immediate release of nationalist leaders and trade unionists detained in Aden and (b) an end to all acts of deportation involving residents in the territory. These arrests followed an attempt to assassinate leading ministers of Aden and South Arabia who were on their way to London for constitutional talks. The persons arrested were members of a political party which advocates violence to further their intention of bringing Aden under Yemeni rule. The vote on this controversial resolution was 53 in favour, 23 against (Canada), with 31 abstentions.

V

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Concluded)

Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee

During 1963, the Fifth Committee, under its general responsibility, considered the financial implications of a number of Assembly decisions, arranged for the provision of adequate funds for the organization's operations in 1964, and reviewed the various financial reports submitted to it by the Secretary-General, the Specialized Agencies and the IAEA. In addition, the Committee considered reports on administrative and personnel questions.

Financing Peace-keeping Operations

The Fifth Committee was the only Committee to meet during the fourth special session of the General Assembly. The major purpose in calling a special session was to have the Assembly consider the report of the Working Group of 21*, which had met during the spring in an attempt to develop special methods of financing large-scale peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. The report identified the various approaches to the question of a special method of financing and indicated the views of many members, including Canada, on certain principles on which the financing of future peace-keeping operations could be based.

In addition, since the Secretary-General's authority to expend funds for UNEF and ONUC was to expire at the end of June, the Assembly was faced with the task of extending this authority and providing the Secretary-General with the necessary funds, without the advantage of having an agreed financing formula. In order to finance UNEF and ONUC in the following months, agreement on some method of apportioning the costs of these two operations was necessary. This, in turn, raised the problem of whether to adopt another *ad hoc* financing formula or to attempt developing long-term financing arrangements, a task in which the Working Group had not been successful.

Many of the small and medium powers, including Canada, favoured the adoption of a special scale of assessments, whereas some of the great powers either preferred *ad hoc* financing methods or refused to the General

*Membership of the Working Group of 21 is given in Appendix V-10.

Assembly any political or financial responsibility for United Nations peace-keeping operations. Much of the session was devoted to restatements of positions on these questions.

According to Article 19 of the Charter, a member which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. Before the opening of the session, it appeared that the Assembly would be faced with a test case on this question. The Secretary-General informed the President of the Assembly by letter that one member state (Haiti) was in arrears in the payment of its financial contribution within the terms of Article 19. Some time after the opening of the session, the President replied that, if a formal vote had been taken and if the Haitian Delegation had been present, he would have made an announcement indicating that Haiti had lost its voting rights under Article 19. Haiti subsequently made a payment sufficient to enable it to vote.

Once the session opened it became evident that a majority of the developing countries would not be satisfied with the adoption of another *ad hoc* formula to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in the last six months of 1963. Instead, they wished to see the Assembly take a further step towards the development of a special scale by adopting a set of general principles to guide the financing of future peace keeping. This desire was shared by Canada and a number of other small and middle powers, but differences of opinion arose as to what principles should be included in any such statement. The Soviet countries maintained their traditional opposition to any proposal which did not directly involve the Security Council in peace-keeping activities.

During the session, extensive informal discussions were held between representatives of the developed and developing countries and agreement was reached on a set of four draft resolutions. The Canadian Delegation participated actively in these discussions and co-sponsored each of these four resolutions [1874-77 (S-IV)]. Three other draft resolutions were also introduced during the session by the developing countries, the first [1878 (S-IV)] being co-sponsored by Canada.

After prolonged debate, the Assembly adopted the following resolutions:

- (a) *Resolution 1874 (S-IV)* sets out five general principles for use as guidelines in sharing, by assessed or voluntary contributions, the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. These principles had been discussed in the Working Group and had received the support of most of the members there. The first of these principles stated that the financing of costs of peace-keeping operations is the collective responsibility of all members of the United Nations, and the second concerned the

differences in the relative capacity to pay of the economically more-developed and the economically less-developed countries. The other three principles dealt with the desirability of encouraging voluntary contributions, with the special responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace, and with the possibility, where circumstances warranted, of the Assembly giving special consideration to the situation of members that were victims of or otherwise involved in events leading up to peace-keeping activities. This resolution was adopted by 90 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with three abstentions.

- (b) The second resolution [1875 (S-IV)] authorized the Secretary-General to spend up to \$1.58 million a month for the continuing costs of UNEF until December 31, 1963. Of the total \$9.5 million required during this period, \$2.5 million was to be assessed on the basis of the scale of assessments used for the regular budget. The balance (\$7 million) was also to be assessed under the regular scale, except that the economically less-developed countries were to be assessed at 45 per cent of their normal rates. The shortfall thus created was to be met by voluntary contributions. This resolution was adopted by 80 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 15 abstentions.
- (c) *Resolution 1876 (S-IV)* applied a similar formula to the financing of ONUC for the second half of 1963. The total amount to be appropriated was \$33 million, of which \$3 million was to be assessed at the regular budget rates. The Assembly adopted this resolution by a vote of 80 in favour (Canada), 12 against, with 15 abstentions.
- (d) The fourth resolution [1877 (S-IV)] appealed to all member states, without regard to other factors, to liquidate any outstanding UNEF or ONUC arrears and requested the Secretary-General to consult with member states in arrears to work out arrangements within the letter and the spirit of the Charter for their prompt payment. This text carried by 79 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with 17 abstentions.
- (e) *Resolution 1878 (S-IV)*, extending the period of sale of United Nations bonds to December 31, 1963, was adopted by 93 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with four abstentions.
- (f) According to *Resolution 1879 (S-IV)*, adopted by 91 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with two abstentions, the Secretary-General was requested to study the feasibility and desirability of establishing a United Nations Peace Fund financed from voluntary contributions.

(g) The last resolution [1880 (S-IV)] called for the continuation of the Working Group of 21, which was requested to recommend a special method for sharing equitably the costs of future peace-keeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It also requested the Working Group to consider other sources of financing, to explore ways and means of bringing about the widest possible agreement on the question of financing peace-keeping operations, and to report to the nineteenth session of the Assembly. Adoption of this resolution was secured by 95 votes in favour (Canada), 12 against, with two abstentions.

At the eighteenth session, the major task of the Fifth Committee in the peace-keeping field was to provide funds for UNEF and ONUC in 1964. The request of the Congolese Government for the continuation of ONUC during the first six months of 1964 was supported by a number of African states, which submitted a project to that effect. The financing formula proposed, similar to the one used at the fourth special session, appropriated \$15 million, \$3 million of which would be assessed under the regular budget scale and the balance at the regular rate, except that the less-developed countries would have their rates calculated at 45 per cent. The Soviet bloc objected to the proposal and several Latin American countries considered the financial burden being imposed on the developing countries as too heavy. Finally, the text was revised to indicate that the cost estimates for the first six months of 1964 were to be the "final" ones and the resolution [1885 (XVIII)] was adopted by a vote of 76 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 20 abstentions. Canada supported this resolution in the belief that the continuation of ONUC, even on a diminishing scale in 1964, would help to maintain stability in the Congo until its national government was in a better position to maintain law and order.

The other financial question related to peace keeping was the continuation of UNEF in 1964. In the belief that the Emergency Force continued to play an effective role in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East, a number of countries, including Canada, were prepared to maintain the Force in existence. However, a number of other delegations were becoming increasingly concerned about the high costs of UNEF and its "permanent" nature and suggested a study by the Secretary-General to determine whether UNEF costs could be reduced. Canada supported the idea of such a review, but did not believe that the size and composition of the Force should be altered drastically if any such changes would upset the delicate political balance in the area.

The study was carried out in November and, as a result, the Secretary-General presented revised estimates of \$18,122,000, which were \$832,000 lower than his original ones. In his report the Secretary-General maintained

that the Force was an essential ingredient in the maintenance of peace and quiet along the Armistice Demarcation Line. He also suggested that further economies were possible, without altering the composition of the Force and without large-scale reductions in its size, but that they could only be obtained as a result of negotiations with the participating governments.

Canada, Denmark, Norway and Sweden submitted a draft resolution which would provide funds for the Force in 1964, using the same formula as that adopted at the fourth special session. This draft resolution met with the expected Soviet objection that the costs of UNEF should be borne by the parties responsible and that, in any case, the Security Council was the only legal organ with responsibility in the peace-keeping field. Several Latin American countries considered the formula inequitable, even though the costs of peace keeping in 1964 were to be substantially lower than in 1963. These countries favoured the adoption of a financing formula which would reduce, in both absolute and relative terms, the financial contribution of the developing countries. As a result of informal consultations, the four co-sponsors agreed to revise their text to enable it to obtain the widest possible degree of support. The revised text appropriated \$17,750,000, of which, after the first \$2 million had been assessed at the regular budget rate, the developing countries would be assessed 42.5 per cent of their normal rates on the balance. The resolution [1983 (XVIII)] was adopted by 77 votes in favour (Canada), 11 against, with 20 abstentions.

The Assembly referred the question of the desirability and feasibility of establishing a Peace Fund and the question of administrative and budgetary procedures relating to peace keeping to the Working Group of 21 for further study. The period of sale of United Nations bonds was extended for a second time [Resolution 1989 (XVIII)], so that bonds might be sold in whole or in part up to December 31, 1964.

Administrative and Personnel Questions

Many delegations, including Canada, considered that the Secretary-General had done a commendable job in reducing inequities in the geographical distribution of staff and believed that he should be requested to continue his efforts using the guidelines contained in Resolution 1852 (XVII). Some delegations were concerned about the increasing percentage (29.7 per cent) of staff on fixed-term contracts, while others believed it would be useful to draw to the attention of the Secretary-General the remaining imbalances, particularly at the senior levels. This was done in a resolution [1928 (XVIII)] adopted by 86 votes in favour (Canada), none against, with 11 abstentions. In a separate resolution [1929 (XVIII)], a number of rules and regulations concerning United Nations personnel were amended.

Provision of Funds

For the first time in over ten years, the Secretary-General found that he did not require additional funds to meet expenditures in the current year. While much of the net reduction in the 1963 budget estimates was due to fortuitous circumstances (such as the postponement of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development until 1964), the Secretary-General had also been successful in his policy of "controlled expansion". In addition, closer adherence to proper financial and budgetary procedures had resulted in more comprehensive estimates of 1963 expenditures. The Assembly accepted the ACABQ's recommendations for a further reduction of expenditures in 1963 and approved a revised gross budget of \$92,876,550 with an income of \$15,190,500.*

The Secretary-General originally submitted estimates for a gross budget in 1964 of \$96,611,350, with income of \$14,764,200. He indicated in his report that, owing to the precarious financial position of the organization, he intended to work under a policy of containment and consolidation in 1964. Consequently, the only sections of the budget for which increases were requested were those containing essential expenditures for such items as improvements and maintenance of buildings and equipment and interest and amortization charges on United Nations bonds.

During the session, the Assembly received detailed estimates on a number of items originally forecast *pro-memoria* and added several new items. These additional estimates ultimately resulted in the adoption of a gross budget of \$101,327,600 for 1964 with income of \$15,186,800 [Resolution 1984 (XVIII)]. For the first time, the regular budget of the United Nations has exceeded \$100 million. This increase of about \$8.4 million during a period of "containment" is explained by the fact that several proposed expenditures concern long-term improvements, a particularly heavy conference programme in 1964, and the bond-servicing charges. There was little opposition to the enlarged budget except from the Soviet bloc, which disagreed with the inclusion of a number of items in the regular budget. The Soviet countries have continued to refuse to pay their share of the costs of some of these expenditures.

The Assembly also decided, over Soviet opposition, to maintain the Working Capital Fund at a level of \$40 million in 1964 [Resolution 1986 (XVIII)]. In order to give the Secretary-General greater flexibility in the expenditure of funds for technical assistance, the Assembly approved a resolution [1988 (XVIII)] authorizing the Secretary-General to transfer up to five per cent of the funds in any one section within Part V of the budget. The usual resolution [1985 (XVIII)] relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses was adopted by a vote of 100 in favour (Canada), 11 against, with no abstentions.

*The details of the budget estimates for 1963 and 1964 appear in Appendix VII-1.

Other Questions

Consideration of the other more important agenda items led to the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolution 1927 (XVIII) determines the rates of assessment of the seven states admitted to membership at the seventeenth regular session and at the fourth special session and the revised rates for Czechoslovakia and Hungary for the period 1962-4.

Resolution 1982 (XVIII) provides \$35,000 to the International School Fund for liquidating the operational deficit anticipated for the school year 1963-4 and an additional \$20,000 for the purpose of forwarding plans for the permanent accommodation of the School.

Resolution 1987 (XVIII) postpones until the nineteenth session a thorough review of the pattern of conferences and requests ECOSOC to advance the dates of its meetings and to undertake a study of the optimum frequency for the sessions of its subsidiary bodies.

Sixth (Legal) Committee

A number of important questions with considerable legal content were considered by committees other than the Sixth Committee because of their predominantly political implications, and are treated in other sections of this publication. This section is therefore devoted only to the discussion of legal matters in the Sixth Committee at the eighteenth session and includes a short report on the work of the International Law Commission.

Friendly Relations

Again in 1963, the most important item on the agenda of the Committee was the one entitled "Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations." The Committee devoted more than half its meetings to the study of the four principles contained in Resolution 1815 (XVIII), adopted in 1952. These principles, enunciated in the Charter, are respect for the territorial integrity and political independence of states, the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means, non-intervention in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of a state, and the sovereign equality of states.

The comments received from various governments, including Canada, and the brisk debate during the session, evinced many shades of opinion and some fundamental differences of views concerning the manner in which and the extent to which these Charter principles have been affected in the practice of states and of the United Nations over the last 18 years. There was, as a consequence, sharp disagreement over the need to reformulate all or any of these principles and ideological considerations threatened continually to disrupt the debate. Eventually a resolution [1966 (XVIII)] was unanimously

adopted, setting up a special committee for the purpose of preparing recommendations as to what form the further treatment of each principle should take. Discussion of this item will be continued at the next session of the Assembly.

During the debate, the Canadian Delegation stressed the undesirability of injecting highly political considerations into an already difficult legal debate and assisted in bringing about the compromise resolution. Canada also co-sponsored, in connection with the topic of peaceful settlement of disputes, a resolution calling for a study of methods of international fact finding. This resolution [1967 (XVIII)] was adopted by 65 votes in favour (Canada), 15 against, with 27 abstentions.

Dissemination of International Law

In the light of written comments submitted by several countries and international organizations, the Assembly discussed practical ways to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The Canadian contribution to this discussion had been developed at a seminar convened in the summer of 1963 by the National Commission for UNESCO and attended by a number of professors of international law and officials of the Canadian Government. The resolution [1968 (XVIII)] which resulted from the debate establishes a Special Committee to pursue the matter and requests help and advice from the Technical Assistance Committee and UNESCO.

International Law Commission

At its fifteenth session, held in Geneva from May 6 to July 12, 1963, the International Law Commission devoted its main effort to the drafting of the second part of a Law of Treaties ("Invalidity and Termination of Treaties"). The Commission also reviewed the progress made by the special rapporteurs on the topics "Relations between States and International Organizations" and "Special Diplomatic Missions", and appointed rapporteurs for the study of "State Responsibility" and "Succession of States".

In reviewing the Report of the Commission, the Sixth Committee paid special attention to certain questions of great theoretical and practical interest arising from the second instalment of the draft Law of Treaties. Thus, the Commission had reached the conclusion that there were in contemporary international law certain rules of *jus cogens*, i.e. certain fundamental rules of international public order from which states were not permitted to contract out and which might affect the validity of a treaty (for instance, a treaty contemplating an illicit use of force contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter). Another article of the draft law gave an affirmative answer to the disputed question whether the validity of a treaty was affected by a fundamental change of circumstances. Such points provoked a lively debate

in the Committee, bearing out the suggestion made by Canada that, once the draft had been completed and commented upon by governments, a full discussion of the whole text should be held by the Sixth Committee.

A resolution [1902 (XVIII)], co-sponsored by Canada, approving the report and the programme of work of the Commission, was adopted unanimously.

League of Nations Treaties

The International Law Commission had previously been requested by the General Assembly to recommend a procedure whereby new states could accede to a number of League of Nations treaties of general interest which were not otherwise open for their participation, e.g. a convention of April 12, 1930, on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws. Acting upon the Commission's recommendation, the Assembly decided to instruct the Secretary-General to communicate with states parties to the treaties concerned and with new states and to invite the latter to accede to the treaties. At issue was the question of the states with which the Secretary-General should communicate. In the end, the resolution [1903 (XVIII)] adopted by a vote of 79 in favour (Canada), none against, with 22 abstentions, embodied the so-called Vienna formula whereby participation in these pre-war treaties would be open to states members of the United Nations or any Specialized Agency, and to any non-member state to which an invitation was addressed by the General Assembly.

VI

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies are the principal groups through which the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. The Council is composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, a third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. At the eighteenth session of the Assembly, Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg were elected on the Council.*

The Economic and Social Council reports annually on its work to the General Assembly. Reporting to the Economic and Social Council are seven Functional Commissions and one Sub-Commission (Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

As well as initiating programmes, the Council co-ordinates the economic and social and relief programmes carried out by the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and by related agencies. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing Committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The United Nations Special Fund, which provides assistance for relatively large projects beyond the scope of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (EPTA and the regular programmes), also reports to the ECOSOC. In addition, four Regional Economic Commissions provide forums for exchange of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. ECOSOC receives yearly reports from the Functional Commissions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).†

*The other members are listed in Appendix II-3.

†The Functional Commissions are discussed later on in this chapter, UNICEF in Chapter X, UNRWA in Chapter III, and the UNHCR in Chapter IV.

1963 Meetings of the Economic and Social Council

In 1963, the Economic and Social Council held its thirty-fifth meeting at United Nations headquarters in New York from April 2 to 18 and its thirty-sixth session in Geneva from July 2 to August 2. A resumed thirty-sixth session was held in New York from December 12 to 19. Canada, which is not at present a member of the Council, sent observers to these meetings.

At its thirty-fifth session, in its concern for the improvement of the world economic and social conditions, the Council launched new initiatives concerning world trade, economic co-operation, capital punishment, population control, and human rights. Measures to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations economic and social activities were adopted. The Council also authorized a continuing study of a proposed declaration on international economic co-operation, suggested a review by member governments of their legislation on capital punishment, recommended measures for more efficient organization of economic, social and human rights activities, and called for a world-wide celebration in December 1963 of the fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Finally, reports from the World Bank and its affiliates, from the Population Commission, and from UNICEF were examined.

At its thirty-sixth session the Council set the date for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (March 23 to June 15, 1964) and approved the provisional agenda of the Conference. The Council established a committee to study the application of science and technology in the developing countries, approved the United Nations Training and Research Centre, and invited member states to provide relief to the earthquake victims in Yugoslavia.

The Council decided to exclude Portugal from the Economic Commission for Africa and to suspend South Africa from the work of that body. It increased the Governing Council of the Special Fund and urged enlargement of its own membership to provide more equitable representation for Africa. A further study of the economic and social consequences of disarmament was urged and plans for a ten-year campaign against illiteracy were transmitted to the General Assembly.

In action based on reports from some of its Functional Commissions, the Council advocated measures to improve the status of women, submitted to the Assembly a Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and recommended the adoption of its Draft Recommendation on Marriage.

At its resumed thirty-sixth session, the Council confirmed the members of four Functional Commissions and elected new members to the Technical Assistance Committee, the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-

gees, the Special Committee on Co-ordination, the Council of the Committee on Non-governmental Organizations and the *ad hoc* Working Group on Social Welfare.

The Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Six of the seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC held meetings in 1963. The Statistical Commission, which meets every two years, did not hold a meeting in 1963. During 1963, Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights, the Social Commission, and the Statistical Commission.

Social Commission

At its fifteenth session, which was held in New York from April 24 to May 10, the Social Commission reviewed the latest report on the World Social Situation, considered reports on housing problems, on the progress made in land reform, and on community development. It reviewed the activities of the United Nations in the social field during 1962-63 and examined a proposed programme of works for the biennium 1963-65.

The Commission adopted ten resolutions concerning social-development work in the regional Economic Commissions, the world social situation, planning for balanced economic and social development, the social consequences of disarmament, land reform, community development and social welfare within the programme of the United Nations Development Decade, and housing problems.

The value of the report on the World Social Situation was emphasized. Comments from delegates ranged from complete support of the approach and style of the report to suggestions that such a study should offer definite recommendations and not contain only analytical data. Appreciation was also expressed for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which was scheduled to open in Geneva in January 1964.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women held its seventeenth session in New York from March 11 to 29. The Commission noted with satisfaction the steady advancement made by women in the political, economic, and educational spheres. It was pointed out that much remained to be done and that emphasis should now be placed on the implementation and effective use of the rights granted to women.

The Commission revised its Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriage, to bring it more in line with the Convention on Marriage adopted in 1962 by the General Assembly. It discussed United Nations assistance for the advancement

of women in developing countries and access of women to education. Finally, a request was made to the Secretary-General for a summary statement of resources available to member states through the United Nations Development Decade.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights, meeting in Geneva from March 11 to April 5, devoted most of its session to the drafting of a Draft Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and submitted it to the General Assembly through the ECOSOC.

The Commission approved plans for the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, discussed the possible inclusion of an article on the Rights of the Child in the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recommended that the ECOSOC approve plans for holding two regional seminars on human rights as an experimental addition to the United Nations Programme of Advisory Services in the Field of Human Rights.

The Commission recommended studies of specific rights or groups of rights. The first concerns the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile; the second concerns discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and return to his country; and the third concerns equality in the administration of justice. The Commission also submitted to the ECOSOC a first report and recommendations on the encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Population Commission

The twelfth session of the Population Commission was held at United Nations headquarters in New York from February 4 to 15. Two main resolutions were endorsed by the Commission. The first requests the Secretary-General and the General Assembly to make available resources for implementing demographic work programmes recommended by the Commission in the coming years. It also calls for a number of specific projects of research, information, advice, and training in population questions, to be undertaken by the Secretary-General and the member states, particularly the developing nations. The second resolution recommends that the second World Population Conference be held in 1965 and proposes measures for financing the Conference. On many other important issues the Commission took no positive substantive action, simply recording the opinions of its members for the information and guidance of the Economic and Social Council.

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Commission on International Commodity Trade held its eleventh session in New York from April 29 to May 10. The current situation in

international trade was discussed and particular attention was given to primary commodities. The Commission also discussed compensatory financing and measures which would promote stable prices of basic commodities in world markets.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Narcotics Commission met in Geneva from April 29 to May 17. It emphasized the sociological aspects of drug addiction, noted the urgent need for research in this question, and expressed the hope that the member states and the Specialized Agencies would encourage such studies.

After considering a report which attempted to determine the extent of drug addiction in the world, the Commission urged member states to adopt concrete measures to restrict the use of narcotics to medicinal purposes. The Commission also reviewed a report covering illicit traffic in narcotic drugs during the past year, especially in the Far East, where no part of the area could be considered as free from trafficking operations. The Commission agreed that only concerted efforts by central authorities throughout the world could counter the threat directed at the international community by the illicit traffic in drugs.

Regional Economic Commissions

There are four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations—for Latin America (ECLA), for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), for Africa (ECA), and for Europe (ECE). These provide machinery for economic co-operation among member countries. Canada is a member of ECLA, and participated at ECLA's tenth session, which met at Mar del Plata, Argentina, from May 6 to 18. A major item on the agenda was ECLA's participation in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Dr. Raul Prebisch, who has been appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, participated at this ECLA session for the last time as its Executive Secretary. He has been succeeded by Dr. Antonio Mayobre, a former Finance Minister of Venezuela.

Canada was represented by observers at the 1963 sessions of ECAFE, ECA, and ECE. The ECAFE session, which took place in Manila from March 5 to 18, adopted, *inter alia*, a resolution calling for the strengthening and acceleration of Asian economic co-operation. The Commission also agreed to the requests of Australia and New Zealand to be included in the geographical scope of ECAFE, as well as to Western Samoa's application for full membership.

The fifth session of ECA was held in Leopoldville from February 18 to March 2. It approved a resolution asking the member governments to take the necessary final steps towards the early establishment of an African

Development Bank. A resolution was also approved requesting the Executive Secretary of the ECA to institute studies on the question of creating an African Common Market, as well as on the establishment of a payments union among African countries.

At the eighteenth session of the Economic Commission for Europe, held from April 18 to May 4, some of the more important subjects discussed were the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the implementation of the declaration on the conversion to peaceful uses of resources released by disarmament, trade in foodstuffs, and a study of the tendencies and prospects of the ECE market for chemical products. Canada participated in a number of committee meetings and study groups organized by the ECE which provided opportunities for exchanges and views on trade and economic problems.

VII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Charter created an international trusteeship system for the administration of colonial territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual trusteeship agreements. Originally there were 11 trust territories. Today only three remain: New Guinea, Nauru, and the trust territory of the Pacific Islands. Australia is the administering authority for New Guinea; Nauru is jointly administered by Australia, Britain and New Zealand, while the United States administers the vast trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

As its work diminishes so does the size of the Trusteeship Council, since the membership is evenly divided between administering members on the one hand and non-administering members on the other. In 1963 the administering members were Australia, Britain, New Zealand, and the United States. The non-administering members of the Council were China, France, Liberia and the U.S.S.R.

New Guinea

At its thirtieth session, held from May 29 to June 26, the Trusteeship Council reviewed the steps which Australia had taken to advance political development in New Guinea, in particular the administering authority's plans to establish by April 1964 a House of Assembly elected by adult suffrage on a common roll, with full powers of legislation for Papua-New Guinea. The Council's recommendations on New Guinea stressed the need for special training to prepare New Guineans for posts in the public service and for an expansion of the secondary-school facilities. After welcoming Australian plans to set up a representative legislature in the territory, the Council urged Australia to continue to develop "realistic plans and programmes reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the territory in all aspects of its political life".

Nauru

In the case of Nauru, much of the discussion in the Council centered round the efforts of the Australian Government and the Nauru Local Government Council to find a new home for the Nauruan people. The phosphate

deposits on this small Pacific island territory are expected to be exhausted within 40 years and resettlement of the Nauruan people is therefore a pressing problem. The Nauru Local Government Council has expressed the wish that the 2,500 Nauruan people should become an independent nation, wherever they may be resettled. The most likely site for resettlement would probably be on an island off the Australian coast. The Australian Government would find it difficult to transfer sovereignty over an integral part of Australia to the Nauruans, but is prepared to offer a considerable degree of autonomy so that the Nauruans can maintain their own affairs. The Trusteeship Council urged continued consultations between the administering authority and the Nauruan leaders aimed at a harmonious solution to the resettlement problem. It also invited Australia to work out plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of the territory.

Pacific Islands

The Pacific Islands trust territory is a "strategic trust territory for which the Security Council is ultimately responsible. The United States continues to furnish information on political, economic, social and educational developments in the territory and, after being discussed in the Trusteeship Council, these form the subject of a report to the Security Council. At its thirtieth session the Trusteeship Council decided to send a visiting mission to the Pacific Islands trust territory during 1964.

At the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, consideration of the Report of the Trusteeship Council gave rise to no difficulty and the usual resolution was adopted, calling on the administering authorities to take account of the recommendations and observations made by the Trusteeship Council.

VIII

THE SECRETARIAT

The administrative functions of the United Nations have been entrusted to the Secretariat, with a Secretary-General at the helm. According to Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He, in turn, hires the necessary personnel for the proper discharge of his duties.

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General's functions are (a) to act as the chief administrative officers of the organization and to appoint the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly, (b) to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security, and (c) to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Consequently, the Secretary-General is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given to him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the organization's normal activities and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly problems and proposals which he considers require a decision. In addition, because of the status and importance of his position, the Secretary-General may on occasion use his good offices without bringing the question before the appropriate organ. Prevailing international conditions and the personality and ability of a particular Secretary-General determine the extent of his involvement in specific problems and the way in which these problems are handled. Similarly, he may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly for the implementation of their recommendations.

The present Secretary-General, U Thant of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, to complete the unexpired term of office of the late Dag Hammarskjöld. In November 1962, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for a five-year term, beginning November 3, 1961.*

The Secretary-General is assisted by a staff of approximately 4,300 international civil servants. Article 101(3) of the Charter states that "the

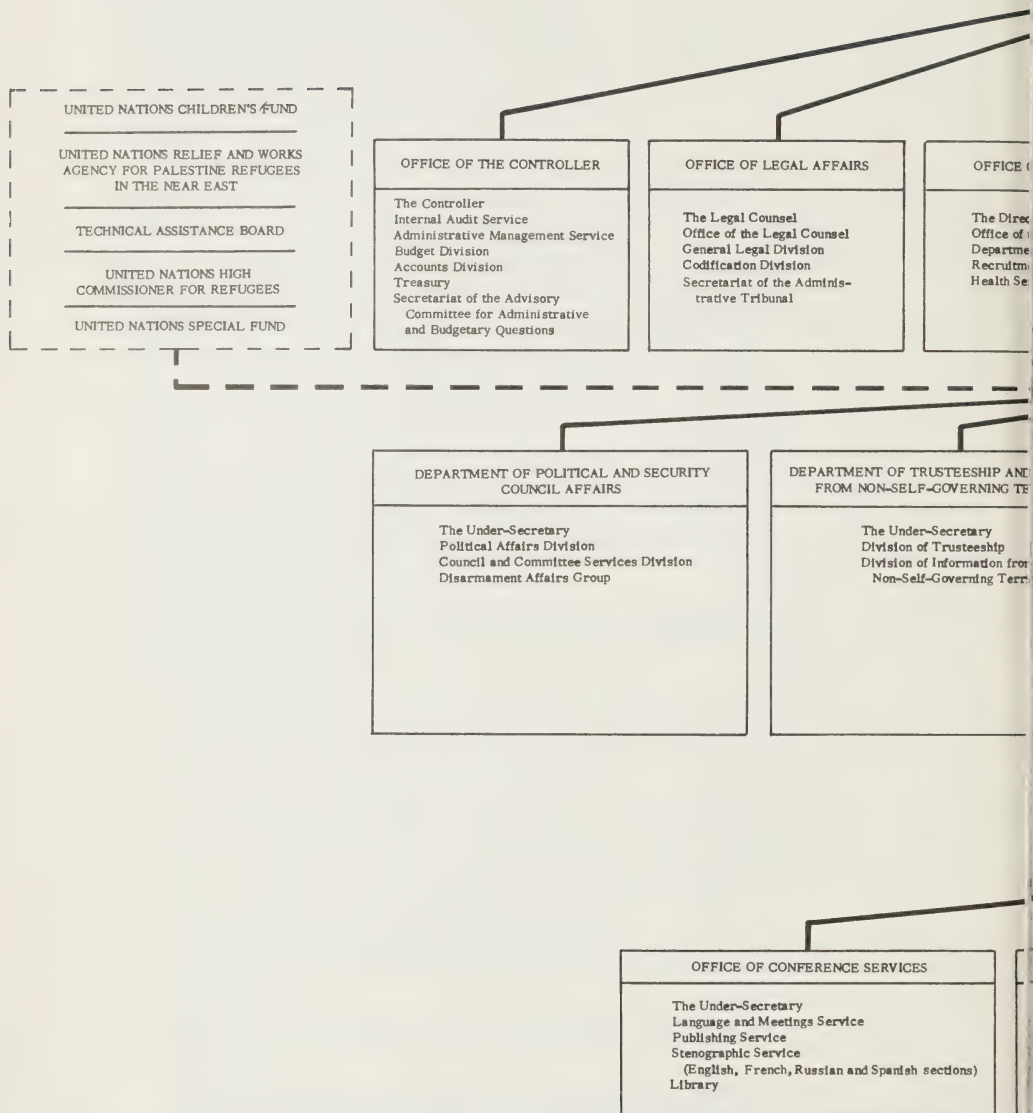
* See list of Secretaries-General in Appendix II-5.

paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". To this end, every person joining the Secretariat must take an oath "to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the organization".

The staff of the Secretariat is divided into three categories: under-secretaries, professional, and general service. In 1963 there were 19 under-secretaries and, within this same category, 38 directors, and 93 principal officer positions. Persons for professional-staff positions, which numbered about 1,835 in 1963, are, like the under-secretary category, recruited on an international basis under the terms of the Charter, the staff rules and regulations and the relevant Assembly resolutions. The third category, general service, consisted of approximately 2,300 positions in 1963. General-service personnel are normally recruited locally, either at United Nations headquarters in New York or at the field office in which they will serve. Each member state is assigned a "desirable range" of posts for the approximately 1,400 posts which are subject to geographical distribution. In 1963 Canada's "desirable range" was 31-42 posts and 32 Canadians were actually employed in this category.

The organization of the Secretariat is illustrated in the chart included in this chapter. During the major part of 1963, the incumbents of senior posts in the Secretariat were:

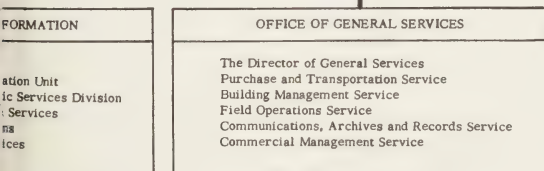
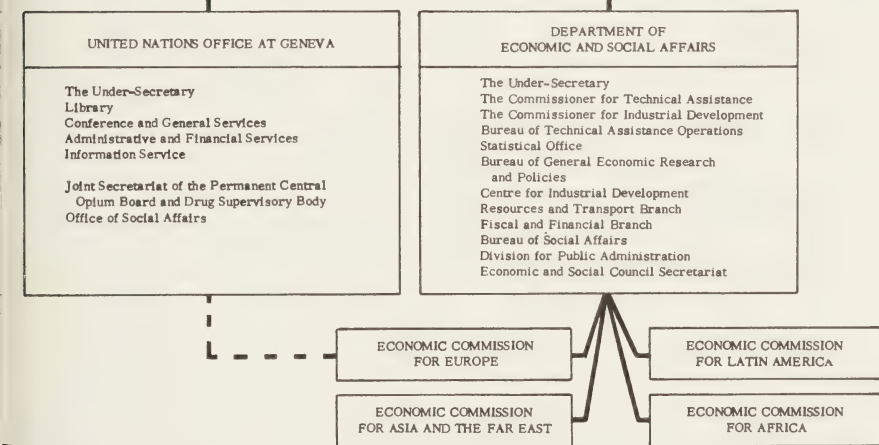
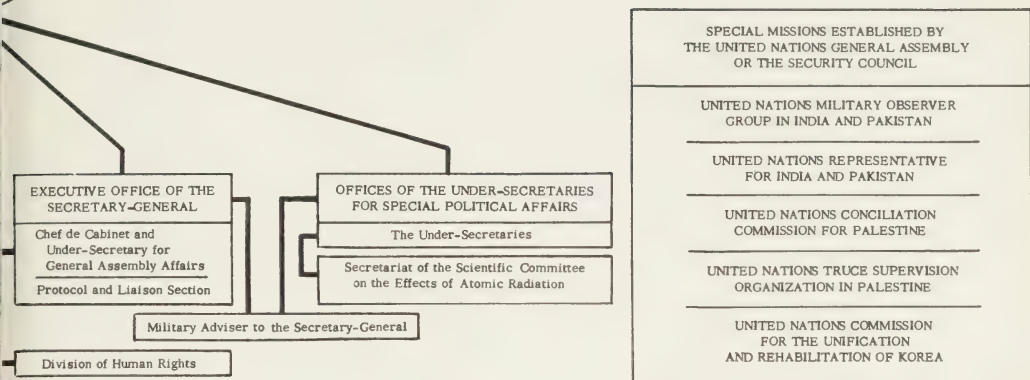
Executive Office of the Secretary-General: Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs and Chef de Cabinet, C. V. Narasimhan (India);
Office of Legal Affairs, Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece);
Office of the Controller, Bruce Turner (New Zealand);
Office of Personnel, Sir Alexander McFarquhar (Britain);
two Under-Secretaries for Political Affairs, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.) and Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia);
Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, Vladimir P. Suslov (U.S.S.R.);
Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Philippe de Seynes (France);
Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, G. K. J. Amachree (Nigeria);
Office of Public Information, Hernane Tavares de Sa (Brazil);



*Forms part of the UN Office at Geneva.

ACGRA
ADDIS
ASUNC
ATHER
BAGHE
BANG
BEIRU
BELGI
BOGOT
BUEN
CAIRO

GENERAL



STATIONS AND OFFICES	
MEXICO CITY	ROME
NORVIA	SAN SALVADOR
SOW	SANTIAGO
W DELHI	SYDNEY
RIS	TANANARIVE
RT MORESBY	TEHERAN
RT OF SPAIN	TOKYO
AGUE	TUNIS
BAT	USUMBURA
NGOON	WASHINGTON
DE JANEIRO	

Office of Conference Services, Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia);
Office of General Services, David Vaughan (U.S.A.);
European Office of the United Nations, P. P. Spinelli (Italy);
Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Victor Hoo (China);
Commissioner for Industrial Development, Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic);
Economic Commission for Africa, Robert Gardiner (Ghana);
Economic Commission for Latin America, José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela);
Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, U Nyun (Burma);
Economic Commission for Europe, Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia).

In addition, the Secretary-General was assisted by the executive heads of the various special programmes:

Paul G. Hoffman (U.S.A.), Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund;
Roberto Heurtematte (Panama), Associate Managing Director, United Nations Special Fund;
David Owen (Britain), Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board;
Maurice Pate (U.S.A.), Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
Raul Prebisch (Argentina), Secretary-General for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
John H. Davis (U.S.A.), Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);
Félix Schnyder (Switzerland), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Sizeable United Nations offices are maintained in Geneva (the European Office) and in Beirut (UNRWA). The four Regional Economic Commissions are located in Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA), and Bangkok (ECAFE). In addition, the United Nations maintained in 1963 information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in a large number of countries.

IX

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice was established by the Charter as successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was the principal judicial organ of the League of Nations. Parties to its Statute, which is appended to the Charter, include all members of the United Nations and three other national entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino, and Switzerland. Parties are not obliged to refer to the Court their legal disputes with other states unless they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Statute or have agreed to do so for particular classes of disputes in treaties or other international agreements. Thirty-eight countries, including Canada, have filed declarations of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, with or without reservations.

Elections

The Statute provides that the Court shall consist of 15 independent judges elected for nine-year terms. Five judges are elected every three years. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted by national groups. Although they are to be elected "regardless of their nationality," the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented.

Elections were held at the eighteenth session to provide for five vacancies occurring in February 1964.

The following were elected.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (Britain);
André Gros (France);
Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico);
Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan);
Isaac Forster (Senegal).

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice had been previously elected to the Court in 1960 to serve the balance of the term of the late Sir Hersch Lauterpacht. Justice John E. Read, who retired in February 1958 after serving for 12 years, is the only Canadian who has served on the Court. No Canadian has been a candidate since Justice Read's retirement.

Mr. Forster will be the first judge from sub-Saharan Africa. To him and to Muhammed Zafrulla Khan, Latin America lost two of the four seats which Latin American jurists had held since the inception of the International Court of Justice.*

Cases

During 1963 the Court had under consideration the following cases:

Case concerning the Northern Cameroons
(Preliminary Objections): *Cameroun v. United Kingdom*

In May 1961, the Federal Republic of Cameroun instituted proceedings against Britain, alleging that it had interpreted incorrectly certain measures provided for by General Assembly Resolution 1473 (XIV) concerning a plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, a territory then under British administration. As a result of plebiscites held on February 11 and 12, 1961, and supervised by the United Nations, the Northern Cameroons chose to become a part of the Federation of Nigeria, while the Southern Cameroons joined the Republic of Cameroun. The British Government raised preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the case. On December 2, 1963, the Court found by ten votes to five that it did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the merits of the dispute.

South West Africa cases:
Ethiopia v. South Africa: Liberia v. South Africa (Merits)

In November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia, in separate applications brought before the Court, instituted proceedings against South Africa in relation to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as mandatory for that area. A year later, South Africa contested the Court's jurisdiction in the cases and, in December 1962, the Court decided by a vote of eight to seven that it did have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the merits of the dispute. Within the extended time-limit of January 10, 1964, granted by decision of the Court in September 1963, the Government of South Africa has filed its counter-memorial.

* Appendix II-4 gives the present membership of the Court.

X

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IAEA AND UNICEF

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The Specialized Agencies have been among the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all, as envisaged by the Charter.

There are 13 such Agencies now in existence. They are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of ECOSOC. The International Atomic Energy Association is yet another autonomous international organization. It seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and to that end co-operates closely with the other members of the United Nations family.

The activities of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are also dealt with in this chapter. Originally created by the General Assembly in 1946 to assist children of war-devastated countries and to raise the general level of child health, the Fund now works closely with Specialized Agencies, in particular the World Health Organization, in the field of permanent child health and welfare services.

Food and Agriculture Organization

In 1963 the world agricultural production increased by over 2 per cent, that is, slightly more than the increase in world population. Consequently, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) experienced a steady growth of its activities. It continued to expand its work on behalf of the United Nations Special Fund and, at the end of 1963, had been appointed as the executing agency for 128 projects, involving expenditures of over \$100 million and the employment of 1,100 experts.

The organization also increased its assistance in such varied fields as combating outbreaks of animal diseases, wildlife management and conservation, locust control, use of pesticides in agriculture, and the application of radio-isotopes and ionizing radiations to agricultural research and food processing.

The twelfth session of the FAO Conference was held in Rome from November 16 to December 5. Six countries were admitted to membership, which now numbers 106, and three new associate members were accepted. Dr. B. R. Sen of India, Director-General of FAO since 1956, was re-elected for another four-year term of office and elections were held for vacancies on the Council. The Canadian delegation to the Conference was led by the Honourable John R. Nicholson, Minister of Forestry. A member of the delegation, Dr. L. Z. Rousseau, Deputy Minister of Forestry, was elected chairman of the technical committee on forestry questions.

The theme of the session was "Economic Development and Agriculture", and it was the consensus that FAO should again draw attention to the role of the agricultural sector in general economic development so that its possibilities and needs could be more fully taken into account in national development programmes. Consequently, the Conference adopted a resolution calling on the developing countries to "intensify their efforts to speed up their agricultural growth rates, especially the production of basic nutritious foods for their domestic markets, with due consideration also to export opportunities", and urging the developed countries, when shaping their economic and trade policies, "to give full consideration to the impact of their foreign trade on the progress of the developing regions of the world". The Director-General was instructed to provide assistance in the conduct of studies on food consumption and nutritional patterns, and in promoting the development and efficiency of national agricultural industries.

The Conference approved a further expansion of FAO's work in a variety of fields connected with agricultural development, improved nutrition and other activities, and adopted a budget totalling \$38,838,300 (U.S.) for the 1964-65 biennium, an increase of 24.5 per cent over the previous two-year period. The operation of the World Food Programme was reviewed, a further appeal for contributions was made, and the Inter-governmental Committee for the Programme was enlarged to 24 members.

The membership of the Republic of South Africa was called into question when Ghana introduced a draft constitutional amendment providing for the exclusion from FAO membership of any "member or associate which has persistently violated the principles contained in the preamble of the constitution". This amendment failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority but was followed by another resolution directing that South Africa should, until further notice, no longer be invited to participate in FAO conferences or other activities of the African region and should not be included in another

geographical grouping of FAO. Following the adoption of this resolution, the South African Government withdrew from the Organization.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Five new members joined the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1963, thus bringing the total membership to 84. Budget estimates for the year amount to \$9,562,000 (U.S.), of which some \$2 million were to come from voluntary contributions. Canada's contributions totalled approximately \$253,000, of which \$57,800 were voluntary. Of the funds thus available to the Agency, \$2,462,000 were allocated to technical assistance and training. The United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance contributed an additional \$1,116,000 toward these ends.

The General Conference of IAEA held its seventh session from September 24 to October 1, a few weeks after the conclusion of the Moscow partial test-ban treaty. In answer to the invitation of ECOSOC to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the study of the use of resources which would be released by disarmament, the Conference requested its Director-General to give his fullest co-operation to the project.

The General Conference also approved a long-term plan to provide general guidance for the direction and scope of the Agency's activities in the years to come and to define the role the Agency should assume in furthering the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This programme is to begin in 1965 and will be reviewed periodically to keep it in line with scientific discoveries and technological developments.

Finally, seven vacancies on the Board of Governors were filled. Canada has been a member of the Board since it was established in 1957.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The year 1963 saw the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD—usually referred to as “the Bank”) achieve new records, including its membership, which rose from 81 to 101. On January 1, 1963, the Bank acquired a new president—Mr. George D. Woods, formerly chairman of the First Boston Corporation—who succeeded Mr. Eugene R. Black.

No new money issues were sold by the Bank during 1963. The only bonds distributed represented a refunding operation. A \$100-million issue of two-year 4 percent bonds, due September 1965, were placed at par with central banks and other governmental institutions in 29 countries. At the end of the year, the Bank's outstanding funded debt was \$2,510 million (U.S.). Sales to investors of portions of the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$323 million (U.S.), of which sales worth \$3 million (U.S.) were to private Canadian interests. Loan repayments amounted to \$256 million

(U.S.), and net income reached \$89 million (U.S.), a new peak. Before July 1, 1963, all net income and commissions were credited to reserves which aggregated \$829 million (U.S.) at the end of June. Net income earned after this date has been credited to surplus, which totalled \$46.5 million (U.S.) at the end of 1963.

During 1963, the Bank made 38 loans in 26 countries totalling \$788 million (U.S.), compared to \$646 million (U.S.) in 1962 and \$717 million (U.S.) in 1961. The Western Hemisphere, with loans of \$304 million (U.S.), received the largest amount of any region during the year. Financing in Asia and the Middle East rose sharply, to \$264 million (U.S.) in 1963 from \$78 million (U.S.) the previous year, and in Europe to \$201 million (U.S.) from \$62 million (U.S.) in 1962. The year also witnessed a change in the direction of Bank lending by purpose. Bank lending for electric-power development decreased from \$485 million (U.S.) in 1962 to \$308 million (U.S.) in 1963, while transportation loans rose from \$107 million (U.S.) in 1962 to \$304 million (U.S.) in 1963. From the inception of its operations until 1963, the Bank made 371 loans in 70 countries aggregating \$7.4 billion (U.S.), of which \$5.7 billion (U.S.) have been disbursed.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank continued in 1963 to provide important technical-assistance facilities to its developing members. The Development Advisory Service provided advice on economic and financial matters to 12 countries and the programme of project feasibility and sector studies, designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries, was broadened. Studies were undertaken or continued in 12 countries in 1963. In addition to its ninth regular course, the Economic Development Institute held three special courses for interested officials and the general training course for junior officials from member countries was continued. Finally, the Bank once again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to Colombia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Sudan.

International Civil Aviation Organization

In 1963 the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued its studies of the technical and operational problems which the introduction of supersonic passenger aircraft is likely to create. The organization also conducted a survey of the wide range of applications for which aircraft might be used in industry, including agriculture, forestry, mining, and topographical mapping and exploration. In co-operation with other international organizations, studies on air freight in Latin America and in Africa were undertaken.

In the field of facilitation (the simplification of border facilities and paper work on a uniform basis throughout the world), a major conference

was held in Mexico from March 19 to April 6. On the basis of the recommendations made by this conference, the ICAO Council approved a number of amendments to current facilitation practices.

The Organization continued to provide technical advice to developing states through funds made available by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and carried further its work in developing and administering, as executive agent for the Special Fund, civil-aviation training centres throughout the world.

The major achievement in the field of international air law was the holding of a Diplomatic Conference in Tokyo, which completed and opened for signature on September 14 the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. The purpose of this Convention is to provide an orderly system of assumption of jurisdiction by the countries concerned when a crime or an act against the safety of an aircraft is committed on board a civilian aircraft in flight.

In 1963 ICAO opened a new regional office in Dakar, Senegal, thus bringing to six the number of such offices. With the admission of Algeria, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, its membership rose to 101.

International Development Association

The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the Bank, gained 19 new members during 1963, bringing its membership to 90 countries. Its subscriptions reached a total of \$984 million, and its available funds about \$780 million, of which \$565 million have been committed to development credits.

During 1963, IDA extended 14 development credits, totalling \$201 million (U.S.), in eight countries, mostly in Asia. Two African countries borrowed \$18.1 million (U.S.), Turkey received credits of \$21.7 million (U.S.) and Paraguay received \$3.6 million (U.S.). Repayment of these loans is to start at the end of 10 years and, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for 10 years and 3 per cent per annum for the next 30 years. A service charge of .75 per cent per annum, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, is charged to meet administrative costs.

By the end of 1963, IDA had signed credit agreements amounting to the equivalent of \$577 million (U.S.). In view of the mounting requirements for IDA-type credits and the dwindling resources of the Association, the Board of Governors approved additional contributions from Part I countries equivalent to \$750 million (U.S.). This proposal is now being acted on by the member governments of the Association. If this resolution is approved by the member governments, Canada's additional contribution would amount to \$41.7 million (U.S.).

International Finance Corporation

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), another affiliate of the Bank, brought its membership to 75 countries during 1963. IFC made 12 new investment commitments totalling \$14.3 million (U.S.) (including stand-by commitments amounting to \$2.4 million U.S.) for projects in ten member countries. Of these, about \$7,510,000 comprised assistance in the establishment and financing of industrial development finance companies, a field in which IFC continued to expand its activities. As at December 31, 1963, the Corporation had authorized or completed 68 investments in 26 countries aggregating \$94.2 million (U.S.). Cumulative net income to the end of 1962 amounted to \$18.4 million (U.S.). The estimated net income for 1963 was \$3.3 million.

International Labour Organization

The activities of the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued to expand during 1963, its membership increased to 108, and its net budget rose from \$11,115,438 in 1962 to \$14,006,834 in 1963.

ILO held a number of meetings throughout 1963, and Canada attended 12 of them: the forty-seventh session of the General Conference, the Preparatory Technical Conference on Employment Policy, four sessions of the Governing Body, the Industrial Committee sessions on textiles, iron and steel trades, and food and drink industries, an international symposium on medical inspection of labour, and meetings of experts on conditions of work of teachers and public servants.*

The forty-seventh International Labour Conference approved a budget of \$16,081,496 (of which Canada's assessment is 3.37 per cent) for the year 1964, increased the membership of the Governing Body from 40 to 48 seats, and held its triennial elections to fill these seats. Canada is one of the ten member states of chief industrial importance which have permanent government seats on the Governing Body.

The Conference took preliminary action on two technical items with a view to final discussion next year: the matter of hygiene in commerce and offices, and the question of benefits in case of industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Consideration was given to the Director-General's proposals for future development of the programme and structure of ILO. Three international instruments concerning labour problems were also adopted: a Convention and a supporting Recommendation on the sale, hire and use of inadequately guarded machinery and a Recommendation on termination of employment. As a result, the International Labour Code now contains 119 Conventions and 119 Recommendations.

*Further details of particular meetings can be found in the *Labour Gazette*, issued monthly by the Department of Labour.

Both at the Conference and in the Governing Body, grave concern was expressed at South Africa's *apartheid* policies and a committee of 12 members was appointed to examine the whole question as it relates to ILO.

Other preoccupations of the Governing Body during 1963 included a review of the organizational structure of the International Labour Office, a proposal to establish an international advanced-training centre at Turin (Italy), the scope and direction of ILO programmes in the fields of agrarian reform and employment policy, the proposed establishment of an inter-American vocational-training research and documentation centre, a commission of inquiry into charges of forced labour brought by Portugal against Liberia, improved machinery to handle complaints about discrimination in the field of employment and occupation, and the amendment of Article 35 of the ILO Constitution concerning application of ILO Conventions in non-metropolitan territories.

In 1963 ILO spent over \$15 million on technical assistance and carried out 850 expert missions. Under the regular budget, \$1,278,000 were provided for projects in the fields of labour and social assistance, workers' education, management and rural development. Funds allocated to ILO under EPTA totalled \$5.5 million, mostly for long-term projects in Africa and Latin America in manpower organization and training, co-operation and handicraft industries, labour conditions and administration, productivity and management development, and social security. By the end of 1963, 42 Special Fund projects had been assigned to the ILO, with a total allocation of approximately \$36 million, to be spent over periods ranging from three to five years. Also, at the beginning of 1963, ILO held in trust \$720,024 against the provision of expert services requested at their own cost by Argentina, Venezuela, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

In 1963 the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) selected its new Secretary-General (Mr. Jean Georges Roullier of France), admitted five new members bringing the membership to 57, and held its third biennial assembly. The IMCO Council also held two regular sessions, the Maritime Safety Committee held two and other subsidiary bodies held a number of meetings.

IMCO's Assembly, held in London from October 16 to 25, approved a work programme for the future and adopted a budget of \$1,459,370 for 1964-65. Twenty-four resolutions dealing with many aspects of sea transport were adopted and a number of decisions were taken concerning studies which IMCO is carrying out.

In addition, the Assembly decided to convene two international conferences. The first will be held in London in the spring of 1965 and will deal

with the facilitation of travel and transport by sea. The other will also be held in London a year later in an attempt to bring up to date the 1930 Convention on Load Lines.

International Monetary Fund

In 1963 the International Monetary Fund (IMF, better known as "the Fund") saw a marked increase in its membership and in the demands on its facilities for consultation, research, and technical assistance. Its Managing Director and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors, Per Jacobsson, was replaced, upon his untimely death in May, by Pierre-Paul Schweitzer of France.

Twenty states, mostly from Africa, joined the membership, which reached 102. The Fund adopted a new "compensatory financing" policy, primarily for use in commodity export fluctuations, and its staff began work on a study of international liquidity.

Fifteen members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$333 million (U.S.) during 1963, while 19 members made repayments totalling \$299 million (U.S.). Canada made a repayment of \$80 million (U.S.) during the course of the year. This repayment reduced Canada's obligation to the Fund resulting from the 1962 drawing in the amount of \$300 million (U.S.). The total amount of outstanding drawings stood at \$1.7 billion (U.S.) on December 31, 1963. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations in 1947 have totalled \$7.1 billion (U.S.).

The Fund concluded a stand-by arrangement of \$500 million (U.S.) with the United States in July 1963. During the year, the Fund also renewed a \$1-billion stand-by arrangement with Britain. Stand-by arrangements were introduced in 1952 as a means to give members advance assurance of access to a stated amount of Fund resources over a period of not more than 12 months. Since the beginning of its operations, the Fund has entered into stand-by arrangements totalling \$7.4 billion (U.S.). Some of the stand-by arrangements lapsed without being fully used. Undrawn balances of current stand-by arrangements on December 31, 1963, amounted to \$1.7 million (U.S.).

The Fund's "General Arrangement to Borrow" became effective in 1962. Under these arrangements, ten major industrial countries have agreed to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts if needed to forestall or cope with an impairment to the international monetary system. Formal adherences have been announced by the Governments of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States, the Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany), the Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden), and Belgium. Their commitments amount to \$6.0 billion, of which \$200 million (U.S.) are Canada's commitment.

International Telecommunication Union

The membership of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) increased from 117 to 122 during 1963 and the number of associate members decreased to two. A steady growth in technical co-operation activities was experienced. Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, 51 expert missions pursued their various assignments. Ninety-eight new fellowships were awarded and 58 earlier ones dealt with. Three new Special Fund programmes, in Thailand, Indonesia, and Venezuela, were approved, bringing the total number of projects for which ITU has been designated as the executive agency to ten.

The eighteenth session of the Administrative Council completed arrangements and agenda for the convening of two Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conferences (EARC). One will be held in Geneva in 1964 and will attempt to revise the section of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, relating to the allotment of frequencies for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service. The other, on space radio communications, was held in Geneva from October 7 to November 9. The selection of frequency bands for the various space-communication requirements was accomplished without too much difficulty. The frequency allocation table in the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959, was amended, technical data added, and the rules for notification and recording of frequencies for space, earth-space, and the radio-astronomy services were agreed on. The Final Acts of the Conference were signed by the delegations of 66 members, including Canada, and one associate member of the Union, and the revisions will enter into force on January 1, 1965.

The International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) held its tenth plenary assembly in Geneva from January 16 to February 15, at which 64 administrations, 25 recognized private operating agencies, ten international organizations, 16 scientific or industrial organizations, and three Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, as well as the permanent organs of the ITU, were represented. This participation showed a considerable increase in the work of the CCIR over previous plenary assemblies. The number of texts adopted reached nearly 300, and in addition, over 100 subjects were presented for future study. A considerable part of the discussions was devoted to the technical criteria for space-communication systems on the assumption that such systems would have to share frequency bands with existing terrestrial systems, and also the technical suitability of different portions of the frequency spectrum for different space-communication purposes.

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is responsible for recommendations to the ITU on technical, operating and tariff questions related to telegraphy and telephony. To this end, the

various study groups of the CCITT held interim meetings in preparation for its third plenary assembly in 1964.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Steps aimed at launching a world campaign for universal literacy and the successful conclusion of a campaign to ensure the preservation of the Nubian monuments were among the 1963 achievements of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Implementation of the first stages of the programme approved at the 1962 biennial conference was carried out and the International Institute of Educational Planning was set up in Paris. The Institute will cater to the educational needs of the developing countries and draw from the allocations of funds made by the Special Fund (\$20 million) and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (\$12 million). UNESCO's two-year regular budget amounts to \$39 million.

A host of other projects were pursued or instituted, either in connection with the regular programmes or with the technical-assistance side. Among those of special interest to Canada was the Festival and Seminar on Films on Art held in Ottawa in May. The Director-General of UNESCO paid two visits to Canada during the year. In March he was the leading speaker at the Third National Conference of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, the theme of which was "Canada and the United Nations Development Decade". His second visit in June was to attend the ninth session of the Advisory Committee on Scientific Research in UNESCO's programme. This Committee met in Canada for the first time, as the result of an invitation extended by the National Research Council.

In the exchange-of-persons service, Canada welcomed a number of foreign visitors travelling on UNESCO fellowships, and several Canadians received UNESCO grants to study special projects in the Organization's fields of endeavour.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, meets twice a year, in June and December. At each meeting, programmes are approved for the following six months. In addition, at its meeting in June, the Executive Board discusses policy questions in detail. During 1963 the Executive Board met at United Nations headquarters in New York on June 20 and 21 under the chairmanship of Dr. Miguel Bustamante of Mexico. A December meeting was not held, since it had been decided to hold a major policy meeting in Bangkok in January 1964.

In June, the Executive Board allocated \$13 million in new commitments for 105 projects to meet the needs of children and youth in 55 countries. Of the \$13,215,151 in aid commitments, \$3,282,600 were allocated to Africa, \$496,200 to East Asia and Pakistan, \$1,061,000 to South Central Asia, \$1,802,000 to the Americas and smaller amounts to the Eastern Mediterranean and to Europe. The largest single projects which were approved were \$1,681,000 for health and sanitation in Pakistan, \$624,000 for vocational training in India, \$500,000 for education in China, and \$510,000 for education in Burma.

The approval of the new projects brings the total number of UNICEF-assisted projects to 516 and the total number of countries being assisted to 115. The cost of UNICEF support to these projects and administrative and operative expenses is nearly \$40 million a year.

Universal Postal Union

The XV Congress of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), which was to be held in New Delhi in March 1963, had to be postponed at India's request. This second postponement of the XV Congress, originally planned for Rio de Janeiro in 1962, finally led to a crisis in the finances of the Union. Rising costs and expanding services required revenues in excess of the ceiling fixed by the XIV (Ottawa) Congress in 1957. The Executive and Liaison Committee consulted the member countries and was given emergency powers to take care of the situation until the next Congress, scheduled for Vienna in May 1964.

The regular meeting of the Executive and Liaison Committee was held at Berne in June 1963 and dealt with a number of current problems, including various proposals to be considered at the Vienna Congress, such as transit charges, and also the revision of the working conditions of the staff of the International Bureau. Canada continued to serve as Vice-president on this Committee and was represented at the annual meeting by a postal delegation headed by the Deputy Postmaster-General.

World Health Organization

The 120 member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) held their sixteenth annual Assembly in Geneva from May 7 to 24. The Director-General of the Organization, Dr. M. G. Candau, presented his report for 1962, in which he paid particular attention to the effect of health on the social and economic advances in the developing countries. Admitting some progress, he pointed out that there were still some 380 million human beings exposed to malaria, more than 10 million sufferers from leprosy, over 4.5 million sufferers from yaws, possibly 400 million victims of trachoma, and so many human beings suffering from intestinal

infections and tuberculosis that no attempt could be made at estimating their number. He also reported on the 817 health projects carried out by WHO in 143 countries during 1962.

The Assembly approved a budget of \$34,065,100 for 1964, thus providing for continuation of WHO's world services, such as the administration of international quarantine measures, the collection of health statistics, and the standardization of drugs. The budget will also support 165 medical-research projects, meetings of 23 expert committees, and 617 assistance projects in 140 countries and territories. These projects are concerned principally with the development of health services, the control of communicable diseases and the training of health personnel.

In addition to considering the programme for 1964, the Assembly asked its members to take action in several branches of public health. It requested health authorities to study the influence of television on the mental health of children and young people and asked countries where smallpox was still present to intensify control and eradication measures. In order to avoid another thalidomide disaster, the Assembly urged its members to give close study to the problem, assess new pharmaceutical products, and communicate immediately to WHO any decision prohibiting or limiting the use of a new drug. Such information would then be forwarded to the other member states.

A lengthy discussion also took place in the Assembly on the policy of *apartheid* pursued in South Africa and its effects on the health of the people. The Assembly invited the Government of South Africa "to take appropriate measures so that all the populations of South Africa shall benefit by the health services of that country".

World Meteorological Organization

The fourth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was held in Geneva in 1963 and took a number of decisions concerning the advancement of the science of the atmosphere and its application, the programme of the Organization, as well as the contribution of WMO to economic development.

WMO's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) has doubled in the past four years. Participation in this programme is continuing and, during 1963-64, assistance will be provided to approximately 63 countries in connection with various meteorological projects. The total WMO programme for 1963-64, though not meeting all known demands in the field of meteorology, is about 60 percent greater than that of 1961-62. This substantial increase over the previous biennium is largely due to the increasing realization of recipient governments of the importance of meteorological projects for economic development and of the need for inclusion of such projects in their requests for technical assistance.

Seven large meteorological projects have so far been approved by the Special Fund for execution by WMO. The assistance rendered consists in the provision of a considerable amount of equipment and material, as well as the services of international experts and the award of a number of fellowships for training of nationals abroad.

In connection with the International Co-operation Year, the 125 members of WMO decided on a special effort in the fields of meteorology in Africa and tropical meteorology. They also established an Advisory Committee, composed of 12 experts in scientific and operational matters in the field of atmospheric sciences, to advise the Executive Committee on major operational problems and all scientific aspects of the objectives set forth in Assembly Resolutions 1721 (XVI) and 1802 (XVII). These call on WMO to prepare a world plan for the full use of meteorological data from artificial earth satellites for improving man's knowledge of the atmospheric sciences and the application of that knowledge for practical purposes, such as improved weather forecasting.

Appendix I

United Nations and Related Agencies

I. Membership of the United Nations and
Other United Nations Bodies at
December 31, 1963

United Nations Members

	<i>Date of Admission</i>		
	October	24, 1945	
Argentina.....	39	39	39
Australia.....	39	39	39
Belgium.....	39	39	39
Britain.....	39	39	39
Bolivia.....	39	39	39
Brazil.....	39	39	39
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	39	39	39
Canada.....	39	39	39
Chile.....	39	39	39
China.....	39	39	39
Colombia.....	39	39	39
Costa Rica.....	39	39	39
Cuba.....	39	39	39
Czechoslovakia.....	39	39	39
Denmark.....	39	39	39
Dominican Republic.....	39	39	39
Ecuador.....	39	39	39
El Salvador.....	39	39	39
Ethiopia.....	39	39	39
France.....	39	39	39
Greece.....	39	39	39
Guatemala.....	39	39	39
Haiti.....	39	39	39
Honduras.....	39	39	39
India.....	39	39	39
Iran.....	39	39	39
Iraq.....	39	39	39
Lebanon.....	39	39	39
Liberia.....	39	39	39
Luxembourg.....	39	39	39
Mexico.....	39	39	39
Netherlands.....	39	39	39
New Zealand.....	39	39	39
Nicaragua.....	39	39	39
Norway.....	39	39	39
Panama.....	39	39	39
Paraguay.....	39	39	39
Peru.....	39	39	39
Philippines.....	39	39	39
Poland ¹	39	39	39

¹Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was subsequently agreed that it should sign the Charter as an original member.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>	
Saudi Arabia.....	October	24, 1945
Syria ²	"	" "
Turkey.....	"	" "
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	"	" "
Union of South Africa.....	"	" "
U.S.S.R.....	"	" "
United Arab Republic.....	"	" "
United States of America.....	"	" "
Uruguay.....	"	" "
Venezuela.....	"	" "
Yugoslavia.....	"	" "
Afghanistan.....	November	19, 1946
Iceland.....	"	" "
Sweden.....	"	" "
Thailand.....	"	" "
Pakistan.....	September	30, 1947
Yemen.....	"	" "
Burma.....	March	19, 1948
Israel.....	May	11, 1949
Indonesia.....	September	28, 1950
Albania.....	December	14, 1955
Austria.....	"	" "
Bulgaria.....	"	" "
Cambodia.....	"	" "
Ceylon.....	"	" "
Finland.....	"	" "
Hungary.....	"	" "
Ireland.....	"	" "
Italy.....	"	" "
Jordan.....	"	" "
Laos.....	"	" "
Libya.....	"	" "
Nepal.....	"	" "
Portugal.....	"	" "
Roumania.....	"	" "
Spain.....	"	" "
Morocco.....	November	12, 1956
Tunisia.....	"	" "
Sudan.....	"	" "
Japan.....	December	18, 1956
Ghana.....	March	8, 1957
Malaysia, Federation of ³	September	17, 1957
Guinea.....	December	12, 1958
Cameroun.....	September	20, 1960
Central African Republic.....	"	" "
Chad.....	"	" "
Congo (Brazzaville).....	"	" "
Congo (Leopoldville).....	"	" "
Cyprus.....	"	" "
Dahomey.....	"	" "
Gabon.....	"	" "
Ivory Coast.....	"	" "

²Syria was an original member of the United Nations, but on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic with one seat in the organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

³Malaya became Malaysia on September 16, 1963, when Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation.

	<i>Date of Admission</i>		
Madagascar.....	September 20, 1960		
Niger.....	"	"	"
Somalia.....	"	"	"
Togo.....	"	"	"
Upper Volta.....	"	"	"
Mali.....	September 29, 1960		
Senegal.....	"	"	"
Nigeria.....	October 7, 1960		
Sierre Leone.....	September 27, 1961		
Mauritania.....	October 27, 1961		
Mongolia.....	"	"	"
Tanganyika.....	November 14, 1961		
Burundi.....	September 18, 1962		
Jamaica.....	"	"	"
Rwanda.....	"	"	"
Trinidad and Tobago.....	"	"	"
Algeria.....	October 8, 1962		
Uganda.....	October 25, 1962		
Kuwait.....	May 14, 1963		
Kenya.....	December 16, 1963		
Zanzibar.....	"	"	"

2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies*

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Albania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Austria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Bolivia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Brazil.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Bulgaria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Burundi.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Cameroun.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Chad.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
China.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Congo (Brazzaville).....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Congo (Leopoldville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-

* Full names will be found in the list of abbreviations. Although GATT is not a UN agency, it is included because of its working relationship with the United Nations and various agencies. The UNICEF column refers to the 30-nation Executive Board. Memberships are as given by the agencies themselves; for some agencies, footnotes at the end of the table give *additional members* not found in the tabular listing, *associate members* in addition to those marked with an "A" in the tabular list, and information on *pending applications*.

2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Costa Rica.....	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Cyprus.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Dahomey.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Federation of Malaysia.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X
German Federal Republic.....	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Guinea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Haiti.....	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Holy See.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Honduras.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Indonesia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Israel.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

[illegible]

2. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Concl'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	FUND	BANK	IDA	IFC	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	UNICEF BOARD	GATT PARTIES
Rwanda.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
San Marino.....	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa.....	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tanganyika.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Togo.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tunisia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ukraine.....	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S.S.R.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upper Volta.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam, Republic of.....	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Western Samoa.....	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yemen.....	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Zanzibar.....	x	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	-	-	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x
TOTALS**	113	851	110	1062	1133	1174	102	101	86	75	101	124 ⁵	122 ⁶	125 ⁷	57	30 ⁸	60 ⁹

*The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved on January 1, 1964.

**According to information received by January 1964.

¹The applications of Cameroun, Gabon and Nigeria have been approved by the General Conference of IAEA pending the ratification of the Agency's Statute.

²FAO has 6 *associate members*: British Guiana, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mauritius, Kenya, Malta, Zanzibar.

³UNESCO has 3 *associate members*: Mauritius, Singapore, Qatar.

⁴WHO has 3 *associate members*: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Mauritius.

⁵UPU's 124 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; overseas territories for the international relations of which the British Government is responsible; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁶ITU's 118 *members* include the following not given in the tabular list: overseas states of the French Community and French overseas territories; Spanish provinces in Africa; Portuguese overseas provinces; territories of the United States of America; overseas territories for the international relations of which the British Government is responsible.

⁷WMO's 125 *members* include 110 states and 15 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those included in the tabular listing, the members are: Kenya, Zanzibar, and the Seychelles; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; West New Guinea (West Irian); New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Singapore and the British territories in Borneo; Spanish territories in Guinea; Surinam; West Indies and other British Caribbean territories; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

⁸*Members* of UNICEF's 30-nation Executive Board are elected by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

⁹Besides the 60 *Contracting Parties* to GATT, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Argentina, Switzerland, and Tunisia have acceded provisionally. Cambodia and Poland participate in the work of the Contracting Parties under special arrangements. Algeria, Burundi, Congo (Leopoldville), Mali, Rwanda and Togo, being countries to whose territories the GATT has been applied since 1948, maintain, as independent states, a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decision as to their future commercial policy.

Appendix II

Principal Organs of the United Nations

I. Assembly Presidents, 1946-63

First Regular Session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First Special Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Regular Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Special Session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third Regular Session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth Regular Session, 1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth Regular Session, 1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth Regular Session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh Regular Session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
Eighth Regular Session, 1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth Regular Session, 1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth Regular Session, 1955	José Maza (Chile)
First Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Second Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh Regular Session, 1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth Regular Session, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third Emergency Special Session, 1958	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Thirteenth Regular Session, 1958	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth Regular Session, 1959	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth Emergency Special Session, 1960	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth Regular Session, 1960	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third Special Session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth Regular Session, 1961	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth Regular Session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth Special Session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth Regular Session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)

2. Membership of the Security Council, Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1964

	Commonwealth	Latin America		W. Europe	E. Europe	Mid. East	
		I	II				
1946	Australia	Brazil	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Egypt	1946
1947	Australia	Brazil	Colombia	Belgium	Poland	Syria	1947
1948	Canada	Argentina	Colombia	Belgium	Ukraine	Syria	1948
1949	Canada	Argentina	Cuba	Norway	Ukraine	Egypt	1949
1950	India	Ecuador	Cuba	Norway	Yugoslavia	Egypt	1950
1951	India	Ecuador	Brazil	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Turkey	1951
1952	Pakistan	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	Greece	Turkey	1952
1953	Pakistan	Chile	Colombia	Denmark	Greece	Lebanon	1953
1954	New Zealand	Brazil	Colombia	Denmark	Turkey	Lebanon	1954
1955	New Zealand	Brazil	Peru	Belgium	Turkey	Iran	1955
1956	Australia	Cuba	Peru	Belgium	Yugoslavia	Iran	1956
1957	Australia	Cuba	Colombia	Sweden	Philippines	Iraq	1957
1958	Canada	Panama	Colombia	Sweden	Japan	Iraq	1958
1959	Canada	Panama	Argentina	Italy	Japan	Tunisia	1959
1960	Ceylon	Ecuador	Argentina	Italy	Poland	Tunisia	1960
1961	Ceylon	Ecuador	Chile	Liberia	Turkey	U.A.R.	1961
1962	Ghana	Venezuela	Chile	Ireland	Roumania	U.A.R.	1962
1963	Ghana	Venezuela	Brazil	Norway	Philippines	Morocco	1963
1964	Czechoslovakia	Bolivia	Brazil	Norway	Ivory Coast	Morocco	1964

3. Membership of the Economic and Social Council, 1946-1966

	1946	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66
COMMONWEALTH																					
Australia.....	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE																					
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN EUROPE																					
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA-ASIA																					
Afghanistan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. International Court of Justice

The present judges of the Court, with the year of expiry of their term of office, are:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year of Expiry</i>
R. J. Alfaro	Panama	1964
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
J. Basdevant	France	1964
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
R. Cordova	Mexico	1964
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1964
Phillip C. Jessup	United States	1970
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Vladimir M. Koretsky	U.S.S.R.	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
L. M. Moreno Quintana	Argentina	1964
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Bohdan Winiarski (President)	Poland	1967

Elections were held during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly to replace the five members whose terms were to expire on February 5, 1964. The results of the elections may be found in the chapter on the International Court of Justice.

5. List of Secretaries-General

Trygve Lie	February 1, 1946—April 9, 1953
Dag Hammarskjöld	April 10, 1953—September 18, 1961
U Thant	Acting Secretary-General, November 3, 1961—November 30, 1962
	Elected Secretary-General on November 30, 1962, until November 3, 1966.

I. Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees,
and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-66

(January 1964)

	Security Council	ICJ (a)	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies							UN Standing Committee	
			UNEF Advisory Cttee (b)	Congo Advisory Cttee (b)	UNSCEAR (b)	Outer Space (b)	UNSAAC (b)	UNHCR Exec Cttee	Negotiating Cttee Extra- Budgetary Funds	ILC (a)	Contributions (a)
1945	(c)	(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c)
1946	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
1951	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
1952	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	x
1953	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	x	x(c)	—	x(c)	—	—	x(c)	x	x	—
1957	—	x	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	x	—
1958	x	—	x	—	x	(e)	—	x	x	x	—
1959	x	—	x	—	x	x(c)	x(c)	x(d)	x	x	x
1960	—	—	x	x(c)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1961	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1962	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x(f)	x
1963	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—
1964	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—
1965	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—
1966	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—

(a) Members of executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

(b) Members appointed for an indefinite period.

(c) Established as a UN body.

(d) United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee discontinued on December 31, 1957, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee set up to replace it.

(e) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an *ad hoc* Committee established in 1958; Canada was a member of the *ad hoc* Committee.

(f) Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected for a five-year term, 1962-66.

(i) Terminated.

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and
Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-66

(January 1964)

ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions							ECOSOC Standing Committees		ECOSOC Special Bodies			ECLA (d)
	Statistical	Population	Inter-national Com-munity Trade	Narcotic Drugs (c)*	Social *	Status of Women *	Human Rights *	TAC *	Cttee on NGOs	DSB	UNICEF Exec Board (g)	Governing Council Special Fund*	
1945	-	(e)	-	-	-	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946	x(e)	x	-	x(x)	x	-	-	-	-	(e)	x(e)	-	-
1947	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1948	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
1949	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	(e)	-	-	x	-	-
1950	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-
1951	x	-	-	x	x(b)	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-
1952	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-
1953	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
1954	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
1955	-	x	(e)	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
1956	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
1957	x	x(a)	x	x	(a)	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-
1958	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-
1959	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-	-
1960	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x(e)	-
1961	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
1962	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
1963	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
1964	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-
1965	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) Since 1955, term of office is four years instead of three for the Population, Statistical, and Social Commissions.

(b) Four-year term 1947-50, and three-year term 1951-53.

(c) For an indefinite period.

(C) Canadian membership.

(d) No executive body.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Established.

(g) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53); but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNGA (see "Canada and the United Nations, 1956-57", Page 60.)

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations

Specialized Agencies, GATT, IAEA, and ICEM, 1945-66

(January 1964)

	Specialized Agencies													GATT Council of Reps	IAEA Board of Governors																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	FAO Council	IBRD Executive Directors	ICAO Council	IDA Executive Directors	IFC Board of Directors	ILO Govern- ing Body (a)	IMCO Council	IMF Exec Board	ITU Admin Council	UNESCO Exec Board	UPU Exec Liaison Ctee	WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Ctee																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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(a) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".

(b) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.

(c) Date of Canadian membership in the organization.

(d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.

(f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.

(g) Established.

(h) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

* Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.

Appendix IV

Canadian Delegations to the United Nations General Assembly During 1963

1. Fourth Special Session

(May 14 to June 27, 1963)

Representative: Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

Alternate
Representatives: Mr. William Barton, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations
Mr. J. O. Parry, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations

2. Eighteenth Session

(September 17 to December 17, 1963)

Chairman: The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Dr. John B. Stewart, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs

Representatives: The Honourable Milton F. Gregg, Member of the Privy Council of Canada
Mrs. Margaret Konantz, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg South
Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

Alternate
Representatives: The Honourable Senator T. D'Arcy Leonard, Member of the Senate of Canada
Mr. Léo Cadieux, Member of Parliament for Terrebonne
Mr. George Nixon, Member of Parliament for Algoma West
Mr. James E. Brown, Member of Parliament for Brantford
Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, Director, International Affairs Department, Canadian Labour Congress
Mr. Jean Chapdelaine, Ambassador of Canada to Brazil

Special Adviser: Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Canadian Government Adviser on Disarmament

Observers: Mr. B. S. Mackasey, Member of Parliament for Verdun
Mr. H. Lessard, Member of Parliament for St. Henri
Mr. R. Basford, Member of Parliament for Vancouver-Burrard

Mr. B. Pilon, Member of Parliament for Chambly-Rouville

The Honourable Senator Paul Yuzyk, Member of the Senate of Canada

The Honourable Senator Olive L. Irvine, Member of the Senate of Canada

The Honourable Hugh John Flemming, Member of Parliament for Victoria-Carleton

Mr. W. B. Nesbitt, Member of Parliament for Oxford

Mr. R. Simpson, Member of Parliament for Churchill, Manitoba

Mr. D. R. Gundlock, Member of Parliament for Lethbridge

Mr. Barry Mather, Member of Parliament for New Westminster

Mr. R. W. Prittie, Member of Parliament for Burnaby-Richmond

Mr. G. Girouard, Member of Parliament for Labelle

Mr. H. A. Olson, Member of Parliament for Medicine Hat

Mr. G. Grégoire, Member of Parliament for Lapointe

Appendix V

Membership of Selected Committees and Other Bodies

1. Special Committee of Twenty-four on the
Implementation of the General Assembly's 1960
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples

Members of the original Committee of Seventeen created by General Assembly Resolution 1654 (XVI) of November 27, 1961:

Australia	Syria
Britain	Tanganyika
Cambodia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	U.S.S.R.
India	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Madagascar	Venezuela
Mali	Yugoslavia
Poland	

Additional Members:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Ivory Coast
Denmark	Sierra Leone
Iran	

2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the
Effects of Atomic Radiation

Argentina	India
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Sweden
Britain	U.S.S.R.
Canada	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	United States
France	

3. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

Albania	Iran
Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Lebanon
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Mongolia
Britain	Morocco
Bulgaria	Poland
Canada	Roumania
Chad	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
France	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	United Arab Republic
India	United States

4. Special Fund Governing Council

Argentina	Mexico
Brazil	Nepal
Britain	Netherlands
Canada	Norway
Denmark	Philippines
Federal Republic of Germany	Poland
France	Senegal
Ghana	Sweden
India	Tunisia
Indonesia	U.S.S.R.
Italy	United States
Japan	Uruguay

5. Preparatory Committee for United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Argentina	Jordan
Australia	Lebanon
Austria	Madagascar
Brazil	Malaysia, Federation of
Britain	New Zealand
Canada	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Poland
El Salvador	Senegal
Ethiopia	Tunisia
France	U.S.S.R.
India	United Arab Republic
Indonesia	United States
Italy	Uruguay
Japan	Yugoslavia

6. Committee on United Nations FAO—World Food Programme

Argentina	Jamaica
Australia	Morocco
Brazil	Netherlands
Britain	New Zealand
Canada	Nigeria
Colombia	Pakistan
Denmark	Philippines
France	Thailand
Germany, Federal Republic of	United Arab Republic
Ghana	United States
India	Uruguay
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

7. Preparatory Committee for International Co-operation Year

Argentina	Finland
Canada	India
Central African Republic	Ireland
Ceylon	Liberia
Cyprus	Mexico
Czechoslovakia	United Arab Republic

8. International Law Commission

Abdul Hakim Tabibi	(Afghanistan)
Alfred Verdross	(Austria)
Gilberto Amado	(Brazil)
Sir Humphrey Waldock	(Britain)
Victor Kanga	(Cameroun)
Marcel Cadieux	(Canada)
Chieh Liu	(China)
Obed Pessou	(Dahomey)
Angel Modesto Paredes	(Ecuador)
Erik Castren	(Finland)
André Gros	(France)
Radhabinod Pal	(India)
Mustapha Kamil Yasseen	(Iraq)
Shabtai Rosenne	(Israel)
Roberto Ago	(Italy)
Senjin Tsuruoka	(Japan)
Luis Padilla Nervo	(Mexico)
Tesilimi Olawole Elias	(Nigeria)
Manfred Lachs	(Poland)
Antonia de Luna Garcia	(Spain)
Abdullah El-Erian	(United Arab Republic)
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga	(Uruguay)
Grigory I. Tunkin	(U.S.S.R.)
Herbert W. Briggs	(United States)
Milan Bartos	(Yugoslavia)

9. Eighteen-Member Disarmament Committee*

Brazil	Italy
Britain	Mexico
Bulgaria	Nigeria
Burma	Poland
Canada	Roumania
Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Ethiopia	United Arab Republic
France**	United States
India	U.S.S.R.

10. Composition of the Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations

Argentina	China***	Netherlands
Australia	France***	Nigeria***
Brazil***	India***	Pakistan
Britain***	Italy***	Sweden***
Bulgaria***	Japan***	U.S.S.R.***
Cameroon	Mexico***	United Arab Republic***
Canada***	Mongolia	United States of America***

* This Committee is not a United Nations body.

** France is not participating.

*** Members of the Working Group of Fifteen established in 1960.

II. Composition of the Advisory Committee
on Administrative and Budgetary
Questions

Served until December 31, 1963:

Thanassis Aghnides (Greece)
Alexi F. Sokirkin (U.S.S.R.)
Raul Quinjano (Argentina)
Albert F. Bender (U.S.A.)

To serve until December 31, 1964:

Mohamed Abdel Magid Ahmed
(Sudan)
Alfonso Grez (Chile)
E. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)
Dragos Serbanescu (Roumania)

To serve until December 31, 1966:

André Ganem (France)
Agha Shahi (Pakistan)
Raouf Boudjadjji (Algeria)
James Gibson (Britain)

To serve until December 31, 1966:

Jan P. Bannier (Netherlands)
Albert F. Bender (United States)
Raul A. Quinjano (Argentina)
V. F. Ulanchev (U.S.S.R.)

Appendix VI

United Nations Seminars Held in Canada during 1963 at which the Department of External Affairs was Represented

Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, March 23

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, May 8

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., May 10-11

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, June 23-28

University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, June 25-28

United Nations Association of Quebec City, Courville, Quebec, July 5-10

United Nations Association of Alberta, Banff, Alberta, August 12-17

MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q., August 26-30

Annual meeting of Charlottetown Branch of United Nations Association, October 12

Appendix VII

Budgetary Information

I. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1963 and 1964

<i>Section</i>	<i>1964</i> \$	<i>1963</i> (revised) \$
<i>Part I Sessions, Special Meetings and Conferences</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.....	1,207,950	1,185,300
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	4,012,100	2,942,400
<i>Part II Staff Costs and Related Expenses</i>		
3. Salaries and Wages.....	45,233,980	43,627,000
4. Common staff costs.....	10,363,500	10,159,000
5. Travel of Staff.....	1,989,900	2,024,200
6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality.....	105,000	100,000
<i>Part III Buildings, Equipment and Common Services</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	7,458,970	4,272,000
8. Permanent equipment.....	528,200	520,000
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	3,610,000	3,709,300
10. General expenses.....	4,052,000	4,150,000
11. Printing.....	1,424,000	1,456,850
<i>Part IV Special Expenses</i>		
12. Special expenses.....	7,767,800	4,798,100
<i>Part V Technical Programmes</i>		
13. Economic development.....	2,250,000	2,095,000
14. Social activities.....	2,105,000	2,105,000
15. Human rights activities.....	140,000	180,000
16. Public administration.....	1,830,000	1,945,000
17. Narcotic drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
<i>Part VI Special Missions and Related Activities</i>		
18. Special missions.....	2,400,000	2,631,400
19. UN Field Service.....	1,525,700	1,403,000
<i>Part VII Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>		
20. Office of the UNHCR.....	2,293,500	2,583,700
<i>Part VIII International Court of Justice</i>		
21. International Court of Justice.....	955,000	914,300
<i>Total appropriation</i>	101,327,600	92,876,550
Less Income, other than staff assessment.....	5,698,400	6,259,500
Net appropriation	95,629,200	86,617,050
Of which Staff assessment is.....	9,488,400	8,931,000

SOURCE: United Nations Budget estimates for the Financial Year 1964, Document A/5681.

2. Percentage Scale of Assessments of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations, Certain Specialized Agencies and the IAEA for 1964

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	32.02	32.02	31.80	25.00	30.56	31.29	31.93
U.S.S.R.....	14.97	x	x	10.00	14.29	13.58	13.82
Britain.....	7.58	10.15	9.84	9.36	7.24	6.88	7.00
France.....	5.94	7.95	7.03	6.08	5.67	5.39	5.48
Federal Republic of Germany.....	x	7.63	5.77	4.34	5.44	5.17	5.26
China.....	4.57	x	0.67	2.04	2.50	4.14	4.22
Canada.....	3.12	4.18	4.52	3.37	2.98	2.83	2.88
Japan.....	2.27	3.04	2.34	2.00	2.17	2.06	2.09
Italy.....	2.24	3.00	2.57	2.36	2.14	2.03	2.07
India.....	2.03	2.72	2.27	2.96	1.94	1.84	1.87
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.98	x	x	1.00	1.89	1.80	1.83
Australia.....	1.66	2.22	2.39	1.84	1.58	1.50	1.53
Sweden.....	1.30	1.74	1.64	1.63	1.24	1.18	1.20
Poland.....	1.28	1.71	1.18	1.24	1.22	1.16	1.18
Belgium.....	1.20	1.61	1.58	1.36	1.14	1.09	1.11
Czechoslovakia.....	1.04	x	1.00	0.92	1.12	1.06	1.08
Brazil.....	1.03	1.38	1.63	1.34	0.98	0.93	0.95
Argentina.....	1.01	1.35	1.21	1.38	0.96	0.92	0.93
Netherlands.....	1.01	1.35	2.34	1.14	0.96	0.92	0.93
Total.....	86.25	82.05	79.78	79.36	86.02	85.85	87.36

SOURCE: Report of the Advisory Committee (ACABQ) on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Document A/5599.

x Non-members.

Appendix VIII

List of Addresses for the United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Specialized Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

New York Office: Federal Reserve Bank Building,
33 Liberty Street, Room 518,
New York 5, N.Y.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Headquarters: International Aviation Building,
1080 University Street, Montreal 3,
Quebec, Canada

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland
New York Office: 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters: Chancery House, Chancery Land, London, WC 2, England

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: 19th and H Streets, NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: Ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria

Appendix IX

United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the following agents: The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto. Sub-Agents: Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York, and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed documents)

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents)

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents)

McGill University (English printed documents)

Laval University (French printed documents)

Dalhousie University (English printed documents)

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents)

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents)

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available free of charge on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

Appendix X

Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*

The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated, for 75 cents a copy in Canada, the United States and Mexico; other countries 85 cents; 1946 (French only); 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1958 (English only); 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962.

2. *External Affairs*

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3. *Statements and Speeches*

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa;

63/19 "An Assembly of Opportunity". Statement by the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, in the General Debate at the eighteenth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, September 19, 1963.

63/20 "Urgent Need for Suspension of Nuclear and Thermonuclear Tests". Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Paul Martin, in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, October 18, 1963.

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OTTAWA, CANADA

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FOREWORD

Thoughtful men and women everywhere are concerned about the constitutional crisis facing the United Nations. Their concern is justified, but the crisis must be placed not only in the perspective of the short twenty years of the United Nations' existence, but also within the framework of the years to come. Setbacks occur in the development of all institutions but if they have a fundamental vitality and fill an essential need the ground lost is in time regained and new advances are made. The immobilization of the nineteenth session was regrettable, but a confrontation was avoided and talks on the issue still continue with almost all members fully convinced that an effective United Nations is essential in the atomic age.

Despite disagreement in the membership as a whole over the constitutional issues related to the authorization and financing of peace-keeping operations, the Security Council was nevertheless able in 1964 to agree on the establishment of yet another United Nations force, to help bring peace to Cyprus. The United Nations system was also able to carry on its large and growing economic and humanitarian programmes. As described in this publication, it mounted the largest and most significant economic conference in its history; continued to direct hundreds of millions of dollars in loans, grants and technical assistance to the developing countries; and proceeded with its work of relieving hunger and caring for the homeless and displaced. Such activities do not capture many headlines, but the contribution they make to bettering the lot of the hundred of millions who live in the under-developed countries is unquestionable.

Pessimism and frustration with the shortcomings of the United Nations are as easy a refuge for the uncritical as are unjustified optimism and complacency about its future. We must regard the current crisis as serious, but we should also maintain a balanced judgment, recognize the distance that has already been travelled and, to paraphrase the words of the Secretary-General, place confidence in the reasonableness of men to reach reasonable accommodations.

Paul Martin

*Secretary of State
for External Affairs*

OTTAWA

June 2, 1965

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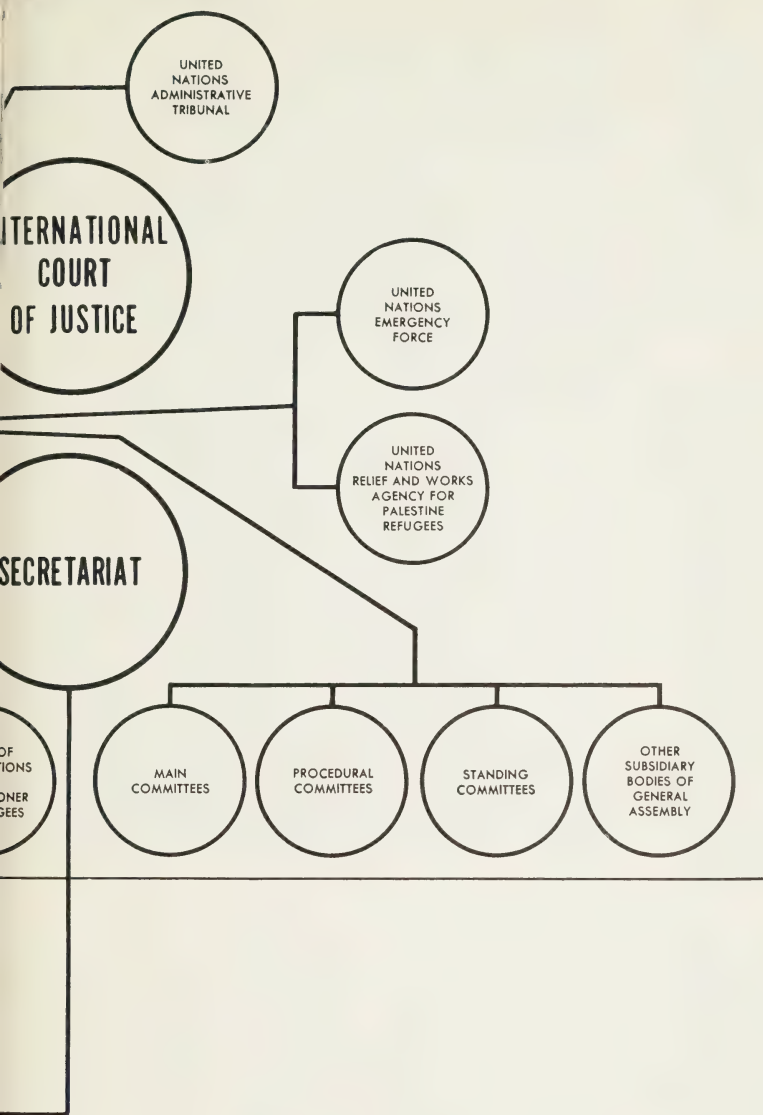
THE UNITED NATIONS



AND RELATED AGENCIES

DECEMBER 1963

NATIONS



AGENCIES





1 A session in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, of the Meeting of Military Experts to Consider the Technical Aspects of United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations.

2 The Right Honourable L. B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, (centre), and the Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs, (left), talk with Commodore R. W. Murdoch of Canada, Chairman of the Meeting.

3 Mr. Martin in conversation with Major-General Indar Rikhye, United Nations Observer at the Meeting.

4 Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations (left), and Major-General J. A. Ankrab of Ghana (right) with Mr. Martin and Commodore Murdoch.

I

GENERAL SURVEY

The constitutional issues raised by past peace-keeping activities of the United Nations came to the forefront in 1964 in the guise of the financial question and the consequent immobilization of the nineteenth session of the General Assembly. While these developments were disturbing, they also revealed in clear terms how much the United Nations is valued by its members. It was quite apparent throughout the discussions on the financing issue that the overwhelming majority wished the United Nations to continue in existence as an effective instrument for peaceful co-operation. No one walked out because of the financial crisis, none showed any disposition to give up the United Nations and no irrevocable split arose among the membership on the issue of financing peace-keeping operations. The two principal adversaries, the United States and the Soviet Union, continually affirmed their desire for a negotiated settlement which would strengthen the United Nations rather than weaken it and, although they explained and defended their respective positions with energy and determination in the General Assembly, both agreed to the formation of a Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations as a forum for further discussion. In refusing to allow a test of strength by confrontation over Article 19, they and all members recognized and tacitly acknowledged that a confrontation would be sterile and self-defeating. The dispute had been building up over the previous several sessions; nothing would be gained by attempting to despatch it in one session. Time was required to solve the issue and time was bought.

It was also significant that, while the financial or constitutional issue cast a shadow over the United Nations, it was not so long or so dark that it appreciably affected the work of the Organization during the year. While many issues including disarmament and colonialism were denied the General Assembly as a forum, the Security Council was able to discharge a heavy load of business in 1964, the Economic and Social Council continued to deal with the variety of questions put before it, and the conferences, committees and commissions of the United Nations continued to be convened and to do useful work. Most importantly, whatever their views on the

financing of peace-keeping operations, no members of the United Nations closed their purses to the financing of the multitude of programmes and projects undertaken by the Organization to promote economic development and to relieve misery throughout the world. Efforts continued to be made to improve public health, train personnel and survey power resources, since, in the long run, such work, by helping to remove poverty and ignorance as a cause of human conflict, may provide the ultimate solution to the problem of peace in the world.

Peace Keeping

The year 1964 witnessed a number of developments in the field of peace keeping in addition to disagreement over the application of Article 19 to peace-keeping expenses. The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued in 1964 to perform its functions of observation and patrol on the borders between Israel and the United Arab Republic, with Canada supplying a contingent of some 950 men who provided such services as communications, air transportation and reconnaissance. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in the Middle East and the United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) also continued their activities¹. The United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), however, was withdrawn at the end of June and the Canadian contingent, which numbered about 250 officers and men at the time, was disbanded. During the four years of ONUC's existence, 1,926 Canadians served in the Congo, chiefly in the role of providing communications and of operating an air-lift from Italy. On the whole, the United Nations Force in the Congo accomplished its mission, which was to help preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of the Congo and to help maintain law and order.

The United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM) also concluded its activities in 1964. It was set up on June 11, 1963, to supervise the cease-fire agreements between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, but was terminated on September 4, 1964, when these two countries, which had borne all its costs, ended their financial support. The Secretary-General considered that UNYOM, to which Canada contributed 36 men and two "Caribou" aircraft, had made a valuable contribution to peace and stability in the area by preventing an escalation of the Yemeni conflict and by helping to create an atmosphere conducive to a political settlement in Yemen.

¹ For UNMOGIP see also P. 27

The decision in March 1964 to establish in Cyprus a United Nations Force (UNFICYP)¹ was of direct concern to Canada. The Force was authorized on the basis of voluntary financing instead of by assessment of the membership, as had been the case for UNEF and ONUC. The formation of UNFICYP did not affect the principle of whether or not peace-keeping costs were a charge on member countries, but it did raise serious questions of burden-sharing within the United Nations. Canada took the view that it was wrong for a minority of the membership to have to assume the costs of a peace-keeping operation authorized by the Security Council, but it took some comfort from the fact that as many as 35 members of the Organization had volunteered financial support.

Another event of particular concern to Canada was the meeting which took place in Ottawa during the first week of November 1964 to consider the technical aspects of UN peace-keeping operations. Representatives of 23 countries attended the meeting on the invitation of the Canadian Government. The proposal to hold such a meeting was first made by the Prime Minister in his speech to the General Assembly in September 1963. He then suggested there should be an examination by interested governments of the problems and techniques of United Nations peace-keeping operations. Following this speech, arrangements were put in hand to convene a meeting. The aim of the meeting was to hold a frank and confidential discussion of the special military problems which had arisen in the course of peace-keeping operations relating, for example, to matters of logistics, training and personnel. The countries invited were those which had made major contributions in men to past peace-keeping operations or which had formed or announced their intention to form standby units or personnel for this purpose. The Military Adviser to the Secretary-General attended in the capacity of observer. It was not the intention of the governments participating to reach formal or agreed conclusions. It was thought that an exchange of views of this kind would be valuable in itself. This expectation proved correct and the general view after the meeting was that participants had gained a better understanding of each other's problems and that their governments would be able to put this knowledge to use in preparing for future requests from the United Nations for military assistance in emergencies.

Following the Ottawa conference, the Secretary-General, in the introduction to his annual report, raised the question of the co-ordination and planning in advance of peace-keeping operations. He said that a number of member states had offered military units to the United Nations on a stand-

1 See Page 28

by basis, but that, apart from welcoming these offers, he had not been in a position to do much more than this in the absence of approval by an appropriate organ of the United Nations. He therefore suggested that it might be useful to study the whole question of advance planning and asked for appropriate action which would authorize the undertaking of such a study. A number of countries including Canada welcomed this invitation. Progress was affected, however, by the need to resolve the broader constitutional issues thrown up by the controversy over Article 19. As it happened, the terms of reference of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations established by the Assembly before it adjourned were broad enough to include both kinds of problem for study.

Disarmament

It was hoped that in 1964 the United Nations would be able to make significant progress in achieving some measure of disarmament to follow such advances as the partial test-ban treaty, the direct communications link between Moscow and Washington, the General Assembly resolution banning nuclear weapons from outer space, the reduction of the military budgets of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the mutual cut-backs in the production of fissionable materials for military purposes by these two countries and Britain. However, the financial crisis not only prevented any substantive discussion of disarmament in the General Assembly but also had an adverse affect on the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee. Nonetheless, while the expectations that existed at the beginning of the year were not realized, interest in the subject remained high as reflected in the inscription on the nineteenth session's agenda of six items in the disarmament field : the question of general and complete disarmament (report of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee); the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons; a declaration on the denuclearization of Africa; the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons; the suspension of nuclear tests; the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament. Similarly, in the general debate at the nineteenth session, most speakers placed emphasis on disarmament matters, and it was clear that an extensive and lively discussion would have taken place if the First Committee had met. In his statement during the debate, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, commenting at length on disarmament, stressed in particular the current need of measures to prevent the dissemination of nuclear weapons, pointing out that "the need for such agreement is greater now that the number of nuclear powers has increased". "It is no longer sufficient to depend on the restraint of the nuclear powers

themselves," he said. "What is now required is the elaboration of an international agreement or agreements by which the nuclear states would undertake not to relinquish control of nuclear weapons or to transmit the information necessary for their manufacture to states not possessing such weapons, while the non-nuclear states, for their part, would pledge themselves not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of nuclear weapons. In the Canadian view, an agreement on these lines would have a significant contribution to make to the enlargement of world peace and security."

Economic and Social Developments

Before 1960, the United Nations was primarily a forum for debate rather than an agent for change, as far as economic matters were concerned. Its activity in this respect was restricted to an objective analysis of world trends and to the establishment of multilateral aid programmes, which, while significant, were small compared to the burgeoning bilateral programmes. However, the great influx of new African states in 1960, all preoccupied by the need to reinforce political independence by rapid economic development, transformed not only the Organization's approach to economic questions but the very nature of the subjects discussed. What the new African states and the other developing countries sought was not just an analysis of trends but action, not just increased financial aid but a recognition of the role of trade in development and the necessity for appropriate international policies to support their own domestic efforts. Unquestionably, the most important manifestation of the new emphasis on action was the convening in Geneva, from March 23 to June 16, 1964, of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), which, with representatives of 120 countries in attendance, was the largest economic conference in history. The Conference adopted some 60 recommendations on a wide variety of subjects including conciliation procedures, the types and scope of commodity arrangements, the granting by the developed countries to the developing of maximum reductions in duties in manufactured and semi-manufactured products, and the general criteria to be followed by industrialized countries in providing financial co-operation through bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance. But, more important, the Conference drew up recommendations which led to the establishment by the General Assembly in December of the Conference as an organ of the General Assembly and of a 55-member Trade and Development Board to serve as its executive body.¹ Another significant development in Geneva was the emergence of a cohesive group of 77 developing

¹ See Page 24

countries united in their determination to press for substantial alterations in the existing patterns of international trade.

Canada fully endorsed the objectives of UNCTAD. In his statement to the Conference on March 24, the Secretary of State for External Affairs agreed that the world was too much "fettered by restrictions, high tariffs, trade discrimination and other barriers", with the result that the terms of trade had deteriorated for exporters of raw materials and foodstuffs. He announced that, among other things, Canada would work "with other developed countries in eliminating, whenever practicable, tariffs on tropical foodstuffs and industrial raw materials traditionally exported by developing countries" and that it supported a "general removal of quantitative restrictions" by developed countries on manufactured goods from developing countries. In his assessment of the Conference in his address to the General Assembly on December 8, Mr. Martin agreed that it did not go as far as many would have wished but emphasized that it had allowed a stocktaking of the magnitude of the problem of under-development and had provided a much better understanding of the broad lines along which domestic and international efforts should be directed. It could not be judged on its short-term results but should be seen rather as a turning-point in history from which would come developments that would be bound to make a "lasting imprint on the whole pattern of international economic relations".

Although the emphasis at UNCTAD was on aid through trade, it was fully recognized that financial and technical assistance in its traditional form would continue to play a vital part in economic development. The activities of the Bretton Woods Institutions and other Specialized Agencies are particularly important,¹ but the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA), the United Nations Special Fund and other programmes and agencies of the United Nations have also provided increasingly valuable assistance over the years. EPTA was established in 1950 as the basic instrument of the United Nations system for providing technical assistance to developing countries. Over the past 14 years, it has sent 13,000 experts to about 130 countries and territories and has provided 30,000 fellowships to the nationals of 150 countries and territories to enable them to study in other countries. In addition, EPTA supplies equipment on a limited basis for training and demonstration purposes. This assistance covers a wide variety of fields, from the economic planning and public administration projects of the United Nations through the land and water development work of the Food and Agriculture Organization to public-health administra-

¹ See Page 48

tion of the World Health Organization. EPTA is financed by the voluntary contributions of the developed and developing countries alike and, in 1964, these amounted to over \$51.6 million. This sum, while only a slight increase over that for 1963, was almost double the amount pledged in 1959 and provided for 2,500 experts and 3,000 fellowships. Canada's contribution in 1964 was \$2,325,000 (Canadian).

The Special Fund, which also works through the existing facilities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, provides pre-investment assistance designed to help governments to survey national resources, develop advanced educational and technical-training facilities, improve their development planning and establish or strengthen applied-research institutes. Since it began work in 1959, it has approved 485 projects in 130 countries and territories. Twelve of these projects, which cost the Special Fund \$5.8 million, have already produced over \$755 million in investments. The Special Fund is also financed by voluntary contributions and in 1964 it was expected that these would reach \$94.6 million by the time all governments had made their pledges. Canada contributed \$5 million.

EPTA and the Special Fund, whose proposed consolidation into the United Nations Development Programme was an item on the agenda of the nineteenth session, are the principal channels through which United Nations aid is funnelled to developing countries. In addition, however, the United Nations-FAO World Food Programme¹ supports pilot projects in economic and social development through the use of multilateral contributions in cash and kind, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)² aids projects related to the welfare of children. Of special interest as the largest technical-assistance programme ever mounted by the United Nations in any one country is the United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation in the Congo (formerly known as the Congo Civilian Fund). In 1964, it sent to the Congo some 570 experts and technicians who provided the backbone of many essential services of the government, such as judiciary and law enforcement, civil aviation, public works, public health, transport, social affairs, and police training. The Programme also provided 800 secondary school teachers representing 47 nationalities and a contingent of 400 Nigerian police. Aside from aid provided by EPTA and the Special Fund, the Congo Programme is financed from a number of sources, including individual governments. Its total cost in 1964 was \$17 million, and Canada's contribution was \$500,000. During the year, the effectiveness of the Programme was much reduced by the rebellions in the Congolese provinces in which a num-

¹ See Page 54

² See Page 62

ber of experts were killed and projects disrupted but, in its report for 1964, the Programme noted that, partly because of the advice and help of the United Nations experts, the country's financial position had nonetheless improved.

Over the past two years, the United Nations has focused special attention on two areas of particular interest to the developing countries. In 1963, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology was held to examine how these countries could benefit from the application of scientific and technological advances. In 1964, the Advisory Committee established by the Conference recommended to the thirty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council that it consider the possibility of a concerted attack on a limited number of important research-application problems, that a programme of international co-operation in science and technology be undertaken, and that an examination be made of the institutions needed by the developing countries to enable them to make further advances in this field. In 1963, the General Assembly recommended the establishment of the United Nations Training and Research Institute and, in 1964, about 75 countries pledged, or indicated that they would pledge, contributions to it. The Institute, whose headquarters will be in New York, is designed to train personnel, particularly from the developing countries, for service in member governments and United Nations organizations, and also to study major problems relating to the maintenance of peace and the promotion of economic and social development.

The principal objective of the economic programmes of the United Nations is to help the developing nations to help themselves by giving them sufficient trained personnel, capital resources and technical competence to make their own way, provide for their people an improved standard of living and compete with confidence and profit with the more advanced countries. The difficulties of aid-giving are enormous. The identification of any given economic problem and a decision on how it should be solved are alone considerable, quite apart from the actual process of solution, since many countries have had to embark on their economic development almost from scratch with little reliable knowledge of their own resources and considerable uncertainty as to what priorities to establish. Consequently, the United Nations has stressed the importance of carefully-drawn development plans and programmes based on thorough research. While United Nations assistance is given only at the express request of the recipient government, the very real limits on sources available have led to agreement that sustained impact and high-priority need are paramount considerations in the provision of technical and pre-investment assistance.

The activities of the United Nations in the social sector receive relatively little publicity, but are no less important for that. The Specialized Agencies continued in 1964 to carry the burden of this work in their efforts to eradicate disease, advance education and relieve hunger, while the High Commissioner for Refugees sought to improve the lot of those still under his mandate and UNICEF carried on with its invaluable work on behalf of children. In 1964, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs studied progress in drug-traffic control, while the Human Rights Commission devoted much of its time to the drafting of a convention on racial discrimination and a companion declaration on religious intolerance. It also appointed a committee to recommend activities for the International Year for Human Rights in 1968.

Colonialism and Apartheid

The advance of colonial territories towards independence continued in 1964 and, at the end of the year, Malta, Malawi and Zambia were admitted to the United Nations. However, with the early adjournment of the General Assembly, consideration of colonial issues in 1964 was confined to the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, which had been set up in 1960 to watch over the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In its meetings during the year the Special Committee, in dealing with British territories, "deplored the continued refusal" of Britain to implement previous resolutions of the General Assembly concerning a constitutional conference on Rhodesia, again warned of the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence by the territory, repeated its call for self-determination for Aden and for the implementation of the General Assembly's resolutions concerning the territory and reiterated the General Assembly's request that Britain set a date for the independence of British Guiana. It condemned South Africa's "flagrant disregard" of United Nations resolutions on South West Africa and particularly its refusal to take steps to grant to the inhabitants the right of self-determination and, with regard to Portuguese territories, stated that the Security Council should consider measures to secure Portugal's compliance with United Nations resolutions, particularly with respect to "the immediate cessation of repressive acts" and the transfer of power to freely-elected institutions.

Since, in every instance except the Portuguese territories and South West Africa, the administering power has accepted the principle of self-determination¹, the main issue in colonial questions revolves around the viability

¹ Rhodesia is a special case because the British Government considers that it cannot by convention intervene in Rhodesian domestic affairs since the territory has internal self-government.

ity of territories, the pace of preparations for independence and the extent to which the United Nations can interfere in the programme worked out by the administering power. It is difficult to estimate what effect the Special Committee's deliberations and decisions have on the timetable of independence, since the schedule is, in effect, laid down by the colonial power. If it is sympathetic, it may heed the views expressed in the United Nations and do what it can to meet them but, if not, the United Nations cannot enforce them. The Special Committee's function is essentially, therefore, to keep a spotlight trained on colonial issues in the hope that it will have some effect on the granting of independence to it.

The *apartheid* policies of the South African Government remained in the forefront of United Nations issues in 1964 and were discussed in a series of meetings of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid, the Myrdal Committee and the Security Council¹. Particular attention was focused on economic sanctions, and the Security Council set up a committee to study their feasibility — the first time that the Security Council had gone so far in this direction, though in 1963 it called on all states to cease the sale and shipment of arms to South Africa.

Conclusions

The United Nations, to paraphrase the words of Dr. I. L. Claude, the distinguished American scholar, is an instrument in the hands of its members, all of whom have purposes which they would like to have it serve, and the political process within the Organization is, in essence, a continuing rivalry between the advocates of conflicting purposes — a struggle to determine whose ends will be served by the United Nations and whose priorities recognized. The rivalry and conflict of interests between East and West is perhaps best known, but there is also the conflict of priorities between North and South, with the North perhaps more concerned with political issues and the cold war and the South absorbed by the problems of economic development. But, whatever their viewpoint, all recognize that, in answering the question of what sort of United Nations is needed, the only avenue to an accommodation between East and West, North and South, lies in a multi-lateral approach with differences and positions of principle not being pushed to the point of schism. The fact of such recognition is important in itself and the restraint shown so far by the members of the United Nations gives reason to hope that a solution will be found and that a door will be opened on a new era of co-operation and progress in the United Nations.

¹ See Page 33

II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Dilemma of Peace-Keeping Financing

Ostensibly, the dispute over the payment of peace-keeping assessments was financial in character. By the end of the year the arrears owed by member states to the Organization amounted to more than \$135 million. Ninety-five per cent of that amount represented unpaid assessments for the costs of the peace-keeping operations in the Middle East (UNEF) and the Congo (ONUC). By the time the General Assembly convened on December 1, 1964, nine states were so far in arrears — by amounts exceeding their total assessments for the preceding two years — that they stood liable to lose their Assembly vote under the provisions of Article 19 of the United Nations Charter. By February 1965, the number of states liable to Article 19 had increased to 13, including the Soviet Union and all its allies (except Bulgaria), France, South Africa, Belgium¹ and Yemen. A number of other states were in arrears in lesser amounts. The steadily mounting toll of arrears had a serious if not crippling financial effect on the Organization. By early 1965, the operating deficit of the United Nations exceeded \$90 million, and at one stage its ability to meet routine bills — much less take on new peace-keeping commitments — seemed in question.

But the dispute went far beyond the possible insolvency of the Organization and the penalty to be imposed on persistent defaulters. The real issue at stake was the constitutional mechanism for implementing the Charter provisions dealing with the maintenance of international peace and security, and the nature of the obligations devolving as a consequence on individual member states. The financial problems of the United Nations, essentially political in origin and nature, were part of the larger problem of the Organ-

¹ In March 1965, the long-standing claims of Belgium against the United Nations for use of and damage to Belgian-owned installations during the Congo operation were settled. Belgium immediately began to pay its ONUC arrears.

ization's continuing efforts to maintain international peace and security.

So fundamental was the dispute that other activity in the General Assembly ground to a virtual standstill. After two and a half months of inconclusive activity, the nineteenth session went into prolonged adjournment on February 18, 1965, to await the results of negotiations within a newly-appointed 33-member Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations. Significantly, the Committee's mandate called for a review of all aspects of peace-keeping operations — recognition that the purely financial question was symbolic of the disagreement within the United Nations rather than the root cause of it.

Origins of the Crisis

The financial crisis which came close to paralyzing the United Nations General Assembly in 1964 had been more than eight years in the making. The political crisis which underlay and shaped it, however, had its origins in the very founding of the United Nations and the drafting of the Charter. The Charter was the point of agreement from which subsequent disagreements sprang. Its authors sought, on the one hand, to give expression to the aspirations of the peoples of the United Nations to combine their efforts for the betterment of all mankind and, on the other, to avoid the mistakes of the League of Nations and to provide a firm link with reality in the shape of special responsibilities and authority for the great powers. The United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China were given permanent seats and the right of veto in the Security Council, which in turn was given primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security and the right to act in this sphere on behalf of the entire membership of the Organization (Article 24); all member states were obligated to carry out the Security Council's decisions (Article 25). The General Assembly was authorized to discuss any questions relating to peace and security, subject to the proviso that it should not make recommendations regarding any specific dispute or situation while the Security Council was seized of the matter (Article 2).

In what has come to be called the peace-keeping field, the Charter foresaw two general areas of action. Chapter VI (Articles 33 to 38), dealing with the "peaceful settlement of disputes", authorized the Security Council to *recommend* appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment. Chapter VII (Articles 39 to 51), dealing with "threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression", authorized the Council to *decide* on measures to maintain or restore international peace and security. The drafters of the

Charter clearly envisaged the maintenance of peace and security essentially as a task of the Security Council acting collectively in the achievement of a common purpose.

Expectations were rapidly dispelled by the cold war, the assertion of the Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe and, in 1950, the war in Korea. The Soviet Union resorted to constant use of the veto and Chapter VII became in effect a dead-letter.

Balked by great power differences from proceeding along the path preferred by the San Francisco drafters, the members of the Organization, acting collectively, gradually encouraged, devised and eventually demanded the development of new techniques based on the generalities and the permissive language of Chapter VI. Acting on some occasions through the Security Council, on others through the Secretary-General, and on still others through General Assembly resolutions, the membership established United Nations commissions, watch-dog committees, supervisory bodies for truces and cease-fires, observation groups, special missions and special representatives of the Secretary-General. On a still larger scale were the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF), the United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC), and the United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). For nearly 20 years, this process of "perfecting in the crucible of experience" was at work. The Charter was not changed by so much as a comma, but unquestionably, so far as most member states are concerned, it was interpreted in a very different sense. Inevitably, the states whose special authority was being circumvented by the new interpretation, and against whose wishes the *ad hoc* peace-keeping decisions were taken, were bound to protest, to oppose and to dissociate themselves from the new machinery of collective action. The dispute took on financial form when the majority of members agreed not only to launch a full-scale peace-keeping operation involving the use of military forces but to assess the entire membership for its cost.

Origins of the Financial Dispute

Attempting to overcome the deficiencies of the League, the drafters of the United Nations Charter stipulated in Article 19 that :

A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years.

The article went on to provide that the General Assembly might permit such a member to vote if satisfied that failure to pay was due to conditions beyond

the control of the member. It should be noted that there was no question of taking away a defaulting member's vote in the Security Council or any United Nations body apart from the General Assembly, nor of depriving any country of membership in the United Nations for financial default. The one and only Charter sanction against non-payment of assessed shares was loss of vote in the General Assembly itself. There was some discussion at San Francisco as to whether the right to vote disappeared when simple arithmetic decreed, or whether the penalty had to be imposed by the General Assembly. The majority, including the representative of the Soviet Union, were on record as believing that the penalty was both mandatory and automatic. An ancillary Article defining the functions and powers of the General Assembly (Article 17) stipulated that the Assembly would consider and approve the budget of the Organization and went on : "The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly."

With the exception of the United Nations intervention in Korea, which, because of the special circumstances involved, did not engage the financing machinery of the United Nations, the costs of all peace-keeping activities authorized before the Suez crisis were included in the regular budget, with the funds coming from assessments on the member states. These early peace-keeping activities were on a relatively modest scale and involved the use of military personnel only in an observer capacity. With the establishment of UNEF in 1956, the Organization was faced for the first time with the problem of meeting heavy peace-keeping costs. The estimate for the initial years of operation was \$25 million (U.S.); by comparison, the regular budget for all other United Nations activities in 1957 totalled only \$50 million (U.S.). Canada took the lead in arguing that it would be inadequate and unworthy of the United Nations to finance UNEF by appeals for voluntary contributions. In Canada's view, it was essential, in the words of the Secretary-General, to assure "this vital United Nations undertaking of the same degree of certainty of financial support as afforded to other United Nations activities which have as their purpose the maintenance of security and peace". There was widespread disagreement about incorporating the costs directly into the regular budget but general agreement on common assessment through a special account. Financing through common assessment was seen by Canada and others as an all-important symbol of collective sharing in the collective effort for peace.

Canada's view prevailed but support was far from unanimous. Fifty-one nations supported the assessment resolution (by which the costs were assessed separately from the regular budget, although in the same manner and at the same rate), but the Soviet bloc, together with Chile and Ecuador,

voted against, and 19 others abstained. Peace keeping, according to the Soviet Union, was the sole prerogative of the Security Council; the General Assembly's action in establishing the force and assessing the membership to pay for it was, therefore, "illegal" and no costs arising from it could be regarded as a binding charge on any member state. A number of Latin American members questioned the binding character of an assessment to provide funds for an extraordinary expenditure not part of the regular budget. Some Arab states took the position that the victim of aggression should be exempted from assessment; other governments simply pleaded poverty.

For the first time in the history of the United Nations, a number of governments began consistently to withhold payment of an assessed contribution. To attract the maximum number of contributors and to isolate those refusing to pay as a matter of principle, the United States and Britain made substantial voluntary contributions over and above their own assessment to be used to reduce the scale of the developing countries by approximately half. The number of defaulters declined slightly. The creeping indebtedness of the United Nations was a nagging worry, but funds were available to meet current costs and Article 19 was only a small cloud on the horizon.

The financial problem and all its legal and constitutional implications were brought to a head by the Congo crisis in 1960, which resulted in a Security Council decision to send troops to the assistance of the Congolese central government, the formation of ONUC and an eventual bill for the operation of approximately \$10 million a month.

The tenuous agreement which had brought ONUC into being was shattered in a matter of days. The United States and the Soviet Union were soon at odds on every substantive point of the operation's conduct. While the sending of troops to the Congo had indeed been approved by the Security Council, thus removing one traditional Soviet objection, the Soviet Union protested the Secretary-General's vigorous direction of the operation (including his exclusion of Soviet-bloc contingents from the force) as well as the General Assembly's subsequent decision to apportion costs by direct assessment. In Soviet theory, control and financing of peace-keeping operations were as much the prerogative of the Security Council as the initial authorization. The Soviet Union refused to pay its ONUC assessments.

The costs of maintaining the 18,000-man force soon outstripped the ordinary budget of the Organization, and the developing countries pressed with increasing vigour for financial relief. At the same time, Soviet arrears mounted to the point where the application of Article 19 became only a matter of time. The Soviet Union was now joined in its protests by France, which, for reasons of its own, also refused to pay its ONUC assessments.

France had always rejected the notion that the United Nations had any of the attributes of a supranational state. In the French view, only decisions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter could bind a sovereign state. On all other questions, including Council recommendations under Chapter VI, a sovereign state had to consent to be bound. France had consented to be bound by the General Assembly decision to establish and later to finance UNEF. It was not prepared to accept a similar obligation for ONUC.

In 1960, the majority of the Assembly, led by the United States, Britain, Canada and a number of other governments firmly wedded to the principle of collective responsibility, continued to support and adopt resolutions assessing peace-keeping costs for 1961 against the whole membership, including those who refused to pay. At the same time it was necessary to increase the subsidy to the developing countries, which became more and more restive over the financial burden which peace keeping imposed.

In 1961, the financial position had deteriorated to the point where different procedures had to be followed. No assessment was made; instead the Assembly :

- (1) Set up a working group of 15 (later increased to 21) to study all aspects of the problem of financing peace-keeping operations;
- (2) authorized the Secretary-General to float a United Nations bond issue of up to \$200 million and use the proceeds for purposes normally related to the working capital fund, with amortization to be a charge on the regular budget (the Soviet bloc and France denounced this decision as a transparent method of financing UNEF and ONUC from the regular budget, and asserted that they would not pay their share of the bond amortization cost in the regular budget);
- (3) asked the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether or not peace-keeping costs were "expenses of the Organization" assessable under Article 17 of the Charter (it was widely recognized that an unstated corollary of an affirmative answer would be that Article 19 would be applicable to defaulters).

During the summer of 1962, the International Court published its advisory opinion that the costs of ONUC and UNEF were expenses of the Organization, and this decision was "accepted" by the General Assembly (by a vote of 76 in favour, 17 against and 8 abstentions) at the autumn session in the face of strong Soviet and French opposition. In riposte, the Soviet Union announced that, in addition to bond-issue amortization charges, it would in future refuse to pay such regular budget items as the United

Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, the United Nations Military Observation Group in Kashmir, and the costs of maintaining the Korean War Cemetery.

The 1962 Assembly also decided that a special session should be convened in mid-1963 for the sole purpose of dealing with the problem of financing peace-keeping operations. Among the more important decisions of the fourth special session was agreement on five basic principles to govern the financing of future operations, the most important of which was that of collective responsibility for meeting the costs of such operations.

Developments in 1964

The possibility of a showdown over peace-keeping financing moved perceptibly closer to reality on January 1, 1964, the beginning of the United Nations fiscal year. On that date the arrears of the Soviet Union, six of its Eastern European allies and a handful of other states exceeded for the first time "the amount of the contributions due from [each] for the preceding two full years". The total arrears owed to the United Nations now exceeded \$126 million. Ninety per cent of that sum represented unpaid assessments to the UNEF and ONUC accounts of previous years. The arrears of the Soviet bloc amounted to more than \$85 million, of which over \$64 million had been incurred by the Soviet Union alone.

No immediate crisis was precipitated. The Article 19 penalty, and thus the wrangle over the applicability of Article 19, did not arise unless and until the General Assembly was in session. The eighteenth session of the General Assembly had adjourned two weeks before and the nineteenth was not scheduled to begin for some nine months. There was, however, little disposition to dispute the significance of the January 1 deadline and diplomatic activity directed at a pre-Assembly settlement intensified. Believing that agreement over the future would facilitate a settlement of the past, Canada joined with the United States and Britain in urging the Soviet Union and France to agree on radical new procedures to govern the authorization and financing of future peace-keeping operations. The proposal was rejected.

The problems raised by the past — the accumulated arrears and the penalty to be imposed on the significant defaulters — began to loom as large as the longer-term problem of devising equitable and adequate procedures for financing future operations. Faced amongst other factors by the threat that there would be a challenge over the Soviet right to vote when the Assembly next met, the membership agreed to postpone the opening of the nineteenth session from the customary mid-September date until mid-November. Members of the Working Group of 21, meeting mainly in informal sessions,

sought strenuously to find some basis for negotiation. The points of difference between the developed Western countries (apart from France) and the Afro-Asian and Latin American countries were soon seen to be reconcilable by developing practical arrangements on the basis of the principles adopted at the fourth special session. The Soviet Union, however, was obdurate in denying any role to the General Assembly in the peace-keeping field and in refusing to pay "one kopeck" to past operations. France, not yet subject to Article 19 but due to exceed the permissible level of arrears on January 1, 1965, also declined to shift its ground. Official visits by the Secretary-General to Paris and Moscow in July produced no modification in the stand of the two most significant defaulters. A few days prior to U Thant's arrival, the Soviet Union hinted that any attempt to deprive it of its Assembly vote would result in Soviet withdrawal from the United Nations.

Against this background of increasing rigidity, the Working Group met in formal session in September in an attempt to deal with its mandated task of working out cost-sharing methods for future operations and exploring ways and means for bringing about the widest measure of agreement on this question.

The United States proposal for new procedures for future operations — hinging on a Peace-Keeping Financing Committee which would include all the permanent members of the Security Council and a number of other major contributors to peace-keeping costs, as well as a geographically representative sample of the membership as a whole — was again put forward and again rejected. The United States proposal would have required any recommendation on financing a future operation to be supported by a two-thirds majority of the Financing Committee before the General Assembly could apportion expenses among the membership in keeping with the principle of collective responsibility. The Soviet Union attacked the idea as an attempt to create a financial veto outside the Security Council. Such a procedure would, in the Soviet view, be "a gross violation of the United Nations Charter". The Soviet representative again asserted in categorical terms the exclusive — and comprehensive — rights of the Security Council to take peace-keeping decisions :

... the only body authorized to take action in the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security is the Security Council. It is likewise within the purview of the Security Council to adopt decisions in all matters relating to the establishment of United Nations armed forces, the definition of their duties, their composition and strength, the direction of their operations, the structure of their command and duration of their stay in the area of operation, and also in matters of financing. No other United Nations body — not even the General Assembly, much less a committee of the Assembly — has the right under the Charter to decide these matters.

The French representative also found the proposal unsatisfactory and repeated his Government's view that, whatever the machinery employed, no government was bound by obligations arising out of recommendations from the Council or the Assembly unless it specifically agreed with those recommendations and accepted the obligations which flowed from them.

In these circumstances, the non-aligned members of the Working Group were unwilling to join in putting forward a majority plan. They were not prepared to contemplate voting against the Soviet Union and France on an issue which might result in two great powers walking out of the General Assembly and possibly quitting the United Nations as well. The Working Group recessed at the conclusion of its general debate without agreeing on any recommendations for action. Its session was the last concerted effort made in 1964 to find a solution on future arrangements which might bring a settlement of past difficulties in its train.

Meanwhile the Committee on Contributions formally reported to the General Assembly that ten member states were in arrears in excess of the limits stipulated in Article 19. Although the Committee report was limited to stating facts and made no recommendations for Assembly action, it was not unanimous: the representatives of Poland, the Soviet Union, France and India dissented. Under such inauspicious circumstances, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the majority of member states, again postponed the opening of the General Assembly until December 1. The objective was simply to buy time in the hope that last-minute negotiations would bring about an agreed compromise on the payment of arrears which would avert direct confrontation between East and West over Soviet-bloc voting rights.

Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly

The immediate problem confronting the General Assembly on December 1 was the exact interpretation to be placed on Article 19. Canada, with most Western governments, had long maintained that the loss-of-vote penalty was mandatory once the permissible level of arrears had been exceeded, and that the Article was relevant to arrears owed to the peace-keeping accounts as well as arrears owed to the regular budget. France, because it regarded the peace-keeping assessments as optional, and the Soviet Union, because it regarded them as illegal, rejected the Articles' relevance to peace-keeping arrears. The developing countries, split amongst themselves on interpretation, were reluctant to take sides in what they increasingly regarded as a straight cold-war clash between East and

West. At the last minute, the voting issue was side-stepped by unanimous agreement to proceed by a "no-objection" procedure; issues requiring a vote would not be dealt with in the first weeks of the session, while negotiations on the settlement of the arrears dispute went on in the corridors. On this basis, itself accepted "without objection", the Assembly elected a President and turned to general debate.

The corridor negotiations, which now turned exclusively to resolving the problem of the past, concentrated on proposals to establish a voluntary fund to rescue the United Nations from the financial problems imposed by its operating deficit of close to \$90 million. There were many variants to the proposal. In essence, they all envisaged voluntary contributions from defaulters and paid-up members alike to rid the United Nations of its financial incubus and to create an appropriate climate which would permit voting to resume, allow substantive Assembly work to get under way and pave the way for eventual negotiations on the financing of future operations. The United States was prepared to agree to the voluntary fund and to contribute to it, provided contributions from defaulters were made before any return to normal business and were sufficiently large to satisfy the minimum requirements of Article 19. The Soviet Union was also prepared to agree and to contribute, but insisted that the Assembly must return to normal business (voting) before the fund was established and that the level of individual contributions must be left to the discretion of the contributor. In short, the United States was determined to uphold Article 19 while the Soviet Union was equally determined to breach it. On this essential point agreement foundered.

By February 1965, it had become apparent that no settlement would be reached on the problems of the past until broad agreement had been secured on guidelines to govern future peace-keeping arrangements. This in turn would require long and arduous negotiations. The General Assembly had, however, long since exhausted the possibilities for action without voting. A lengthy recess thus became inevitable. Accordingly, the members agreed to approve the necessary financial and administrative measures to keep the Organization operating until the Assembly met again in September (including a request that member states make advance payments to the United Nations of not less than 80 per cent of their assessed contribution for 1964), took urgent decisions on which there was no disagreement, and established a Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations "to review the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects". A last-minute effort by Albania to precipitate the much-deferred confrontation by rejecting these proposals and returning immediately to "normal business" (including

voting) was defeated by a vote of two in favour (Albania, Mauritania), 97 against (including Canada, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union), with 14 abstentions.

It was not the least of the ironies of the nineteenth session that the only formal vote taken in two-and-a-half months was used to uphold the decision not to vote. The vast majority of the membership, divided on many points of substance about the financing of past, present and future peace-keeping operations, were nonetheless agreed that there was more to be lost than gained by pushing these issues to a decisive confrontation while the possibility of a negotiated settlement still existed.

Canadian Position

Canada had played a leading role not only in establishing UNEF but in securing a basis for its financing which reflected the belief that the peace-keeping endeavours of the United Nations were in every sense the collective responsibility of its members. From that date onward, Canada had been heavily involved in efforts to place peace-keeping financing on an equitable collective basis, and to prepare the ground for agreed long-term arrangements to replace the less-than-satisfactory *ad hoc* methods which were annually resorted to in order to keep first UNEF, then ONUC and finally UNFICYP in being. At Canadian urging, the right of the General Assembly to levy assessments for UNEF and ONUC had been referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion and that right upheld. In the fourth special session of the Assembly (1963), Canada had been active in drafting the guidelines for future financial arrangements and in working out new formulae for financing UNEF and ONUC on a collective basis.

In all these negotiations, the constant Canadian objective was to ensure that the United Nations would be equipped with sufficient funds to enable it to fulfil effectively its Charter responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. To secure this, Canada pressed for the development and general acceptance of long-term financing arrangements, including a special scale of assessments for peace keeping that would be based on the principles of collective responsibility and relative capacity to pay. Collective responsibility was not, to Canada, an end in itself; rather, it seemed the most effective way of ensuring that the funds would be made available when the membership agreed that United Nations action had to be taken. As the Secretary of State for External Affairs was to point out at the nineteenth session:

Canada has always supported the view that the responsibility for maintaining peace and security is one which is shared by all member states of the United Nations. We regard it as a logical consequence of that view that the cost of peace keeping must also be shared equitably by all, with due regard to their relative capacity to contribute. We believe this principle of shared responsibility to be inherent in the Charter, and we find ourselves confirmed in that belief by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice.

It is worth noting that, despite the formal adherence of the majority of member states to the principle of collective responsibility, that principle had never, in practice, been fully implemented or consistently adhered to in large-scale operations involving the use of military forces. Twenty-four states had never contributed to UNEF; 33 had defaulted on all ONUC payments. The abated assessments offered to developing countries for both operations in recognition of their limited capacity to pay had been compensated for by voluntary contributions from developed countries. Some peace-keeping operations (e.g. UNTEA in West Irian and UNYOM in the Yemen) had been financed by the parties directly concerned. The bulk of the costs in Korea had been born by the nations providing contingents.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Force in Cyprus on the basis of voluntary contributions in troops, cash or both. This decision, which was questioned by Canada as a significant departure from the collective principle, lent new urgency to Canadian efforts to secure agreement on long-term future arrangements which would reflect both collective responsibility and the limited capacity of many to pay.

At the General Assembly, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, made clear Canada's concern at the deteriorating situation:

The crisis we face is not merely a financial crisis. Nor is it limited to constitutional issues. It is a crisis which touches upon our whole conception of the United Nations as the custodian of international peace and security. It is a crisis on the outcome of which hinge the hopes and aspirations of the vast majority of its members for a peaceful and securely-ordered world.

It would be tragic indeed if, in a future crisis, the United Nations were debarred for lack of funds from intervening in the cause of peace.

Mr. Martin went on to emphasize that any solution to the existing dilemma would require concessions on all sides:

It is incumbent on each and every one of us to reflect on the implications of our present course and to explore all avenues of reaching an accommodation to which we can all subscribe

Such an accommodation must be found The search for agreement must be initiated at once and pursued vigorously. The Canadian objective in these discussions will be to achieve an accommodation, not a capitulation It is not enough for the

United Nations to rely on the goodwill of the few. It must be able to count on the response and the responsibility of the whole membership.

To achieve these objectives, Canada agreed that further work in the General Assembly would have to be deferred while the whole complex of issues arising out of the peace-keeping responsibilities of the United Nations were referred to a specialized committee for negotiation. Recognition of Canada's role in earlier efforts to resolve the problems came in its appointment to the new Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

Epilogue

The nineteenth session recessed on February 18, 1965, without having breached or upheld Article 19. To that extent, there had been no change since the Assembly opened its doors on December 1, 1964. A very real change in the situation had, however, occurred in that most governments recognized that the arrears issue was only one part of a much wider and more significant problem, that the strictly financial issue had far-reaching political and constitutional implications, and that the past could not be resolved in isolation from the future. Arrears to the peace-keeping accounts were now seen to be the symptom rather than the disease.

Resolution 2006 (XIX) had left to the President of the General Assembly the task of chairing the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations and selecting its members. On February 27, Mr. Quaison-Sackey announced that the 33-member Committee would consist of: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Roumania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United States of America, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia. The Special Committee, which was to take into account prior consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General and its Chairman with individual members of the Organization, was to issue a report to the General Assembly by June 15 at the latest. The General Assembly itself was scheduled to resume by September 1. The Special Committee met for the first time on March 26, 1965, to chart its course.

Canada's approach to the task ahead was summarized by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, speaking in Vancouver on February 20:

As far as Canada is concerned, our objectives in the impending negotiations are simple and clear-cut. They are :

First, to restore the United Nations to solvency and to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the present crisis;

Second, to preserve the capacity of the United Nations to play its rightful part in the maintenance of international peace and security;

Third, to accomplish these objectives on the basis of the broadest possible consensus, which alone will ensure that the solutions devised with regard to peace keeping are effective and durable and that the United Nations is once more enabled to press forward with other urgent business.

Other Items

Although much hampered in its work by being unable to take votes, the nineteenth session did deal with a few matters. It elected Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana as its President, admitted Malawi, Malta and Zambia as new members, and filled the four vacancies on the Security Council¹ and the six vacancies on the Economic and Social Council². It extended for a further year the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agencies for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)³ and approved a resolution concerning the construction in New York of a new United Nations School. It also filled vacancies on the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), the Committee on Contributions, the Board of Auditors, the Investments Committee and the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.

In an important step, the Assembly approved a comprehensive resolution bringing into existence the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the General Assembly⁴. The Conference had first met in Geneva from March to June 1964 and the resolution, in effect, provides new institutional machinery to carry forward the work initiated there by establishing UNCTAD on a continuing basis and by setting up a United Nations Trade and Development Board. The Assembly appointed Mr. Raoul Prebisch as Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

Finally, the Assembly took note that it had received reports on certain items on its agenda, including: the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; general and complete disarmament; the convening of a conference on the prohibition of nuclear weapons; the need for suspension of nuclear tests; the effects of atomic radiation; international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space; and the questions of Korea, Oman and *apartheid* in South Africa. It was also agreed that United Nations bodies with continuing responsibilities

1 See Page 26

2 See Page 36

3 See Page 63

4 See Page 5

should proceed with their work in 1965 and that the unfinished business of the Assembly would be dealt with either when the nineteenth session met again to consider the report of the Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations or during the twentieth session, scheduled to convene in September 1965.

III

THE COUNCILS, THE COURT AND THE SECRETARIAT

Security Council

The Security Council has a primary responsibility in the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security; its functions, therefore, are divided mainly between the pacific settlement of disputes and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Its decisions are made by an affirmative vote of any seven of its present total of 11 members, including the concurrent votes of the five permanent members of the Council, though decisions on procedural matters require only a majority of any seven members. If a member is a party to a dispute referred to the Council, it is required to abstain from voting with respect to measures for the pacific settlement of the dispute.

In 1964, the Security Council was composed of Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States as permanent members and Bolivia, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ivory Coast, Morocco and Norway as non-permanent members. In December 1964, the General Assembly named the Netherlands and Uruguay to succeed Norway and Brazil for the normal two-year period, confirmed the split-term arrangement agreed on in 1963, in which Malaysia would succeed Czechoslovakia for 1965, and agreed that the remaining vacancy should be split, Jordan filling it in 1965 and Mali in 1966. Each, however, will receive a full two-year term if the Charter amendments of 1963 enlarging the Council to 15 members are ratified in 1965 by the requisite number of member states.

Panama—United States

The Security Council met on January 10, 1964, to consider a complaint by Panama that the United States had committed "repeated threats and acts of aggression" against its territory. In the discussion, the Representative of Panama claimed that the situation had reached a critical point on

January 9, when the military forces garrisoned in the Canal Zone had opened fire on Panamanian nationals demonstrating over the question of the flying of the Panamanian flag in the Zone. The United States Representative argued that action had been necessary to protect United States property and citizens from assaults by disorderly crowds. The Council adopted a proposal appealing to both governments to restore order; it had earlier been informed that the presidents of the two countries had already conferred over the incident and that the Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States would go to Panama and recommend measures for a settlement of the dispute.

Kashmir

At the request of Pakistan, the Security Council, on three occasions between February and May, discussed the dispute between India and Pakistan over disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Representative of Pakistan charged that certain Indian measures designed to modify the governmental structure of the state not only marked a further step toward the integration of Kashmir into the Indian Union but also threatened to destroy the special status granted to it by the Security Council Commission and by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in 1948 and 1949. In reply, the Indian Representative claimed that these charges were unjustified and that the measures his Government had taken were entirely within India's domestic jurisdiction. The discussions ended on May 18 without a consensus being reached, though all members agreed that the two countries should continue to seek a peaceful solution to the problem.

The Kashmir question was again brought to the Council's attention in July and August by communications from both India and Pakistan pointing to the spread of cease-fire violations. In December, further communications were received from both sides concerning a new Indian law which extended to Jammu and Kashmir the "emergency government" provisions of the Constitution. None of these communications required action by the Council.

In line with its policy of friendship with both India and Pakistan, and of encouraging the solution of international disputes through the maintenance of peace in areas of friction, Canada, at the request of the Secretary-General, agreed during the year to increase from seven to ten its membership in the United Nations Military Observer Group for India and Pakistan. It also provided a "Caribou" aircraft with full crew to UNMOGIP to facilitate its operations.

Cyprus

When the Republic of Cyprus became an independent state on August 16, 1960, it carried with it into its new role an unfortunate legacy from the past. The tension that had existed historically between Greece and Turkey was reflected in the young nation where approximately 80 per cent of the population of 600,000 is of Greek origin and 18 per cent of Turkish origin.

Under the constitution, which came into effect on the date of independence, several special rights agreed to under the 1959 Zurich and London Agreements were given to the Turkish-Cypriots. These provided for the Turkish-Cypriot community to have 30 per cent of the seats in the Legislative Assembly, 30 per cent of the positions in the civil service and 40 per cent in the army and the veto on certain important legislation and governmental actions. From the time of independence, numerous difficulties arose in the operation of the constitution. The Turkish-Cypriots, believing they were not receiving their constitutional rights, employed their veto to block financial legislation which the Greek-Cypriot majority deemed necessary. Early in 1963, President Makarios attempted to find a way around the arrangements provided under the constitution for the establishment of separate Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communal municipalities in the large towns, but the proposals he put forward on this question were declared unconstitutional. In November 1963, he outlined 13 proposed amendments to the constitution, which were designed to make it more workable but would also have removed many of the Turkish-Cypriot entrenched rights. Communal tension, which had been building up for some time, came to a head in the outbreaks of violence which began on December 21, 1963. To prevent the situation from deteriorating further, the Government of Cyprus invited the British Government to use its forces on the island to try to keep the peace. The British acceded to this request but, as the task became increasingly difficult, the British Government held a conference in London with the parties concerned to try to reach an agreement. This attempt, however, was unsuccessful.

The Security Council was first seized of the question of Cyprus on December 26, 1963, when the Government of Cyprus complained of Turkish activity. However, no agreed solution was reached and the situation continued to deteriorate. On February 15, 1964, the Government of Cyprus requested an emergency meeting of the Security Council to consider what it alleged to be the increasing threat to Cyprus from military preparations on the Turkish coast and from the danger of invasion. On the same day, Britain



Second Lieutenant Charles Stamp of the First Battalion, Canadian Guards (left), receives from Guardsman Walter Dominie the report of a foot patrol in the Kyrenia Mountains of Cyprus. Both men are members of the Canadian contingent with the United Nations Force in Cyprus.

asked for an early Council meeting on the grounds of the inability of the Government of Cyprus to agree to an international peace-keeping force proposed by Britain and the serious deterioration of the security situation on the island, especially in Limassol.

The Security Council held ten meetings between February 18 and March 4.¹ On the latter date, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the creation, with the consent of the Government of Cyprus, of a United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). The Force would be stationed on the island for three months and its size and composition would be established by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Britain. The terms of reference for UNFICYP required it to use its best efforts to prevent the recurrence of fighting and to contribute, as necessary, to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani of India, the first commander of the Force, was succeeded by General K. S. Thimayya, also of India, at the end of June. The resolution also recommended the designation, in agreement with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Britain, of a Mediator, who was to use his best endeavours with the representatives of the two communities and the four governments to promote a peaceful solution and an agreed settlement of the problem confronting Cyprus. The first Mediator was Mr. Sakari Tuomioja of Finland but, following his death, he was succeeded on September 16 by Mr. Galo Plaza of Ecuador.

Early in March, the Secretary-General held discussions with a number of member states on the possibility of forming a peace-keeping Force. In its discussions with the United Nations authorities, the Canadian Government outlined a number of conditions that would have to be met before its troops could participate in a Cyprus operation. These were that the Force had to have an association with the United Nations, that it had to be multi-national, that it should be operating with the knowledge and approval of the Government of Cyprus, and that satisfactory arrangements should be made to finance it.

On March 13, 1964, the Canadian Government requested the House of Commons to approve the participation of Canadian troops in the Force. In the debate on the motion, the Prime Minister said :

I think all of us are deeply concerned about the inherent danger of sharp conflict developing out of this Cyprus situation between the neighbouring countries who are,

¹ Throughout 1964, the Security Council devoted 27 meetings to the situation in Cyprus and relations between Greece and Turkey, including two meetings in September to discuss Greek allegations of the mistreatment of Greek nationals in Turkey and Turkish counter-charges of "provocative military action" by Greece against Turkey.

with Canada, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In addition to doing anything we can as a member of the United Nations to prevent a conflict between two members of the Atlantic coalition, we also wish to play our part in rendering whatever assistance we can to restore peace and order to Cyprus, which is a fellow member of the Commonwealth of Nations. There is every humanitarian reason . . . for doing what we can to halt violence and bloodshed on that beautiful and once happy island. We in Canada have always regarded participation in United Nations peace-keeping operations as a fundamental obligation of United Nations membership, as our service in Korea, Congo, the Middle East, Kashmir and Indochina testifies.

Parliament approved the motion unanimously and, such was the state of readiness of the Canadian armed forces, which had designated a standby battalion to be available for United Nations service, that an advance party of the Canadian contingent was able to leave for Cyprus by aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force the same day. The remainder of the contingent was airlifted to Cyprus during the following week, and their heavy equipment followed shortly after aboard HMCS "Bonaventure". At the same time, the Government opened a resident diplomatic mission in Cyprus to keep it informed of all aspects of the situation there.

The Canadian contingent sent in March was composed of the First Battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment and of a reconnaissance squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. These units served in Cyprus until September, when the contingent was rotated and they were replaced by the First Battalion of the Canadian Guards and a reconnaissance squadron of the Lord Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians). The RCAF participated by operating a weekly flight between Trenton and Nicosia and provided transportation for the rotation of the Canadian contingent in September.

On December 4, 1964, Canada's contingent totalled 1,146 officers and men and was the largest contribution to the 6,100-man Force. Ireland supplied 1,060 troops, Britain 1,049, Denmark 996, Finland 962, Sweden 844, and Austria 48. In addition, there were 174 civilian police — 40 each from Australia, Denmark and Sweden, 34 from Austria, and 20 from New Zealand. The Canadian contingent was deployed along the strategic Kyrenia Road, linking Nicosia with Kyrenia on the north coast, with the task of operating a convoy system on that road. It was also responsible for the important Kyrenia Pass and the St. Hilarion areas. Until the beginning of December it patrolled the "green line", which divides the Greek-Cypriot from the Turkish-Cypriot sectors of Nicosia, but in December this responsibility was given to other contingents and the Canadian contingent assumed the responsibility for the Western sector of the Nicosia zone. In addition, Canada provided the commander and most of the headquarters staff of the Nicosia zone and contributed a considerable number of personnel to the UN Force headquarters in the capital city.

The three-month mandate of UNFICYP was renewed by the Security Council in June, September and December. On each occasion, the Secretary-General requested contributing governments to participate until the end of the current period established by the Security Council. The Canadian Government considered each request as it was received and recommitted Canada's contribution for three months at a time. Throughout the year, Parliament showed a continuing interest in the Force and in Canadian participation in it.

The Security Council resolutions which established and continued the Force provided that it should be financed by voluntary contributions. Such contributions were made by some 35 members of the United Nations. Some countries, such as Britain, Ireland and Canada, agreed to provide contingents and to pay themselves the costs of maintaining these contingents in Cyprus. The costs of maintaining the other contingents were met by the voluntary contributions made to the Secretary-General's Special Account for UNFICYP. These contributions were sufficient to enable the Secretary-General to meet until the end of the year those costs of the Force for which the United Nations had assumed responsibility. Canada paid all the costs of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus, including those arising from the positioning of the Canadian contingent there and its rotation in September. Canada decided to pay its own way because it believed that the operation was necessary to prevent an already serious international situation from deteriorating further and because, in view of the financial crisis faced by the United Nations, the Force could not have been financed in any other way. Canada formally advised the United Nations, however, that it was doing this without prejudice to its stated position that the costs of peace-keeping operations should be met by recognizing the principle of collective responsibility of all United Nations members.

For the first six months of UNFICYP's operation, its major effort was focused on the task of bringing inter-communal hostilities to an end, for it was clear that, unless this were done, no progress could be made towards a solution of the Cyprus problem. By the end of 1964, the United Nations' efforts had brought about a considerable improvement in restoring conditions of relative tranquillity to the island. No agreement had been reached, however, on the basic political issues which divided the parties and, in the absence of substantial progress towards such an agreement, it appeared likely that UNFICYP, or some other form of United Nations presence, would continue to be required in Cyprus.

Britain-Yemen

At the end of March, Britain informed the Security Council that Yemen had violated the air space of the Federation of South Arabia and drew special attention to a violation on March 27 as a result of which British aircraft had been forced to deliver a counter-attack the following day on a Yemeni fort. Yemen replied by asking the Security Council to meet to consider Britain's "continuous acts of aggression against peaceful Yemeni citizens" and in the discussion that followed claimed that the air attack was part of a British plan aimed at overthrowing the Yemen Arab Republic. The British Representative reminded the Council of his Government's proposal in 1963 to establish a demilitarized zone in the area concerned and of its continuing willingness to consider solutions to relieve the tension in the area. The Council unanimously adopted a resolution which, amongst other points, deplored the British action of March 28 and all attacks and incidents which occurred in the area and requested the Secretary-General to try to settle the outstanding issues.

Cambodia-United States and Republic of Vietnam

In May and June, the Security Council considered Cambodia's complaint that the United States and the Republic of Vietnam had violated its borders and committed "repeated acts of aggression" against its territory and population. In the debate, a representative of the Republic of Vietnam said that the three violations under discussion were unintentional, argued that they largely arose from poor boundary demarcation and the use of Cambodian territory by Viet Cong rebels, but added that his Government had offered to indemnify the victims of two of the incidents. The United States Representative said that his Government had already apologized to Cambodia for one of the two incidents in which it alleged that United States personnel had taken part, but he denied involvement in the second. The Cambodian Representative claimed that all violations were deliberate and denied that the Viet Cong had infiltrated Cambodian territory. On June 3, the Security Council adopted a resolution requesting that compensation be offered to the Cambodian Government and ordering the dispatch of a small mission to the area concerned to consider such measures as would prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. Subsequently, Cambodia rejected the mission's report on the grounds that it had exceeded its terms of reference and requested that no further action be taken on its original complaint.

Apartheid

There was a growing demand during 1964 that action be taken by the United Nations to force the South African Government to change its *apartheid* policy and in June the Security Council met to consider the report of the Group of Experts (Myrdal Committee) which it had set up the previous year, and to debate the trial and imprisonment of South African nationalist leaders. The Group's report recommended that the Security Council invite the South African Government to call a national convention representative of its whole population to draw up a new constitution guaranteeing human rights and providing for a democratic system of government and that, if it did not give a satisfactory reply, the Council should decide to apply economic sanctions as the only peaceful means left to it. To this end, the Group recommended a practical and technical study of the logistics of sanctions by experts in the economic and strategic fields.

After debating the question, the Council adopted two resolutions, the first of which called on the South African Government to end the Rivonia trial and to grant amnesty to all those sentenced to death or imprisonment for their opposition to *apartheid*, while the second endorsed the proposal for a national convention in South Africa. Most important, however, the resolutions established an 11-member Committee of Experts representing each member of the Security Council at that time to study the "feasibility, effectiveness and implications" of economic sanctions.

In October, the Expert Committee sent to each member state a questionnaire concerning the implications of any measures, such as sanctions, that the Security Council might want to take. In its reply Canada pointed out, in part, that at the United Nations "the Canadian Delegation has repeatedly expressed the Canadian Government's strongest disapproval of the *apartheid* policies of the South African Government and its view that the Government of the Republic should alter its racial policies to conform to the principles of the United Nations Charter, and that these views have been brought to the attention of the South African Government... on numerous occasions..." The reply also pointed out that the Canadian Government gives no military or economic assistance to South Africa and that, in keeping with the Security Council's resolution of August 1963, it had not permitted the sale of military equipment to South Africa.

United States-North Vietnam

On August 4, 1964, the United States requested a meeting of the Security Council to consider "the serious situation created" by the attacks of North

Vietnamese torpedo boats on United States naval vessels in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin over the previous two days. In the discussion, the United States Representative stated that, as a result of this action, the United States was forced to order aerial strikes against North Vietnamese torpedo boats and their support facilities in North Vietnam. The Soviet Union responded by condemning the presence of United States ships in the Gulf of Tonkin and described the aerial strikes as acts of aggression. The Council did not vote on the substance of the complaint, but agreed to ask North Vietnam to comment on it. The Republic of Vietnam was also invited to submit its views. In its reply, North Vietnam rejected the United States complaint, argued that, in any case, the Security Council had no right to deal with it and claimed that only the Co-Chairmen (Britain and the Soviet Union) and the countries which participated in the 1954 Geneva Conference had the competence to examine it.

Malaysia-Indonesia

On September 9, the Council considered Malaysia's complaint that Indonesia had committed "blatant and inexcusable aggression" in landing paratroopers in South Malaya on September 2. The Malaysian Representative, after providing the details of what had happened, spoke of Indonesia's hostility toward the Federation of Malaysia despite its initial agreement to its formation and pointed to various hostile acts on Indonesia's part towards Malaysia. In reply, the Indonesian Representative charged Malaysia with a number of incursions into Indonesian territory and, while tacitly admitting that Indonesians had entered Malaysian territory on a number of occasions, did not view these activities as "aggression", but as part of the struggle for freedom against "neo-colonialism". A resolution was put forth which, while deploring the incident of September 2, requested both sides to avoid similar recurrences, to resume the talks that they had held in Tokyo in June and to keep the Council informed concerning the development of the situation. The resolution was supported by nine members but vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Syria-Israel

At the request of both Syria and Israel, the Council met on November 16 to consider a serious border incident of November 13, 1964, near the Israeli Kibbutz of Dan close to the Syrian border, in which Syrians fired on an Israeli military patrol travelling on a road whose location in relation to the Armistice Demarcation Line is in dispute. This was followed by exchanges

of artillery and tank fire and attacks by Israeli aircraft on ground targets before the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was able to bring about a cease-fire. The report by UNTSO, to which Canada is a major contributor, indicated that both sides had some responsibility for the gravity of the incident and made various recommendations to prevent its recurrence, including the completion of previous survey work on the position of the road in dispute. A Moroccan resolution strongly condemning the Israeli air action failed to obtain approval because eight members abstained, while a British and United States resolution deploring the incident and endorsing the recommendations made by UNTSO was vetoed by the Soviet Union.

Congo

After the withdrawal of the United Nations Operation in the Congo, Congolese rebels extended their control over a large section of the north-east part of the country, capturing, in the process, Stanleyville and Paulis. Concerned about the fate of 2,000 Europeans held hostage in rebel hands, Belgium and the United States, with the prior approval of the Congolese Government, staged a military operation to save the hostages at the end of November 1964. Belgian paratroops were dropped by United States aircraft in Stanleyville on November 24 and in Paulis on November 26. They quickly gained control of the two cities, and the released hostage, including 24 Canadians, were flown to Leopoldville. Unfortunately, a number of hostages, including two Canadians, were killed by the rebel troops just before the arrival of the paratroops.

The intervention received much criticism, and 22 countries, 18 of them African, requested the Security Council to discuss the question. At the same time, the Government of Congo asked the Council to discuss the interference in its internal affairs by the United Arab Republic, Algeria, the Sudan, the Soviet Union and Communist China. Debate on these two issues, at times very bitter, took place in the Council during December. A number of African countries accused Belgium and the United States of intervening to save the lives of their own nationals without any regard for the lives of the innocent Congolese involved. They also expressed the view that the operation had been so timed as to ensure the capture of the city by forces of the Central Government who arrived a few hours after the paratroops landed. The Representatives of Britain and the United States defended the intervention, which they emphasized had been undertaken only for humanitarian purposes. The Council approved a moderate resolution which, among other things, requested all states to refrain from interfering or intervening

in the Congo's internal affairs, appealed for a cease-fire withdrawal of the mercenaries from the Congo, and encouraged the Organization of African Unity in its efforts to assist the Congo in achieving national unity.

The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and its subsidiary bodies are the principal groups through which the United Nations endeavours to promote higher standards of living and conditions of economic and social progress. The Council is at present composed of 18 members elected by the General Assembly who serve for staggered terms of three years, one-third of the seats on the Council being filled by elections each year. Its membership will, however, be increased to 27 should the requisite number of member states ratify a 1963 General Assembly resolution amending the Charter to enlarge the Council (Canada ratified it in September 1964). In 1964 Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, France, Iraq and Luxembourg began their current terms while, at the nineteenth session, Canada was elected to the Council with Pakistan, Roumania, Gabon, Peru and the United States. Their terms begin in 1965.

The Economic and Social Council reports annually on its work to the General Assembly. Reporting to the Economic and Social Council are seven Functional Commissions and one Sub-Commission (Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities). These Commissions are responsible for work programmes in specific fields and include the Population Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Statistical Commission, the Social Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

As well as initiating programmes, the Council co-ordinates the economic and social and relief programmes carried out by the subsidiary bodies of the United Nations and by related agencies. The Technical Assistance Committee (TAC), a standing committee of the Council, has general responsibility in the field of technical assistance. The United Nations Special Fund, which provides assistance for relatively large projects beyond the scope of United Nations programmes of technical co-operation (EPTA and the regular programmes), also reports to ECOSOC. In addition, four Regional Economic Commissions provide forums for exchange of information and co-operative endeavours in matters of regional concern. ECOSOC receives yearly

reports from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Thirty-Seventh Session of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council held its thirty-seventh session in Geneva from July 13 to August 15, 1964. Canada, while not a member of the Council in 1964, was represented by observers at the sessional meetings. Because of the General Assembly's decision to enlarge the Council and to distribute its seats more equitably, it was decided, as an interim measure, to appoint 27 members to the main committees of the thirty-seventh session instead of 18 and, of the nine additional members, eight were from the developing countries.

The thirty-seventh session was, in a sense, an interim meeting of the Council, held before the end of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) but before the recommendations of that conference were considered by the General Assembly. The majority of the members of the Council were determined to see that it did not take any steps which contradicted or called into question any decision of UNCTAD. Consequently, the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Council which set forth a number of suggestions for a dynamic new role for ECOSOC did not receive an enthusiastic reception from the developing countries represented on it. While the Council did not review its procedures at this session, as suggested by the Secretary-General, it did adopt two resolutions which should expedite its work in the future with regard to co-ordination between the Council members and the Specialized Agencies, and to procedures which would make available to the Council the budgetary implications of the United Nations Work Programme. The aim of these resolutions was to enable the Council to gain a better perspective of the activities as a whole of the United Nations in fields of interest to the Council.

As well as the review of the Final Act and Report of the UNCTAD, the Council reviewed briefly the reports of the Specialized Agencies, the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the Regional Economic Commissions and questioned their directors about the activities of their organizations. These reports, with the annual reports of the Governing Council of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), were noted by the Council after brief discussions. A recommendation of the TAB about housing for experts was accepted and the United Nations programme of technical assistance was approved with the annual report.

On the question of the development of natural resources, the Council considered the third biennial report of the United Nations Water Resources Development Centre, approved a new work programme for it, and noted the progress being made in the desalination of water and the greater possibilities that now exist for harnessing non-conventional sources of energy : solar, winds, and geothermal.

The Council also passed resolutions concerning emergency aid to Costa Rica, town twinning, the World Campaign for Universal Literacy, and the United Nations Disaster Fund. In the field of social and human rights affairs, the Council discussed the report of the Commission on Human Rights, the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning and the question of ratification by governments of the 1956 Convention on Slavery.

Functional Commissions

Of the seven Functional Commissions of ECOSOC, only the Human Rights Commission and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs met in 1964. Canada is a member of both.

Human Rights Commission

At its twentieth session in New York in February and March, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights devoted much of its time to drafting, at the request of the General Assembly, a Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination. It is designed to give the binding force of an international agreement to a Declaration on this subject adopted by the General Assembly in 1963. A 15-member working group, including Canada, began the drafting of a Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance and submitted to the Commission six draft articles for inclusion in it. In addition to these two items, the Commission appointed a committee to review the Secretary-General's triennial report on developments and achievements in human rights and another committee to recommend a programme of measures and activities to mark the International Year for Human Rights to be held in 1968.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to which Canada was elected in 1964 for a further three-year term, represents the major drug-producing countries of the world and those countries where drug addiction and traffic in drugs are serious social problems. Its nineteenth session, held in Geneva in May 1964, studied progress over the preceding year in traffic control,

surveyed the changing trends in traffic in drugs and broadened the technical-assistance programme.

Canada has been a leading participant in the field of international co-operation in narcotic-drug control, and is a signatory to all international treaties on the problem. The Canadian representative at the 1961 conference was chairman of the drafting committee that produced the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs designed to simplify and codify these treaties. This convention came into force in December 1964.

Regional Economic Commissions

The four Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations are the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), for Latin America (ECLA), and for Africa (ECA). The basic functions of the Regional Commissions are to assist in raising the level of economic activity in their respective regions and to maintain and strengthen the economic relations of the countries within the region, both among themselves and with the countries of the world. All action taken by the Commissions is intended to fit into the framework of the policies of the United Nations as a whole.

The Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets in plenary session every second year, did not convene a regular session in 1964. However, the Committee-of-the-Whole met in March 1964 and, in November 1964, the Trade Committee of ECLA met in Santiago to evaluate the results of the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development, to co-ordinate the positions of Latin American governments with regard to the future meetings of the new UNCTAD machinery, and to consider measures aimed at promoting Latin American economic integration. Canada is a member of ECLA and participated in the meetings held in Santiago during 1964.

Though not a member of ECE, ECAFE or ECA, Canada was represented by observers at the 1964 sessions of the first two. At its twentieth session in Geneva in April 1964, ECE emphasized the value of exchanges of information organized through the permanent committees of the ECE and called on committees to prepare, where practical, long-term programmes of study tours for specialists from participating countries. The Canadian observers participated in several committee meetings and study groups organized by the ECE which provided opportunities for an exchange of views on trade and economic problems. An important part of the ECE work in 1964 was the preparation of a number of papers for consideration at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The total membership of the Commission was raised to 31 when Malta joined late in 1964.

The preoccupation of Asian members with trade problems was the pre-dominant feature of the twentieth session of ECAFE, which was held in Tehran in March. The meeting provided a forum for developing countries in Asia to formulate a consensus on their trade relations with advanced countries and their views were embodied in a unanimous resolution. Canada has maintained a continuing interest since 1958 in ECAFE's programme to develop the lower Mekong River Basin and has contributed \$1.3 million to this project under the auspices of the Colombo Plan.

The sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa was held in Addis Ababa in February. A resolution was passed seeking to invite Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to send delegations to the next session. Relations between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, as well as greater African representation on the ECA Secretariat, were the most prominent items discussed. In 1964, ECA shifted the emphasis in its role from gathering information about Africa's economic life to the implementation of specific projects designed to contribute to the economic development of the continent. During the year, the African Development Bank came into being and decisions were taken to set up permanent inter-governmental machinery for North Africa and to lay the foundations for an all-African Air Transport Organization.

Trusteeship Council

The Charter created an international trusteeship system for the administration of colonial territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual trusteeship agreements. Originally there were 11 trust territories. Today only three remain : New Guinea, which is administered by Australia; Nauru, which is jointly administered by Australia, Britain and New Zealand; and the large Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which is administered by the United States.

Since its membership is evenly divided between administering members, on the one hand, and non-administering members, on the other, the size of the Trusteeship Council diminishes as the number of Trust Territories decreases. In 1964, the administering members were Australia, Britain, New Zealand and the United States, while the non-administering members of the Council were China, France, Liberia and the Soviet Union. The thirty-first session of the Council was held from May 20 to June 29, 1964.

New Guinea

The Trusteeship Council reviewed the development of New Guinea and its more than 1,500,000 inhabitants and noted with approval that Australia had, among other things, established in 1964 a House of Assembly for New Guinea and Papua, successfully organized elections for it on the basis of universal suffrage and a common roll and, in reconstructing the Administrator's Council, had included in it five indigenous elected members from the Assembly. With regard to the territory's economy, the Council, while appreciative of the increase in Australia's grants to Papua and New Guinea and its efforts to expand and diversify the cash economy, stressed the importance of still more funds and urged that the pace of economic and social development should be greatly speeded up. On the question of the voluntary attainment of self-government, the Council urged Australia to continue "to implement realistic plans and progress reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the territory in all aspects of its political life".

Nauru

Nauru is a small island of just over 5,000 acres in the central Pacific, over half of which is classified as phosphate-bearing. Since the phosphate deposits are expected to be exhausted within 40 years the resettlement of its 5,000 inhabitants is a pressing problem and therefore, as in the past, most of the discussions about Nauru in the Trusteeship Council in 1964 were taken up with this question. The most likely site of a new home for the Nauruans is Curtis Island, but the Council noted that the Nauru local government council had indicated that the Australian Government's proposals for the transfer of the population were in some respects unacceptable. It urged both sides to work toward a harmonious solution.

Pacific Islands

The Pacific Islands, or Micronesia, is a "strategic trust territory" for which the Security Council is ultimately responsible. It is composed of some 2,100 islands of varying sizes stretching more than 2,700 miles from west to east and 1,300 miles from north to south, with a total population of about 85,000. In February 1964, the Council sent a visiting mission to the Territory and, on the basis of its report and information furnished by the United States as the Administering Authority, noted that two sessions of the Council of Micronesia had been held during the previous year and welcomed the

reaffirmation by the United States of its aim of establishing a territorial legislature by 1965. With regard to economic development, the Council, while expressing pleasure that the Territory had been opened to United States investment capital, hoped for still greater efforts to stimulate economic development and recommended the drafting of a long-term economic plan. The Council noted that the inhabitants have no fully-matured opinions on the future of Micronesia but that the United States was committed to the unity and territorial integrity of the Territory and was willing to consider a range of options for the eventual status of the Territory, including independence.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, replaced the Permanent Court of International Justice, the judicial organ of the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and its Statute is annexed to the Charter, of which it forms an integral part. The parties of the Statute include all members of the United Nations and three other national entities : Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland. The parties are not obliged to refer to the Court their legal disputes with other states unless they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by filing a declaration pursuant to Article 36 of the Statute or have agreed to do so in treaties or other international agreements. Thirty-nine countries, including Canada, have filed declarations with or without reservations.

The Court consists of 15 independent judges¹ elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council from a list of nominees submitted to the Secretary-General by "national groups" in the Permanent Court of Arbitration or by "national groups" similarly appointed. Although they are to be elected "regardless of their nationality", the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world are to be represented. No positions on the bench fell vacant in 1964. There are no Canadian judges serving on the Court at present, though Judge John E. Read of Canada was a member from 1946 to 1958. The President and Vice-President of the Court are elected for three-year terms and take precedence over the other judges. In March 1964, Sir Percy Spender of Australia was elected President and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo of China as Vice President.

During 1964, the Court considered the South West Africa cases and the Barcelona Traction case.

¹ See Appendix II (6) for a list of the judges.

South West Africa cases:

Ethiopia v. South Africa : Liberia v. South Africa

In November 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia instituted proceedings against South Africa in relation to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and performance of its duties as mandatory. South Africa contested the Court's jurisdiction to hear the cases and, in December 1962, the Court decided by a vote of 8 to 7 that it did have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the merits of the disputes. South Africa filed its Counter-Memorial on the merits and Ethiopia and Liberia filed their Reply before the deadline of June 20, 1964. The Joinder of South Africa was filed on December 23, 1964, and with its submission the written pleadings were completed.

Barcelona Traction Case (New Application 1962):

Belgium v. Spain

This case was originally instituted by Belgium against Spain in 1958 in connection with the adjudication in bankruptcy in Spain in 1948 of the Barcelona Traction Light and Power Company Limited, an open stock company formed in Toronto in 1911 and registered under Canadian law. The share capital of the company belonged largely to Belgian nationals. The Belgian Government claimed that the measures, acts, decisions and omissions of the organs of the Spanish state by virtue of which the company was declared bankrupt and its property liquidated were contrary to international law and that Spain was responsible for the resulting damage and obligated to restore property rights and interests of the company as they existed prior to its bankruptcy, or to pay compensation to Belgium for the loss of these rights and interests. In April 1961, with Belgium's decision not to continue with the proceedings and Spain's agreement to the discontinuance, the case was removed from the list. Subsequent negotiations between the two parties failed, however, to reach a settlement and, in June 1962, Belgium submitted a new application requesting the Court to declare Spain under an obligation to Belgium to make reparation or pay compensation for the damage caused by the actions of Spain to the Belgian shareholders of the company, and to declare that such reparation or compensation should, as far as possible, annul all the consequences for Belgian nationals of the acts contrary to international law committed by Spain.

In March 1963, Spain filed four preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court, which the Court dealt with in its judgement of July 24, 1964 :

- (1) It rejected Spain's contention that Belgium's discontinuance in 1961 precluded it from bringing the present proceedings.
- (2) It rejected Spain's contention that the jurisdiction of the Court to hear this case was based on an article of a treaty between Spain and Belgium, but that this particular article, which provided for referral of disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice, had lapsed in 1946 when the Permanent Court came to an end. The Court declared that it was competent to hear the case because the treaty provision had merely fallen into abeyance in 1946 and was reactivated in 1955 when Spain became a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- (3) It joined to merits Spain's objection that the acts complained of by Belgium took place in relation to a Canadian juristic entity and that Belgium had no right in international law to protect the interests of its nationals who were shareholders in the company.
- (4) It joined to merits Spain's objection that Belgium had failed to exhaust local remedies.

The Court fixed July 1, 1965, as the time limit for filing the Counter-Memorial of Spain.

The Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations have been entrusted to the Secretariat, with a Secretary-General at the helm. According to Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and he, in turn, employs the necessary staff for the proper discharge of his duties.

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General's functions are : to act as the chief administrative officer of the Organization and to appoint the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly; to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security; and to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. Consequently, he is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given to him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the Organization's normal activities and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly those problems and proposals which he considers require

a decision. In addition, he may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly, or he may, on occasion, use his good offices to seek a solution to a question without bringing it before any specific United Nations body. Prevailing international conditions and the personality and ability of a particular Secretary-General determine the extent of his involvement in specific problems and the way in which these problems are handled.

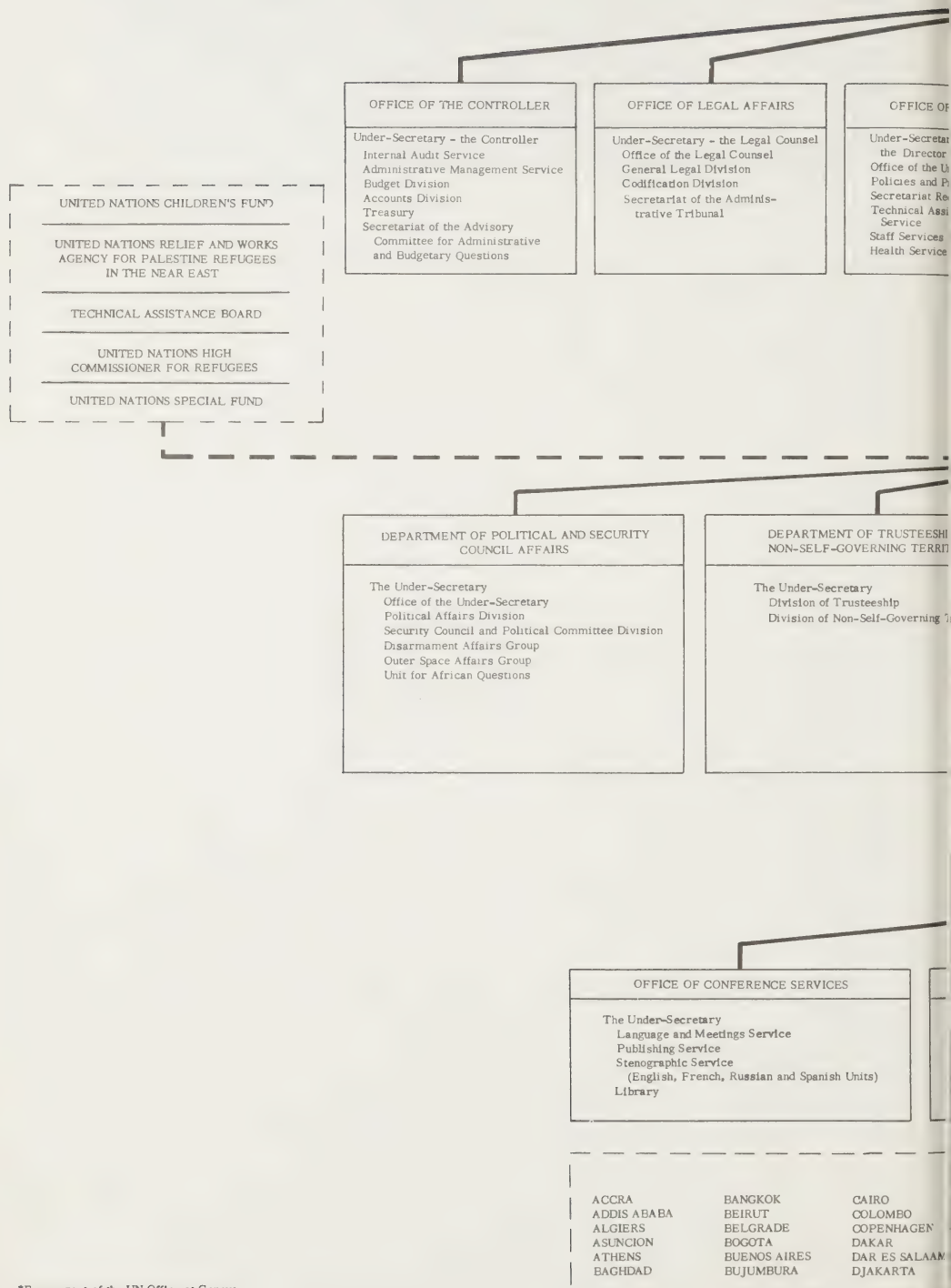
The present Secretary-General, U Thant of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, to complete the unexpired term of office of the late Dag Hammarskjöld. In November 1962, U Thant was appointed Secretary-General for a five-year term, to take effect from November 3, 1961.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a staff of approximately 4,300 international civil servants representing 106 nationalities. Article 101 (3) of the Charter states that "the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". To this end, every person joining the Secretariat must take an oath "to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the Organization".

The staff of the Secretariat is divided into three categories : directing staff, professional personnel and general-service personnel. In 1964 there were 19 under-secretaries, 38 directors, and 95 principal officers in the first category. Persons in the professional staff positions, which numbered about 1,835 in 1964, are, like the directing staff, recruited on an international basis under the terms of the Charter, the relevant Assembly resolutions, and the staff rules and regulations. The third category, general service, consisted of approximately 2,300 positions in 1964. General-service personnel are normally recruited locally, either at United Nations headquarters in New York or at the field office in which they will serve. Each member state is assigned a "desirable range" of posts for the approximately 1,400 posts, which are subject to geographical distribution. In 1964 Canada's "desirable range" was 32-42 posts and 39 Canadians were actually employed in this category.¹

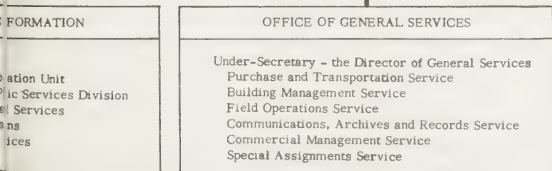
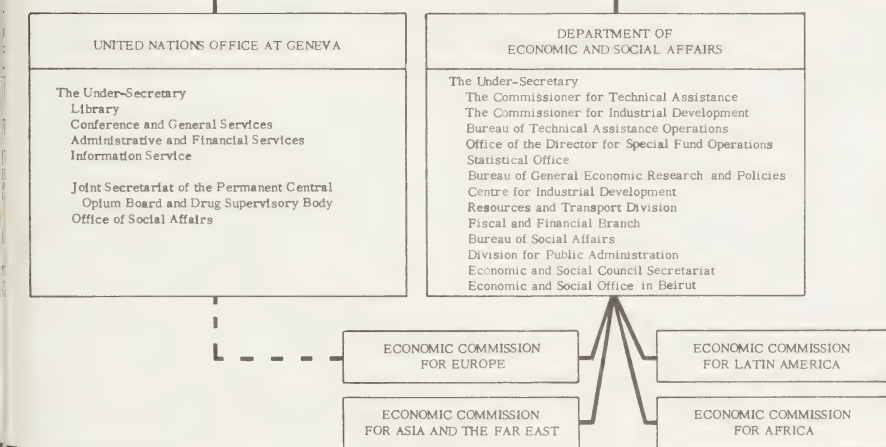
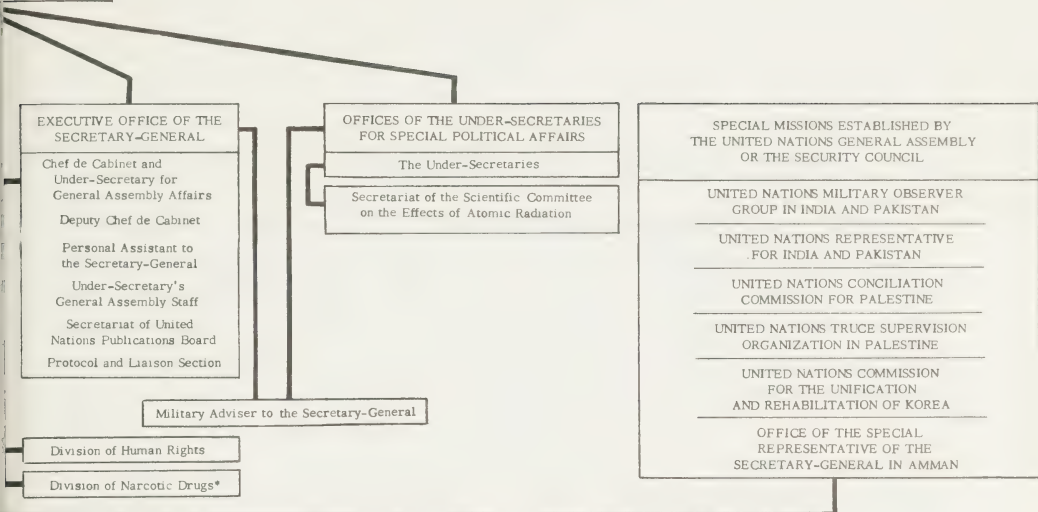
¹ The organization of the Secretariat is illustrated in the chart included in this chapter, and a list of the principal officers of the Secretariat during 1964 is given in Appendix. II (7)

The European headquarters of the United Nations is in Geneva, where a sizable permanent secretariat is maintained. The four Regional Economic Commissions are located in Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA) and Bangkok (ECAFE). The United Nations office in Beirut, established to serve as the headquarters of the UNRWA, also deals with the general needs of the Middle Eastern region. In addition, the United Nations maintained in 1964 information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in most of the developing countries to co-ordinate assistance offered under the United Nations programmes of technical co-operation.



SECRETARIAT

GENERAL



POSTS AND OFFICES			
POLODVILLE	MOSOOW	RABAT	SYDNEY
LA	NEW DELHI	RANGOON	TANANARIVE
ME	PARIS	RIO DE JANEIRO	TEHERAN
LONDON	PORT MORESBY	ROME	TOKYO
MEXICO CITY	PORT OF SPAIN	SAN SALVADOR	TUNIS
MOGADISHU	PRAGUE	SANTIAGO	WASHINGTON

IV

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND SPECIAL BODIES

When the Charter of the United Nations was signed in 1945, the members of the Organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The Specialized Agencies have become the chief instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain the aims of higher standards of living and economic and social advance for all, as envisaged by the Charter.

There are 13 such Agencies now in existence (see below). They are separate, autonomous organizations related to the United Nations by special agreements. They have their own membership, their own legislative and executive bodies, their own secretariats and their own budgets, but they work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. It should be mentioned, however, that the four international financial agencies have their own distinctive character both because of the decisive role they play in international economic affairs and because of their close relationship with one another. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) are known as the Bretton Woods Institutions because the first two, the Fund and the Bank, were established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945, while the second two were established under the sponsorship of the Bank, with which they remain closely affiliated.

The International Atomic Energy Agency is yet another autonomous international organization. It was established "under the aegis of the United Nations", reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. It seeks to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and, to that end, co-operates closely with the other members of the United Nations family.

The General Assembly, from time to time, has established special bodies to carry out humanitarian, economic or social assignments, either on a temporary or an indefinite basis. Those bodies now active include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). They are not autonomous inter-governmental bodies such as the international agencies. Their budgetary arrangements vary, but in general their programmes are financed by voluntary contributions separate from the United Nations budget. They work with the United Nations and the inter-governmental agencies in projects related to their own objectives.

The Bretton Woods Institutions have been dealt with more extensively in this year's issue than the other organizations in order to provide a fuller description of their purpose, source of funds and activities. In subsequent issues more space will be devoted in turn to the other organizations.

The Bretton Woods Institutions

The *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. This activity is closely linked with other efforts made by the Fund — chiefly through regular consultation with member countries under Articles VIII and XIV of the Fund Agreement and technical assistance — to bring about a more balanced international-payments situation and the elimination of exchange restrictions. In general, the Fund works for freer and expanding world trade, thus helping to raise standards of living and to facilitate economic development. Members are requested to orient their fiscal and monetary policies, and their use of the Fund's resources, to these objectives.

The principal authority over the Fund is vested in its Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. The Canadian Governor of the Fund is the Honourable Walter L. Gordon, Minister of Finance, while the Canadian Alternate Governor is Mr. Louis Rasminsky, Governor of the Bank of Canada. The Governors have, however, delegated most of their powers to an Executive Board of 20 members. Five Executive Directors on the Board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund, while the other Directors are elected by the remaining countries. A Canadian has been elected to the Board since its inception. The staff of the Fund is headed by the Managing Director.

One hundred and two countries were members of the Fund on December 31, 1964. One new member, Kenya, was admitted during 1964, and one member, Cuba, withdrew.

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas, which are paid in gold and members' currencies. In conformity with the Fund's Articles, Canada paid its quota of \$550 million (U.S.) as follows: 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in Canadian dollars in the form of non-interest bearing notes. At the end of the year, the Fund held \$16.5 billion (U.S.) in gold and members' currencies, of which approximately \$3.0 billion (U.S.) was in gold and \$.4 billion (U.S.) represented borrowings by the Fund under the General Arrangements to Borrow.

Twenty-two members of the Fund drew the equivalent of \$1,950 million (U.S.) during 1964, the United States and Britain accounting for \$525 million (U.S.) and \$1,000 million (U.S.) respectively. These drawings were partly offset by repayments equivalent to \$150 million (U.S.) made by 21 members. Canada made repayments equivalent to \$166 million (U.S.) during the course of the year. These repayments eliminated Canada's obligation to the Fund resulting from the 1962 drawing of the equivalent of \$300 million (U.S.). These transactions increased the total amount of outstanding drawings to over \$2.6 billion (U.S.) on December 31, 1964. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations in 1947 have been equivalent to \$9.0 billion (U.S.).

The Fund entered into or renewed stand-bys totalling \$2.1 billion (U.S.) in 1964. Stand-by arrangements were introduced in 1952 as a means of giving members advance assurance of access to a stated amount of Fund resources over a period of not more than 12 months. Since the beginning of its operations, the Fund has entered into stand-by arrangements totalling \$9.5 billion (U.S.). Some of the stand-by arrangements lapsed without being fully used. Undrawn balances of current stand-by arrangements on December 1, 1964, amounted to \$.7 billion (U.S.).

The Fund's General Arrangements to Borrow became effective in 1962. Under these arrangements, ten major industrial countries (Britain, Canada, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden) have agreed to lend their currencies to the Fund up to specified amounts totalling \$6 billion (U.S.) to be used to forestall or cope with an impairment to the international monetary system. Canada's commitment amounts to the equivalent of \$200 million (U.S.). These arrangements were first activated in December of last year at the time of Britain's drawing. The Fund borrowed a total of \$405 million (U.S.) from the eight countries other than the United States

and Britain. The amount borrowed from Canada was equivalent to \$15 million (U.S.).

The *International Bank* (IBRD) operates primarily by making loans, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms, to finance the foreign-exchange costs of productive investments in its member countries. It also provides a wide variety of technical assistance, ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries to regional investigations and advice on particular projects.

As in the case of the Fund, the principal authority over the Bank is vested in a Board of Governors on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. The Minister of Finance is also the Canadian Governor of the Bank, but the Canadian Alternate Governor in 1964 was Mr. A.F.W. Plumptre, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. The Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund meet jointly once a year. Like the Board of Governors of the Fund, the Board of Governors of the Bank has delegated most of its powers to an Executive Board of 20 members. Five Executive Directors on the Board are appointed by the countries with the highest subscriptions, while the other Directors are elected by the remaining countries. A Canadian has been elected to the Bank's Board since its inception. The staff of the Bank is headed by the President.

The Bank obtains its funds for lending operations from the capital subscriptions of its members, and the sale in the various capital markets of the world of its own bonds and notes and of portions of its loan portfolio and its net earnings. Its authorized capital is \$22.0 billion (U.S.), of which \$21.2 billion (U.S.) had been subscribed by December 31, 1964. Of each subscription, 1 per cent is payable in the form of gold or United States dollars and is fully useable by the Bank in any of its operations, and 9 per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only with the consent of the country concerned. The remaining 90 per cent of each subscription is not available for lending and is subject to call should the Bank ever need additional funds to pay off its outstanding funded debt. The uncalled subscription is in the nature of a guarantee against which the Bank is able to borrow funds. Of Canada's total subscription of \$750 million (U.S.), \$7.5 million (U.S.) has been paid in gold and United States dollars and the equivalent of \$67.5 million (U.S.) has been paid in Canadian dollars. Canada has given the Bank permission to use this amount freely in its operations.

No new money issues were sold by the Bank during 1964. The only bonds distributed represented a refunding operation. A \$100-million issue

of Two-Year 4¼ percent United States Dollar Bonds were placed at par with central banks and other governmental institutions in 26 countries. In Germany, the Bank placed a further \$100-million equivalent of dollar and *Deutsche Mark* issues as outstanding obligations matured. Its outstanding funded debt was \$2,484 million (U.S.) at the end of December 1964. Sales to investors of portions of the Bank's loan portfolio amounted to \$120 million (U.S.) over the year, of which \$9.6 million (U.S.) was to private Canadian interests. Loan repayments in 1963 were \$285 million (U.S.). Its net income amounted to \$117 million (U.S.), a new peak. Prior to July 1, 1964, all net income and commissions were credited to reserves which aggregated \$894 million (U.S.) on June 30, 1964. Net income earned after June 30, 1964, has been credited to "Net Income Account", which totalled about \$67 million (U.S.) at the end of 1964.

During 1964, the Bank made 31 loans in 24 countries totalling \$728 million (U.S.), compared with \$788 million (U.S.) in 1963 and \$646 million (U.S.) in 1962. There was a sharp increase in loans to Africa, rising from \$11 million (U.S.) in 1963 to \$207 million (U.S.) in 1964. Financing in Australasia was also higher in 1964, but the amount of loans declined in all other areas, the greatest decrease occurring in the Western Hemisphere, where loans fell to \$103 million (U.S.) during the year, compared to \$304 million (U.S.) in 1963. In Asia and the Middle East, loans declined from \$264 million (U.S.) to \$221 million (U.S.) and in Europe from \$201 million (U.S.) to \$164 million (U.S.). The year saw a continuation of the changing emphasis of Bank lending by purpose. Bank lending for electric-power development again decreased from \$308 million (U.S.) in 1963 to \$238 million (U.S.) in 1964, while transportation loans rose again from \$304 million (U.S.) in 1963 to \$356 million (U.S.) in 1964. From its inception to December 31, 1964, the Bank has made 402 loans in 74 countries aggregating \$8.2 billion (U.S.), of which \$6.3 billion (U.S.) has been disbursed.

In addition to its lending activities, the Bank provides important technical-assistance facilities for its developing members. Members of the Development Advisory Service acted as economic or planning advisers in 11 countries in 1964. The Bank continued its programme of project feasibility and sector studies which are designed to assist and speed the preparation and financing of development projects in member countries. Studies were undertaken or continued in eight countries in 1964. The Bank announced plans for the establishment of a "West African Office", and indicated its intention to open a similar office in East Africa to assist in preparation and development of projects. The Economic Development

Institute began its Tenth General Course and gave its second Project Evaluation Course. Other courses during 1964 were the first to be concerned primarily with the evaluation of industrial projects — the third annual course on development planning, given in French — and a regional course on project evaluation held in Jaipur, India. During 1964, the Bank once again sponsored meetings of countries interested in providing development assistance to Colombia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Sudan.

The *International Development Association* (IDA) was established in September 1960 to promote economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. While the terms of IDA lending are more lenient than those of the Bank, IDA uses the same high standards of project planning and execution when considering a credit operation. On December 31, 1964, IDA had 94 members including Canada, with Belgium, Cameroun, Kenya and Luxembourg joining during the year. In addition, membership applications had been received from four countries.

IDA derived its initial financial resources from the subscription of its member countries. The Articles of Agreement provided for initial subscriptions which would have aggregated \$1 billion (U.S.), payable over five years, if all members of the Bank had become members of IDA at the time the Association was established. For purposes of subscriptions, IDA members are divided into two groups. One group (Part I members), consisting of the more highly industrialized countries, pay their subscriptions entirely in convertible form. The other group (Part II members), consisting of the developing nations, pay 10 per cent of their subscriptions in convertible currencies; the remaining 90 per cent is paid in national currencies, which IDA may use only with the consent of the members concerned. Only Part II members are eligible to receive credits from the Association. By December 31, 1964, a total of \$996 million (U.S.) had been subscribed by members, of which \$776 million (U.S.) was to be paid in convertible form. Of this latter amount, the equivalent of \$767 million (U.S.) had been paid to IDA. In addition, the Association has received special supplementary contributions from Sweden equivalent to \$15.1 million (U.S.) in convertible form. Canada's subscription is \$37.8 million (U.S.). In view of the mounting requirements for IDA-type credits and the dwindling resources of the Association, Part I countries have agreed to provide supplementary contributions totalling some \$745 million (U.S.) to be made available in three annual installments beginning in November 1965. Canada's

additional contribution is \$41.7 million (U.S.). The Bank has approved a grant to IDA of \$50 million (U.S.).

During 1964, IDA extended 22 development credits totalling \$418 million (U.S.) in ten countries. Most of the year's credits went to countries in Asia and the Middle East, which together accounted for \$340 million (U.S.). Four African countries borrowed \$26 million (U.S.); Turkey received credits of \$29 million (U.S.); credits totalling \$23 million (U.S.) went to the Western Hemisphere. All credits were for a term of 50 years and free of interest. Repayment is to start after a ten-year grace period. Thereafter, repayment is to be at the rate of 1 per cent *per annum* for the first ten years, and 3 per cent *per annum* for the final 30 years. A service charge of 0.75 per cent *per annum*, payable on the amounts withdrawn and outstanding, is charged to meet administrative costs. By the end of 1964, IDA had signed credit agreements amounting to the equivalent of \$995 million (U.S.) in 26 countries.

The *International Finance Corporation* (IFC) was established in 1956 as an investment institution designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the developing member countries. The Corporation provides financing in association with private investors (in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms) and seeks to create investment opportunities by bringing together domestic and foreign investors and experienced management. Three countries joined IFC during 1964, raising total membership to 78 on December 31, 1964. The new members are Jamaica, Kenya and Korea; applications from a further five countries were under consideration at the year's end. IFC's investment resources consist of paid-up subscription of members in gold and United States dollars and its authorized capital is \$110 million (U.S.). Of that total, \$99 million (U.S.) had, by December 31, 1964, been subscribed by governments of the member countries, including \$3.6 million (U.S.) by Canada.

In 1964, IFC made 19 new investment commitments totalling \$25.4 million (U.S.) for projects in 14 member countries. As at December 31, 1964, the Corporation had authorized or completed 97 investments in 30 countries aggregating \$127.4 million (U.S.). Cumulative net income to the end of 1964 amounted to \$21.5 million (U.S.).

Food and Agriculture Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is concerned with promoting international co-operation in agriculture and related fields, including forestry and fisheries, and with disseminating information on these

subjects. Its activities include the encouragement of agricultural education, improved administration, conservation, marketing and nutrition. During 1964, in addition to increasing its work in these fields, the FAO expanded its activities in connection with United Nations programmes of economic assistance, particularly the Special Fund, on whose behalf the Organization undertook 169 projects costing approximately \$300 million. An agreement was also concluded during the year with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to facilitate the flow of investment funds into agriculture. In addition the FAO provided direct assistance to developing countries in such fields as the control of animal diseases, wildlife management, conservation and desert locust control.

At its meeting in October 1964, the FAO Council reviewed the progress of the "Freedom-from-Hunger" Campaign and noted that some \$221 million has been committed to various projects in participating countries. Of this total, funds channelled through FAO amounted to \$18.6 million. The Council also considered the second annual report of the Inter-governmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which is administered by FAO in conjunction with the United Nations. About 135 projects of various types have been undertaken, based on the provision of food aid. At the end of 1964, pledges amounted to the equivalent of \$92 million, including about \$33 million in cash, against the target of \$100 million. In order to ensure the success of the programme, particularly as regards the purchase of food, those member countries that had not yet made or fulfilled their pledges were urged to do so, preferably on a cash basis. At its October meeting, the Council recognized that the new trade and development institutions in the United Nations, arising out of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, would have important implications for the future work of the FAO, and particularly for the Committee on Commodity Problems. Although it would take some time before these implications would be fully known, it was clear that, in future, greater emphasis would be placed on problems of economic and social development.

The FAO Committee on Commodity Problems reported that the rise in international commodity prices, which began in 1963, reached its peak early in 1964 and that a decline had since set in. The rise in prices and the related expansion in trade tended to benefit exporting countries in temperate zones more than developing countries. The Committee has currently under consideration proposals for possible international action to stabilize prices for tea, cocoa and fats and oils, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

In 1964, Canadian senior officials served in various capacities on specialized bodies of the FAO and Canada continued to provide experts to a number of technical-assistance projects in developing countries.

International Civil Aviation Organization

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), whose headquarters are in Montreal, was set up to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation. Among other things, it encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. The increasing importance of its work was reflected in recent statistics, which showed that the domestic and international air lines of the 107 member states of ICAO had carried 156 million passengers in 1964, an increase of 16 per cent over 1963.

During 1964, ICAO, in co-operation with the Government of Thailand and the United Nations Special Fund, opened in Bangkok the headquarters of the Regional Civil Aviation Centre for Southeast Asia and continued to assist in operating existing aviation-training centres in six countries in North America, Asia and Africa. In recognition of the increasing needs of Africa, ICAO established two new training institutes in Nigeria and Congo (Leopoldville) and sponsored in Rome in November and December an Africa-Indian Ocean regional air-navigation meeting to draw up a new plan for ground facilities and services for civil aviation in Africa. It also joined the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in sponsoring in Addis Ababa in November the first Conference on Air Transport in Africa, which agreed to take initial steps to establish a permanent African civil-aviation organ and to reorganize African air transport on the basis of multi-national groupings. Other recommendations by the conference included a request that ICAO complete its study of existing training arrangements in Africa and consider the establishment of additional training centres.

In March 1964 the Council of ICAO announced the appointment of B.T. Twigt of the Netherlands as Secretary-General of the Organization for a three-year term. He succeeds R.M. Macdonnell of Canada, who served as Secretary-General from 1958 to 1964.

International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 to promote social justice by improving working and living conditions around the world. Its General Conference, usually held in Geneva each June, is attended by national delegations, each consisting of two government delegates, one employer and one worker delegate.

At the forty-eighth International Labour Conference in June 1964, the main debate focussed on methods of modernizing and streamlining the programmes and structure of the ILO. Among other things, it adopted three new conventions on hygiene in commerce and offices, employment injury benefits, and employment policy and, through an amendment to its constitution, changed the procedure for applying ILO conventions to dependent territories. At the Conference, the Canadian Minister of Labour announced that, beginning in 1965, Canada would contribute \$50,000 annually for five years to the International Institute for Labour Studies in the form of an outright grant and through the provision of Canadian fellowships for study and research at the Institute and a further \$50,000 annually for four years toward the International Centre for Advanced Technical Training at Turin, Italy, provided its finances are sufficient for it to begin operations in 1965. Both projects are sponsored by the ILO.

At the June meeting of the Governing Body (of which Canada is one of the ten permanent members of chief industrial importance), the Canadian Government representative was elected as chairman for the following year. At a meeting in November 1964, the Governing Body appointed a working party to examine the question of revising the programme and structure of ILO. Among other subjects discussed at the three sessions in 1964 were the 1965 budget, the Working Capital Fund, the role of various agencies assisted financially by ILO, and the agenda of various meetings, including the American Regional Conference, which will meet in Canada late in 1966.

Since most of the members who have joined ILO over the past 20 years are developing countries, the Organization's programmes of technical assistance have increased steadily, to the point that in 1964 technical-aid expenditures totalled about \$14 million, including administrative costs. Of this amount, projects of the United Nations Special Fund and of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) accounted for \$6.3 million and \$5.75 million respectively, while the balance came from the ILO regular budget. Canada provided numerous experts for these training projects in developing countries, and a growing number of ILO trainees were brought to Canada for courses arranged by the Department of Labour.

In November 1964, the Canadian Government, after obtaining the concurrence of the ten provincial governments, registered with the ILO its ratification of ILO Convention No. 111 prohibiting discrimination in the field of employment and occupation. It was the twenty-first ILO Convention ratified by Canada.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) was established in 1959 to promote international co-operation on technical shipping problems and the adoption of the highest standards of safety and navigation. Its functions are advisory and consultative. During 1964, IMCO dealt with a wide range of problems, including the revision of the international code of signals, oil pollution of the sea, the carriage of dangerous goods, and fire protection on tankers. In addition to three meetings of its Council and two sessions of the Maritime Safety Committee, an extraordinary session of the IMCO Assembly was held in London from September 10 to 15. It approved amendments to the IMCO Convention designed to expand the membership of the Council from 16 to 18 in order to provide for a more equitable geographical representation.

International Telecommunication Union

The purpose of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is to maintain and extend international co-operation in the use and improvement of telecommunications of all kinds. In January and February 1964, the ITU organized in Geneva the first session of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference on Aeronautical Mobile High Frequency Communications, which discussed recent advances in radio spectrum usage and established technical and operational principles for improved plans in this field. In June, the Third Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee took place in Geneva and approved the results of numerous technical and operating studies relating to inter-continental automatic-telephone operation, routing and network plans. It decided to create four autonomous working parties entrusted with preparing technical information on developing countries; one of them is chaired by Canada. In October, the ITU sponsored in Geneva the African Broadcasting Conference, but it broke up over the question of the participation of delegates from South Africa and Portugal. The majority of delegates voted to exclude them, but the Deputy Secretary-General withdrew the services of the Secretariat on the grounds that the vote could have no effect under the ITU Convention.

Under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the United Nations Special Fund, ITU maintained 107 experts in the field in 1964 and awarded 87 new fellowships. New programmes in seven developing countries were approved, bringing to 16 the number of projects for which the ITU had been designated as the Executing Agency. At its

meeting in April and May, the Administrative Council made preliminary arrangements for the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to take place in Montreux, Switzerland, in September and October 1965. During its sessions, the centenary of the Union will be celebrated.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science and culture. The major event of 1964 was the thirteenth session of the General Conference, which was held in Paris in October and November. The General Conference is the policy-making body of UNESCO; it meets every two years to plan the programme and approve the budget for the following two years. The 1964 Conference, in agreeing that education should continue to have the first priority in UNESCO's activities, drew up a world-literacy experimental programme to pave the way for the development of universal literacy. The Canadian delegation, in supporting this project, expressed the view that a literacy programme should be an integral part of the whole social and economic development of a country, and that UNESCO's role was that of a catalyst. In the scientific field, the Conference supported a proposal to give UNESCO's science activities, particularly the application of science to development, an impetus similar to that given to education in 1960. In this connection it proclaimed the period 1965-1975 as International Hydrological Decade, and elected Canada, for a two-year term, to the Co-ordinating Council for the Decade. Finally, with regard to cultural activities and the social and human sciences, the Conference decided that UNESCO should continue its role in the dissemination and exchange of information while placing special emphasis on international efforts to assist the developing countries in the mass-communication and exchange-of-persons section of this programme.

To finance all these activities, a majority vote of the Conference approved, after a long debate, a budget of \$48.9 million, an increase of more than 22 per cent over that of the preceding two years. Some members supported a budget of \$50 million, but Canada, with a large number of other countries, preferred one of \$48.1 million, on the ground that, if additional resources were needed to meet unforeseen essential expenses, they should be found through savings and the elimination of marginal projects. In addition to its regular budget, extra-budgetary funds for special projects are allocated to UNESCO by the United Nations Expanded Programme

of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund, and it is expected that these will amount to \$48.2 million in 1965 and 1966.

Apart from the General Conference, there were several other events of significance to Canada. Under its programme of participation in the activities of member states, UNESCO made a grant of \$10,000 to the Canadian National Commission to enable the Association internationale des sociologues de langue française to hold a Congress in Quebec in October with the Canadian Association of French-speaking Anthropologists, Sociologists and Psychologists acting as host. The National Commission also organized Canadian participation in the UNESCO-sponsored International Conference on Youth, which was held in Grenoble, France, in August, and throughout the year co-operated with the UNESCO fellows visiting Canada in answering questionnaires on educational, scientific and cultural matters, and in providing clearing-house services.

Universal Postal Union

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was established in 1875 for the purpose of forming a single postal territory to facilitate and improve postal services. In May 1964, the Universal Postal Congress, which normally convenes every five years to review the Universal Postal Convention and subsidiary agreements, met in Vienna and decided on several major departures for the UPU. It abandoned the former practice of re-adopting the Convention with changes at each Congress for a permanent constitution now subject to ratification by the member states, declared in its constitution that the offering of technical assistance to developing countries was a basic objective of the UPU and, in increasing its executive body from 20 to 27 members, changed its name from the Executive and Liaison Committee to the Executive Council.

World Health Organization

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides advice on the combating of disease and the improvement of health conditions, as well as such technical services as biological standardization, the dissemination of epidemiological information and the organization of international research projects on certain diseases. By 1964, the World Health Organization's malaria-eradication campaign covered two-thirds of the world's population previously exposed to the disease, and it was expected that the organization's smallpox-eradication programme would be successful even though it had progressed slowly in the African region during the year. In 1964, WHO

assisted 39 countries in an attack on tuberculosis which had accounted for an annual death-toll of three million. Sixty-five centres throughout the world were engaged in cancer research under WHO auspices, and the Director-General was authorized to consult with four Western European members and the United States regarding the establishment of a World Research Agency for Cancer. In the area of medical education, 50 more doctors returned to the Congo in 1964 after completing their studies in France on WHO scholarships. The WHO held its seventeenth annual Assembly in March 1964 in Geneva.

World Meteorological Organization

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) was set up in 1950 to facilitate and encourage international co-operation in gathering and exchanging meteorological information. Early in 1964, the WMO Commission for Aeronautical Meteorology held a joint meeting in Paris with the Meteorology and Operations Divisions of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to review the procedures and specifications for meteorological service for international civil aviation. The Executive Committee of WMO met in Geneva in May and June and, among other decisions, established a panel which subsequently met in November and approved a wide range of projects covering upper-air observations, improvements in telecommunications data processing and observational system surveys.

The International Union of Geophysics and the WMO co-sponsored the International Radiation Symposium in Leningrad in early August and the International Ozone Symposium in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in early September. The former represents the first international meteorological symposium to take place in the Soviet Union. Canada was represented at both. The fourth session of WMO's Commission for Maritime Meteorology took place in Geneva early in December; primary emphasis was given to ways and means of improving the coverage of weather observations over the oceans. Canada's representative was unanimously elected president of the Commission for the next four years. Canadians now preside over two of the eight technical commissions of WMO.

The Specialized Agencies and Apartheid

During 1964, the question of *apartheid*¹ in South Africa arose in various forms at conferences of three Specialized Agencies. At the Assembly of

¹ See also ITU Page 57 South Africa withdrew from membership in the FAO in 1963 following the adoption of a resolution directing that it should not until further notice be invited to participate in FAO conferences.

the World Health Organization in March, South Africa's voting privileges were suspended because of its *apartheid* policies and the Executive Board was requested to submit to the 1965 Assembly proposals for the suspension or exclusion of those members who violated the principles of WHO by officially practising racial discrimination. (At its May meeting, the Executive Board was unable to reach a decision on this question.) At the Congress of the Universal Postal Union in May, a resolution was drafted which sought to exclude South Africa but failed to win the necessary support, while the Conference of the International Labour Organization in June drafted a declaration condemning *apartheid* and adopted two amendments to its constitution on this subject. The first provided for suspension and/or expulsion from the International Labour Conference of any member state found by the United Nations to be practising a declared policy of racial discrimination such as *apartheid*, while the second provided for expulsion or suspension from membership of a country which had been expelled or suspended from the United Nations. On all three occasions Canada, while expressing its strong dislike of any form of racial discrimination, opposed attempts to expel or suspend South Africa for its *apartheid* policies because it considered that the question was political in character and as a matter of principle, therefore, should be dealt with not by a Specialized Agency but by the General Assembly and the Security Council as the main political bodies of the United Nations. In keeping with this policy, however, Canada supported and later ratified the second ILO amendment because it made any action by the ILO to expel or suspend South Africa contingent upon similar previous action by the United Nations itself.

* * * *

International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) promotes atomic development as a source of electrical power and as an instrument in the advance of medicine, agriculture and industry. In 1964, the IAEA organized the scientific programme of the Third United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, which took place in Geneva in August and September and attracted some 1,800 delegates and 2,000 observers from 75 countries and other United Nations Agencies. It also established a two-year programme of activities, which will concentrate on the peaceful application of atomic energy in medicine, agriculture, industry

and other fields, completely reviewed its safeguards system and decided to extend it to cover reactors with a thermal output exceeding 100,000 kilowatts, a major step forward and a natural outcome of the rapid development of large power reactors. At its Eighth General Conference in Vienna in September, the membership of the Board of Governors was confirmed for the ensuing 12 months. It is composed of 25 member states chosen on the basis of geographical distribution and on the level of achievement in atomic-energy technology and, as Canada is regarded as one of the five leading nations in the field, its place on the Board has been virtually assured. In September the Board elected the Canadian member as its chairman for a 12-month term.

* * * *

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly in December 1946. Its purpose is to help developing countries improve conditions for their children and youth by providing assistance in such fields as health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training. It provides assistance at the request of governments for projects which form part of national programmes of development. The United Nations Children's Fund Executive Board, of which Canada is a member, meets twice a year in June and December to approve programmes for the following six months and at its meeting in June to discuss policy questions in detail.

In June 1964, the 30-nation UNICEF Executive Board voted \$30 million in continued assistance to more than 150 projects and in new assistance to 57 projects. In all, UNICEF is now aiding 551 long-term projects in 116 countries and territories. Among the major categories of aid approved at the June session was \$18 million to strengthen health services and combat specific diseases, \$4 million for nutritional projects, \$3 million for educational and vocational training, \$830,000 to child and family welfare services, \$328,000 for help to countries in preparing projects to meet the needs of children and youth and \$3 million in freight charges for supplies. Canada's contribution to UNICEF in 1964 was \$800,000. Canadians participated actively in the sale of UNICEF greeting cards and calendars, which were expected to achieve record world-wide sales in 1964, and in the Hallowe'en "Trick or Treat" collections, which are now being extended

to other countries as well. In October 1964, the Prime Minister announced that Canada's contribution to UNICEF would be increased to \$1 million next year.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides care, either under its mandate or through its good offices, for refugees rendered homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. At present the Office provides help for refugees in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa.

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme consists of representatives of 30 members of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies who are elected by ECOSOC on the widest possible geographical basis from those states who have demonstrated interest in the solution of refugee problems. Canada has always been a member of the Executive Committee. The present High Commissioner is Mr. Félix Schnyder of Switzerland.

The total budget of the UNHCR for 1964 was just over \$3 million. Of this amount, a sum of \$660,000 was allocated to refugees in Europe, \$1,400,000 to Africa, \$550,000 to Latin America and slightly over \$400,000 to Asia. Canada pledged \$290,000 as its contribution to the UNHCR's programmes for 1964.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) was established by the General Assembly in 1949 to assist the Palestine Arabs who became refugees as a result of hostilities in Palestine in 1948. It is a special non-political agency, which, in co-operation with the "host" governments (Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Arab Republic), provides basic rations, health and welfare services and shelter for many of the refugees as well as education and training. In June 1964, 1,246,585 refugees were registered with the Agency, which maintains a total of 54 camps.

The report of the Commissioner General, Dr. Laurence Michelmore, for 1963-64 proposed a future programme for the Agency to include the continuation of relief for needy refugees, but with greater flexibility in its provision, and the development and improvement as funds permit of UNRWA's services in the field of education and training. Since half the refugees are below the age of 18, education and training is an important

aspect of the Agency's programme, but the Commissioner General could only envisage a minimal further increase of vocational-training facilities in 1965 unless special contributions were made available for this purpose. Canada, therefore, pledged and specifically allocated for vocational education an additional \$200,000 for 1965 over and above the level of contributions in the preceding three years. This special extra contribution accords with Canada's traditional interest in and support for UNRWA's training programmes. Canada's total pledge for 1965, subject to Parliamentary approval, is \$1.2 millions — \$500,000 in cash and \$700,000 in wheat flour. During the nineteenth session, the General Assembly unanimously extended UNRWA's mandate for a further year until June 30, 1966.

V

SELECTED COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Atomic Radiation

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation was set up by the General Assembly in 1955 to receive, assemble, summarize and evaluate information on radiation levels and radiation effects on man and his environment and to indicate the research projects which might require further study. It submits yearly progress reports to the General Assembly, and comprehensive reports were released in 1958, 1962 and 1964.

At its two sessions in February and June 1964, the Committee gave particular attention to the problem of the contamination of the environment by nuclear explosions and the question of malignancies in man caused by radiation. On the contamination problem, the Committee made a detailed review of the most recent information available in order to complete its 1962 survey; with respect to the malignancy question, it agreed that, while no breakthrough in current knowledge had taken place since 1962, recent information had made it possible to give a sounder basis for certain risk estimates made in the past, to confirm some that had been adumbrated, and to propose new ones.

Canada has played an active part in the work of the Committee since its inception and, since 1959, has carried out an extensive fallout-collection programme. Each month a number of collection stations provide information taken from air, precipitation and milk samples, and results from examinations of wheat, soil and human bone are reported as they become available. All this material is sent to the Committee for their study of the problem in its world context.

International Co-operation Year

In 1962, the General Assembly adopted a resolution co-sponsored by Canada designating 1965 as International Co-operation Year. The purpose

of ICY is to focus world attention on those areas where international co-operation already exists, to maintain and expand present co-operative ventures and to formulate such plans and programmes as seem to express the objectives of ICY. A United Nations Committee for International Co-operation Year was established to co-ordinate ICY activities. Among the projects that it proposed in 1964 were the ratification by the countries concerned of a number of multilateral instruments of which the Secretary-General is the depository, the issuance by the United Nations and member states of commemorative stamps, the designing of a medallion, the inauguration of a series of seven lectures by distinguished figures on aspects of international co-operation, and the adoption of an ICY calendar to encourage concentration in particular months on specified activities. To publicize the aims of ICY it was suggested that the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and member states publish booklets on particular aspects of international co-operation, produce television and radio programmes, and stimulate press coverage of ICY events. By the end of 1964, 17 countries reported that they had set up national committees for ICY, and since then many more have done so.

The Canadian Government in 1964 encouraged the establishment of the Canadian Committee for International Co-operation Year. It is composed of representatives of non-governmental organizations and received a grant of \$25,000 from the Government to help it in its work of co-ordinating the activities of the private organizations concerned. Three conferences were held in Canada during the year to enlist interest and support in ICY objectives and, by the end of 1964, 62 organizations had advised the Committee that they were engaging in one or more special projects in a wide variety of areas, including education, the arts and sciences, tourism and direct aid to developing countries through the provision of food, clothing and books. The Canadian Government itself released a special stamp issue to commemorate ICY and is studying the question of the ratification of a number of multilateral treaties and conventions.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission was established in 1947 to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. It is composed of 25 members who are elected not as government representatives but on a personal basis as experts in international law. The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Marcel Cadieux, has been a member since 1961.

The Commission held its sixteenth session in Geneva from May to July 1964, during which, aside from attention to purely formal matters, two major substantive decisions were made in the adoption of the third and final part of a series of draft articles on the Law of Treaties and the adoption of 16 draft articles on the Despatch of Temporary Envoys on Special Missions. The articles on the Law of Treaties, with the applications, effects and interpretation of treaties, were referred to governments for their observations. In the light of the replies received, they will then be reconsidered by the Commission at its eighteenth session, scheduled to begin in May 1966. The two earlier reports which the Commission had considered dealt with the conclusion, entry into force and registration of treaties and with the invalidity and termination of treaties.

The 16 draft articles on Special Missions covered only the first part of the subject and, in particular, the establishment, operation and termination of Special Missions. The second part of the project, concerning the privileges and immunities of Special Missions and their members, is to be dealt with at a subsequent session.

The sixteenth session also considered its programme of work and the organization of its future sessions. In this regard, it indicated that it hoped to complete the study of the Law of Treaties and of Special Missions before 1966 and then to give priority to its work on relations between states and inter-governmental organizations, on which it has begun a preliminary study. The Commission also expressed its belief that, by 1966, it would be essential for it to have a four-week winter session in order to provide the minimum time necessary for completion of the heavy programme of work it would then have to deal with.

Outer Space

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was established in 1958 by the General Assembly and reconstituted in 1961 to review the area of international co-operation in this field, to examine the possibility of outer-space programmes being undertaken under United Nations auspices and to study the nature of legal problems that might arise from the exploration of outer space. Canada has been a member since the Committee was set up.

The Committee held its sixth session in October and November 1964 and, in its report, made several recommendations concerning the exchange of information, the convening in 1967 of an international conference on outer space, the encouragement of international programmes in space com-

munication and space meteorology, international sounding-rocket launching facilities, the potentially harmful effects of space experiments and the updating of studies on national and international space activities. It reported progress on draft international conventions on liability for damage caused by space vehicles and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, and noted that it had continued to receive information from the United States and the Soviet Union concerning vehicles they had put into outer space. In November 1964, these two countries submitted a second memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the sections of the Bilateral Space Agreement of June 1962, dealing with the co-ordinated meteorological satellites programme and world magnetic survey using satellites. This represents encouraging evidence of continuing co-operation between the two space powers.

Early in 1964, Canada participated in negotiations between the United States, the countries of Western Europe, Australia and Japan to establish an international system of satellite communications and, in July 1964, signed two agreements establishing interim, technical and financial arrangements for such a system. In 1964, Canada also signed an agreement with the United States for a multi-satellite upper-atmosphere research programme.

Canadian Participation in the United Nations

1. Canadian Membership on Main United Nations Councils, Standing Committees, and Selected Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies, 1945-1967

(January 1965)

	Security Council	Economic and Social Council	ICJ (a)	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies													
				UNEP Advisory Cttee (b)	Congo Advisory Cttee (b)	UNSCAR (b)	Outer Space (b)	Scientific Advisory Cttee (b)	UNHCR Exec Cttee	ILC (a)	UN-FAO World Food Programme Inter-Govtl Cttee	Working Group of 21 (h)	Special Cttee on Peace-keeping Operations (b)	ICY Cttee	Trade and Development Board	Committee on Contributions (a)	
1945	(c)	-	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c)	1945	
1946	-	x (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946
1947	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1947
1948	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948
1949	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1949
1950	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1950
1951	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1951
1952	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1952
1953	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1953
1954	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1954
1955	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1955
1956	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1956
1957	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1957
1958	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1958
1959	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1959
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1960
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1961
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1962
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x (c)	x	1963
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x (c)	x	1964
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1965
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1966
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1967

(a) Members of executive bodies elected as individuals on the basis of personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

(b) Members appointed for an indefinite period.

(c) Established as a UN body.

(d) United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee discontinued on December 31, 1957, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee, set up to replace it.

(e) Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is a successor to an *ad hoc* Committee established in 1958; Canada was a member of the *ad hoc* Committee.

(f) Mr. Marcel Cadieux, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, elected for a five-year term, January 1962 to December 1966.

(g) Ceased to exist.

(h) Began as the Working Group of 15 on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations; expanded in 1962 to 21 members.

NOTE: Canada also belongs to the Disarmament Commission and the Committee for the Review of the Charter. Since these are committees-of-the-whole, they have not been listed above.

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1945-1967

(January 1965)

	ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions						ECOSOC Standing Committee				ECOSOC Special Bodies				ECLA (d)	
		Statistical	Population	International Commodity Trade	Narcotic Drugs (c)	Social *	Status of Women *	Human Rights *	TAC *	Cttee on NGOs	Cttee for Industrial Development	Cttee on Housing Building & Planning	Special Ctte on Co-ordination	DSB	UNICEF Exec Board (g)		
1945	-	(e)	-	-	x(e)	-	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(e)	-	-	1945
1946	x	x	x	x	x	x	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x(e)	-	1946
1947	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1947
1948	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	1948
1949	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1949
1950	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1950
1951	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1951
1952	x	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1952
1953	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1953
1954	-	-	(e)	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1954
1955	-	x	x	x	x	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1955
1956	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1956
1957	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	1957
1958	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	(e)	1958
1959	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	1959
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	x(C)	1960
1961	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1961
1962	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1962
1963	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1963
1964	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1964
1965	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	1965
1966	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	1966
1967	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	1967

* Terms of office expire on December 31.

(a) Since 1955, term of office is four years instead of three for the Population, Statistical, and Social Commissions.

(b) Four-year term 1947-50, and three-year term 1951-53.

(c) For an indefinite period.

(C) Canadian membership.

(d) No executive body.

(e) Established as a UN body.

(f) Established.

(g) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-53); but this procedure was revised by eleventh session of UNCA (see "Canada and the United Nations, 1956", p. 57, Page 60).

(h) Terminated.

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, GATT and IAEA, 1945-1967

(January 1965)

	Specialized Agencies											GATT Council of Reps	IAEA Board of Governors
	FAO Council	IBRD Executive Directors	ICAO Council	IDA Executive Directors	IFC Board of Directors	ILO Govern- ing Body (a)	IMCO Council	IMF Exec Board	ITU Admin Council	UNESCO Exec Board	UPU Exec Council	WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Cttee
1945	x(C)(e)	x(C)(e)	*	-	-	x(C)(e)	-	x(C)(e)	*	(h) x(C)(e)	-	-	-
1946	x	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1947	x	x	x(C)(e)	-	-	x	-	x	x(C)(e)	x	-	-	-
1948	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1949	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1950	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1951	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1952	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1953	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1954	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1955	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1956	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1957	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1958	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1959	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1960	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-
1961	x	x	x	x(C)(e)	x	x	x	x	x	-	x(d)	-	-
1962	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
1963	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
1964	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
1965	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
1966	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-

(a) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".

(b) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.

(c) Date of Canadian membership in the organization.

(d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.

(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.

(f) Executive Committee of Interim Commission of ITO terminated in 1953.

(g) Established.

(h) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

*Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.

4. Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Common System in 1964

	Percentage Assessment	Contribution (Cdn \$)
(a) <i>United Nations</i>		
i. Regular Budget	3.12	2,730,031
ii Special Accounts		
UNEF a) assessed	3.12	596,482
b) voluntary	N/A	92,880
ONUC a) assessed ¹	3.12	504,361
b) voluntary	N/A	97,200
UNFICYP ²	N/A	4,971,500
Congo Civilian Fund	"	500,000
UNRWA		
a) (cash)	"	500,000
b) (wheat flour)	"	500,000
World Food Programme		
a) (cash)	"	602,350
b) (commodities)	"	994,400
UNHCR	"	290,000
EPTA	"	2,325,000
Special Fund	"	5,000,000
UNICEF	"	800,000
(b) <i>Specialized Agencies & IAEA</i>		
ILO	3.39	595,278
FAO a) regular budget	4.18	796,688
b) voluntary programmes	N/A	5,000
WHO	2.85	1,060,338
UNESCO	2.98	611,673
ICAO	4.55	219,309
ITU	3.28	127,800
WMO	2.63	32,262
IMCO	1.64	10,082
UPU	2.69	29,480
IDA	N/A	7,872,620
IBRD } ³		
IFC } ³		
IMF } ³		
IAEA a) regular budget	2.89	201,914
b) operational budget	N/A	62,208
(c) <i>Related Organizations</i>		
ICEM ⁴	N/A	60,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	"	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada	"	12,000

¹January 1, 1964, to June 30, 1964.

²Estimated — Canada pays all costs of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus but recovers from the United Nations the out-of-pocket expenses of Canadian personnel at Nicosia zone and UNFICYP headquarters. The figure cited above does **not** include salaries and similar costs that Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada.

³Canada has paid in full its subscriptions to these organizations and was not required, therefore, to make payments in 1964. It is expected, however, that additional subscriptions will be made to the IBRD and IMF in 1965 as a result of the general review of quotas in the IMF that was authorized by its Board of Governors at the annual meeting in Tokyo in 1964.

⁴Canada withdrew from the ICEM in 1962, but has continued to make an annual grant for the transportation of refugees.

5. Canadian Delegation to the Nineteenth Session of the General Assembly – 1964-1965

Chairman :	The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs
Vice-Chairman :	Mr. Paul Tremblay, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Representatives :	Dr. Stanley Haidasz, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs The Honourable Eric Cook, Member of the Senate of Canada Mrs. Saul Hayes, Former President of the National Council of Women of Canada Mr. John Wintermeyer, Former Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario Dr. Frank Morley, Editor-in-Chief, <i>The Lethbridge Herald</i> Mr. Joseph A. Habel, Member of Parliament for Cochrane Mr. Chester A. Ronning, Former High Commissioner of Canada to India Mr. M. H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
Special Adviser :	Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Adviser to the Canadian Government on Disarmament
Parliamentary Observers :	The Honourable Rhéal Bélisle, Member of the Senate Mr. Andrew Brewin, Member of Parliament for Greenwood Mr. Jean Berger, Member of Parliament for Montmagny-L'Islet Mr. Maurice Côté, Member of Parliament for Chicoutimi Mr. Walter F. Foy, Member of Parliament for Lambton West Mr. Raynald Guay, Member of Parliament for Lévis Mrs. Eloise M. Jones, Member of Parliament for Saskatoon The Honourable J. J. Kinley, Member of the Senate Mr. Gérard Laprise, Member of Parliament for Chapleau

Mr. Marcel Lessard, Member of Parliament for Lac St. Jean

Mr. George R. Muir, Member of Parliament for Lisgar

Mr. Wallace B. Nesbitt, Member of Parliament for Oxford

Mr. David Orlikow, Member of Parliament for Winnipeg North

Mr. Alexander B. Patterson, Member of Parliament for Fraser Valley

Mr. Gerald A. Regan, Member of Parliament for Halifax

Honourable J.-T. Ricard, Member of Parliament for St-Hyacinthe-Bagot

Appendix II

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	IBRD	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Albania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	8
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brazil.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Cameroon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chad.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo (Brazzaville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Congo (Leopoldville).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dahomey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	IBRD	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Republic of Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Haiti.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holy See.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hungary.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia ¹⁰	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kuwait.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laos.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

[illegible]

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	IBRD	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	ITU	UPU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Somalia.....	X	—	X 9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
South Africa.....	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Spain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sweden.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland.....	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	8
Syria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Thailand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Togo.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X
Trinidad and Tobago.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	X	X	—	X
Tunisia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Turkey.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X
Ukraine.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
USSR.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	8
United Arab Republic.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Upper Volta.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Uruguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Venezuela.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Western Samoa.....	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yemen.....	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	8
Yugoslavia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Zambia.....	X	—	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	115	89	112	107	118	120	102	78	94	102	107	124	126	124	58	64
UN	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO ²	UNESCO ³	WHO ⁴	IBRD	IFC	IDA	IMF	ICAO	ITU ⁵	UPU ⁶	WMO ⁷	IMCO	GATT

¹Associate member.

²FAO has 2 associate members: British Guiana, Mauritius.

³UNESCO has 3 associate members: British Eastern Caribbean Group, Mauritius, Qatar.

⁴WHO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia. One former associate member which is now an independent state — Malawi — has not yet become a full member.

⁵The 124 members of ITU include the following not listed above: Rhodesia; group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible; Portuguese overseas provinces; Spanish provinces in Africa; territories of the United States.

⁶The 126 members of UPU include the following not listed above: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁷The 124 members of WMO include 110 states and 12 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those listed above, the members are: British Caribbean territories and British Guiana; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Rhodesia; Spanish Territories in Guinea; Surinam.

⁸The 64 Contracting Parties to GATT include Rhodesia, not listed above. An additional 14 countries, marked 8 in the tabular listing, have the following forms of special relationship: Acceded provisionally: Argentina, Iceland, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia; participating under special arrangements: Cambodia, Poland; applying GATT *de facto* pending final decision as to their future commercial policy: Algeria, Burundi, Congo (Leopoldville), Mali, Rwanda, Zambia.

⁹The Government of South Africa notified ILO on March 11, 1964, of its decision to withdraw from the Organization.

¹⁰On January 21, 1965, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia, Lambertus M. Palar, handed to the Secretary-General, U Thant, a letter from his Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, stating that Indonesia had withdrawn from the United Nations and "from specialized agencies like the FAO, UNICEF and UNESCO".

2. Dates of Admission of United Nations Members

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	
Argentina	Oct.	24, 1945	Israel	May	11, 1949
Australia	"	" "	Indonesia	Sept.	28, 1950
Belgium	"	" "	Albania	Dec.	14, 1955
Britain	"	" "	Austria	"	" "
Bolivia	"	" "	Bulgaria	"	" "
Brazil	"	" "	Cambodia	"	" "
Byelorussian S.S.R.	"	" "	Ceylon	"	" "
Canada	"	" "	Finland	"	" "
Chile	"	" "	Hungary	"	" "
China	"	" "	Ireland	"	" "
Colombia	"	" "	Italy	"	" "
Costa Rica	"	" "	Jordan	"	" "
Cuba	"	" "	Laos	"	" "
Czechoslovakia	"	" "	Libya	"	" "
Denmark	"	" "	Nepal	"	" "
Dominican Republic ..	"	" "	Portugal	"	" "
Ecuador	"	" "	Roumania	"	" "
El Salvador	"	" "	Spain	"	" "
Ethiopia	"	" "	Morocco	Nov.	12, 1956
France	"	" "	Tunisia	"	" "
Greece	"	" "	Sudan	"	" "
Guatemala	"	" "	Japan	Dec.	18, 1956
Haiti	"	" "	Ghana	March	8, 1957
Honduras	"	" "	Malaysia, Federation of ³	Sept.	17, 1957
India	"	" "	Guinea	Dec.	12, 1958
Iran	"	" "	Cameroun	Sept.	20, 1960
Iraq	"	" "	Central African Repub.	"	" "
Lebanon	"	" "	Chad	"	" "
Liberia	"	" "	Congo (Brazzaville) ..	"	" "
Luxembourg	"	" "	Congo (Leopoldville) ..	"	" "
Mexico	"	" "	Cyprus	"	" "
Netherlands	"	" "	Dahomey	"	" "
New Zealand	"	" "	Gabon	"	" "
Nicaragua	"	" "	Ivory Coast	"	" "
Norway	"	" "	Madagascar	"	" "
Panama	"	" "	Niger	"	" "
Paraguay	"	" "	Somalia	"	" "
Peru	"	" "	Togo	"	" "
Philippines	"	" "	Upper Volta	"	" "
Poland ¹	"	" "	Mali	Sept.	29, 1960
Saudi Arabia	"	" "	Senegal	"	" "
Syria ²	"	" "	Nigeria	Oct.	7, 1960
Turkey	"	" "	Sierre Leone	Sept.	27, 1961
Ukrainian S.S.R.	"	" "	Mauritania	Oct.	27, 1961
Union of South Africa	"	" "	Mongolia	"	" "
U.S.S.R.	"	" "	Un. Rep. of Tanzania ⁴	Nov.	14, 1961
United Arab Republic	"	" "	Burundi	Sept.	18, 1962
United States of Amer.	"	" "	Jamaica	"	" "
Uruguay	"	" "	Rwanda	"	" "
Venezuela	"	" "	Trinidad and Tobago ..	"	" "
Yugoslavia	"	" "	Algeria	Oct.	8, 1962
Afghanistan	Nov.	19, 1946	Uganda	Oct.	25, 1962
Iceland	"	" "			

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Burma	March 19, 1948
Sweden	" " "	Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963
Thailand	" " "	Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964
Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947	Malta	" " "
Yemen	" " "	Zambia	" " "

¹Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was subsequently agreed that it should sign the Charter as an original member.

²Syria was an original member of the United Nations but on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, with one seat in the Organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

³Malaya became Malaysia on September 16, 1963, when Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation.

⁴Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from 14 December 1961 and Zanzibar from 16 December 1963. Following the ratification, on 26 April 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member of the United Nations, later changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

3. Security Council — Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1965

1946	Australia	Brazil	Mexico	Netherlands	Poland	Egypt	1946
1947	Australia	Brazil	Colombia	Belgium	Poland	Syria	1947
1948	Canada	Argentina	Colombia	Belgium	Ukraine	Syria	1948
1949	Canada	Argentina	Cuba	Norway	Ukraine	Egypt	1949
1950	India	Ecuador	Cuba	Norway	Yugoslavia	Egypt	1950
1951	India	Ecuador	Brazil	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Turkey	1951
1952	Pakistan	Chile	Brazil	Netherlands	Greece	Turkey	1952
1953	Pakistan	Chile	Colombia	Denmark	Greece	Lebanon	1953
1954	New Zealand	Brazil	Colombia	Denmark	Turkey	Lebanon	1954
1955	New Zealand	Brazil	Peru	Belgium	Turkey	Iran	1955
1956	Australia	Cuba	Peru	Belgium	Yugoslavia	Iran	1956
1957	Australia	Cuba	Colombia	Sweden	Philippines	Iraq	1957
1958	Canada	Panama	Colombia	Sweden	Japan	Iraq	1958
1959	Canada	Panama	Argentina	Italy	Japan	Tunisia	1959
1960	Ceylon	Ecuador	Argentina	Italy	Poland	Tunisia	1960
1961	Ceylon	Ecuador	Chile	Liberia	Turkey	U.A.R.	1961
1962	Ghana	Venezuela	Chile	Ireland	Roumania	U.A.R.	1962
1963	Ghana	Venezuela	Brazil	Norway	Philippines	Morocco	1963
1964	Czechoslovakia	Bolivia	Brazil	Norway	Ivory Coast	Morocco	1964
1965	Malaysia	Bolivia	Uruguay	Netherlands	Ivory Coast	Jordan	1965

	1946	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65	'66	'67
COMMONWEALTH																						
Australia.....	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-
Britain.....	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-
Canada.....	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN EUROPE																						
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-
Poland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roumania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN EUROPE																						
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Greece.....	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFRICA-ASIA																						
Afghanistan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. Membership of the Trusteeship Council 1947-1965

	1947	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	'53	'54	'55	'56	'57	'58	'59	'60	'61	'62	'63	'64	'65
COMMONWEALTH																			
Australia ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Great Britain ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
EASTERN EUROPE																			
U.S.S.R. ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
WESTERN EUROPE																			
Belgium	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
France ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AFRICA-ASIA																			
Burma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
China ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Liberia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria ³	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Arab Republic ³	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AMERICA																			
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bolivia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
El Salvador	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guatemala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haiti	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Paraguay	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹Administering power. The United States, before the approval of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, participated as a permanent member of the Security Council. It is now an administering power.

²Permanent member of the Security Council.

³Syria was elected to the Council in 1953; before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, Egypt had not been a member.

⁴Resigned.

6. International Court of Justice

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Term Ends</i>
Abdel Hamid Badawi	United Arab Republic	1967
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero	Peru	1970
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1964
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
André Gros	France	1973
Phillip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Muhammed Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan	1973
V. K. Wellington Koo	China	1967
Vladimir M. Koretsky	U.S.S.R.	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Sir Percy Spender	Australia	1967
Jean Spiropoulos	Greece	1967
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
Bohdan Winiarski	Poland	1967

President of the Court : Judge Sir Percy Spender
 Vice-President of the Court : Judge Wellington Koo
 Registrar of the Court : Jean Garnier-Coignet
 Deputy Registrar : S.R.A. Aquarone

7. Secretariat

U Thant — *Secretary General*

Principal Advisers to the Secretary-General :

Godfrey K. J. Amachree (Nigeria)
 Vladimir P. Suslov (USSR)
 Ralph J. Bunche (United States)
 Philippe de Seynes (France)
 Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic)
 Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan (India)
 Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
 Hernane Tavares de Sa (Brazil)

Offices of the Secretary-General :

Chef de Cabinet : Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan (India)
 Under-Secretaries for Special Political Affairs :
 Ralph J. Bunche (United States)
 José Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala)
 Legal Counsel : Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece)
 Controller : Bruce R. Turner (New Zealand)
 Director of Personnel : Sir Alexander MacFarquhar (Britain)
 Military Adviser : Major-General I. J. Rikhye (India)

Other Departments and Offices :

HEADQUARTERS

- Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs :
Chakravarthi V. Narasimhan (India)
Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs :
Vladimir P. Suslov (USSR)
Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs :
Philippe de Seynes (France)
Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from
Non-Self-Governing Territories :
Godfrey K. J. Amachree (Nigeria)
Under-Secretary for Public Information :
Hernane Tavares de Sa (Brazil)
Under-Secretary for Conference Services :
Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
Commissioner for Technical Assistance :
Victor Hoo (China)
Director of General Services :
David B. Vaughan (United States)
Commissioner for Industrial Development :
Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic)

OVERSEAS

- Director of United Nations Offices in Geneva :
Pier P. Spinelli (Italy)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe :
Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East :
U Nyun (Burma)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America :
José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa :
Robert Gardiner (Ghana)

¹U Thant (Burma) was unanimously elected Secretary-General on November 30, 1962, for a term of office lasting until November 3, 1966, after acting in that capacity since November 3, 1961. He succeeded Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden), who served as Secretary-General from April 10, 1953, until his death on September 18, 1961. The first Secretary-General was Trygve Lie (Norway), who served from February 1, 1946, to April 9, 1953.

8. Selected Committees and Other Bodies

- (1) *Special Committee of Twenty-four on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

Australia	Iran	Syria
Britain	Iraq	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Italy	Tunisia
Cambodia	Ivory Coast	USSR
Chile	Madagascar	United States
Denmark	Mali	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Poland	Venezuela
India	Sierra Leone	Yugoslavia

(2) *United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

Argentina	Canada	Mexico
Australia	Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Belgium	France	USSR
Brazil	India	United Arab Republic
Britain	Japan	United States

(3) *Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space*

Albania	Czechoslovakia	Morocco
Argentina	France	Poland
Australia	Hungary	Roumania
Austria	India	Sierra Leone
Belgium	Iran	Sweden
Brazil	Italy	USSR
Britain	Japan	United Arab Republic
Bulgaria	Lebanon	United States
Canada	Mexico	
Chad	Mongolia	

(4) *Special Fund Governing Council*

Argentina	India	Poland
Brazil	Indonesia ¹	Senegal
Britain	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Tunisia
Denmark	Mexico	USSR
Germany, Federal Republic of	Nepal	United States
France	Netherlands	Uruguay
Ghana	Norway	
	Philippines	

(5) *Trade and Development Board*

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Netherlands
Argentina	France	New Zealand
Australia	Germany, Federal Republic of	Nigeria
Austria		Norway
Belgium	Ghana	Pakistan
Bolivia	Guinea	Philippines
Brazil	Honduras	Poland
Britain	Hungary	Roumania
Bulgaria	India	Spain
Cameroun	Indonesia ¹	Sweden
Canada	Iran	Switzerland
Ceylon	Iraq	Tanzania
Chile	Italy	Turkey
Congo (Leopoldville)	Japan	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Lebanon	United States
Dahomey	Madagascar	USSR
Denmark	Mali	Uruguay
Ecuador	Mexico	Yugoslavia
El Salvador	Morocco	

(6) *Committee on United Nations FAO — World Food Programme*

Argentina	Germany,	Nigeria
Australia	Federal Republic of	Pakistan
Brazil	Ghana	Philippines
Britain	India	Thailand
Canada	Indonesia ¹	United Arab Republic
Colombia	Jamaica	United States
Denmark	Morocco	Uruguay
France	Netherlands	Yugoslavia
	New Zealand	

(7) *Committee for International Co-operation Year*

Argentina	Cyprus	Ireland
Canada	Czechoslovakia	Liberia
Centra African	Finland	Mexico
Republic	India	United Arab Republic
Ceylon		

(8) *International Law Commission*

Roberto Ago	(Italy)
Gilberto Amado	(Brazil)
Milan Bartos	(Yugoslavia)
Herbert W. Briggs	(United States of America)
Marcel Cadieux	(Canada)
Erik Castren	(Finland)
Abdullah El-Erian	(United Arab Republic)
Taslim O. Elias	(Nigeria)
Eduardo Jimenez de Arechaga	(Uruguay)
Victor Kanga	(Cameroun)
Manfred Lachs	(Poland)
Liu Chieh	(China)
Antonia de Luna	(Spain)
Radhabinod Pal	(India)
Angel M. Paredes	(Ecuador)
Obed Pessou	(Dahomey)
Paul Reuter	(France)
Shabtai Rosenne	(Israel)
José Maria Ruda	(Argentina)
Abdul Hakim Tabibi	(Afghanistan)
Senjin Tsuruoka	(Japan)
Grigory I. Tunkin	(USSR)
Alfred Verdross	(Austria)
Sir Humphrey Waldock	(Britain)
Mustafa Kamil Yasseen	(Iraq)

(9) *Working Group of Twenty-one on the Examination of Administrative and Budgetary Procedures of the United Nations*

Argentina	China	Netherlands
Australia	France	Nigeria
Brazil	India	Pakistan
Britain	Italy	Sweden
Bulgaria	Japan	USSR
Cameroun	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Canada	Mongolia	United States

(10) *Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations*

Afghanistan	France	Poland
Algeria	Hungary	Roumania
Argentina	India	Sierra Leone
Australia	Iraq	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Thailand
Britain	Mauritania	USSR
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United States
El Salvador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Yugoslavia

(11) *Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee*²

Brazil	Ethiopia	Poland
Britain	France ³	Roumania
Bulgaria	India	Sweden
Burma	Italy	United Arab Republic
Canada	Mexico	United States
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	USSR

¹Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in January 1965.

²This Committee is not a United Nations body.

³France is not participating.

Appendix III

United Nations Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1965

Section	1965 estimates US \$	1964 appropriations US \$
<i>Sessions, Special Meetings and Conference (Part I)</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives, members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies	1,258,400	1,207,950
2. Special meetings and conferences	1,653,000	4,012,100
<i>Staff Costs and Related Expenses (Part II)</i>		
3. Salaries and wages	49,519,000	45,267,480
4. Common staff costs	11,309,000	10,374,000
5. Travel of staff	2,085,600	1,989,900
6. Payments under Annex 1, Paras. 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality	125,000	105,000
<i>Buildings, Equipment and Common Services (Part III)</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises	4,834,200	7,458,970
8. Permanent equipment	574,600	528,200
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises	3,885,800	3,593,500
10. General expenses	4,806,850	4,004,000
11. Printing	1,555,800	1,424,000
<i>Special Expenses (Part IV)</i>		
12. Special Expenses	9,285,200	7,788,300
<i>Technical Programmes (Part V)</i>		
13. Economic development	6,145,000	2,250,000
14. Social activities		2,105,000
16. Public administration		980,000
15. Human rights activities		140,000
17. Narcotic drugs control		75,000
<i>Special Missions and Related Activities (Part VI)</i>		
18. Special missions	2,489,200	2,400,000
19. UN field service	1,547,400	1,525,700
<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Part VII)</i>		
20. Office of the UNHCR	2,384,400	2,293,500

Section	1965 estimates US \$	1964 appropriations US \$
<i>International Court of Justice (Part VIII)</i>		
21. International Court of Justice	1,010,300	955,000
Total appropriation	104,693,750	101,327,600
Less income, other than staff assessment	6,127,600	5,698,400
Net appropriation	98,566,150	95,629,200
Of which staff assessment is	10,560,000	9,488,400

SOURCE : United Nations Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 1965, Document A/5805 and TAC Draft Report to ECOSOC E/TAC/L.346/Add.2.

¹At the time of going to press, the 1965 budget had not been dealt with by the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

²On the recommendation of the Technical Assistance Committee, the budget sections under Part V have been grouped into three headings for the 1965 and subsequent estimates. However, the five headings and the relevant section numbers, as given in the 1965 budget estimates, have been retained here because of their applicability to the 1964 appropriations.

2. Proposed Percentage Scale of Assessments for 1965 of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations and the Larger Agencies

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	31.91	32.02	31.80	25.00	30.00	31.29	31.84
U.S.S.R.....	14.92	—	—	10.00	14.03	13.57	13.77
Britain.....	7.21	10.09	9.82	9.14	6.78	6.87	6.97
France.....	6.09	7.91	7.01	6.07	5.72	5.38	5.47
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	—	7.59	5.77	4.34	6.97	5.17	5.24
China.....	4.25	—	0.67	2.04	2.25	4.14	4.20
Canada.....	3.17	4.15	4.51	3.36	2.98	2.83	2.87
Japan.....	2.77	3.02	2.33	2.00	2.60	2.06	2.09
Italy.....	2.54	2.98	2.56	2.35	2.39	2.03	2.06
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.97	—	—	1.00	1.85	1.79	1.82
India.....	1.85	2.70	2.26	2.91	1.74	1.84	1.87
Australia.....	1.58	2.21	2.39	1.83	1.48	1.50	1.53
Poland.....	1.45	1.70	1.18	1.24	1.36	1.16	1.18
Sweden.....	1.26	1.73	1.63	1.58	1.18	1.18	1.20
Belgium.....	1.15	1.60	1.58	1.35	1.08	1.09	1.10
Czechoslovakia.....	1.11	—	1.10	0.92	1.04	0.94	0.96
Netherlands.....	1.11	1.34	2.33	1.13	1.04	0.92	0.93
Brazil.....	0.95	1.37	1.62	1.32	0.89	0.93	0.95
Argentina.....	0.92	1.34	1.21	1.36	0.86	0.92	0.93
TOTAL.....	86.21	81.75	79.77	78.94	86.24	85.61	86.98

Source: Report of the Advisory Committee (ACABQ) on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Document A/5859 of January 25, 1965.

A dash indicates that a state is not a member.

Appendix IV

Presidents of the General Assembly

First Regular Session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First Special Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Regular Session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second Special Session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third Regular Session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth Regular Session, 1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth Regular Session, 1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth Regular Session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh Regular Session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
Eighth Regular Session, 1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth Regular Session, 1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth Regular Session, 1955	José Maza (Chile)
First Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Second Emergency Special Session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh Regular Session, 1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth Regular Session, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third Emergency Special Session, 1958	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Thirteenth Regular Session, 1958	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth Regular Session, 1959	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth Emergency Special Session, 1960	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth Regular Session, 1960	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third Special Session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth Regular Session, 1961	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth Regular Session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth Special Session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrulla Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth Regular Session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)
Nineteenth Regular Session, 1964-1965	Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana)

Appendix V

Adresses, Documents and Publications

1. Addresses of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and IAEA

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters : Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters : 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

New York Office : Federal Reserve Bank Building,
33 Liberty Street, Room 518,
New York 5, N.Y.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Headquarters : International Aviation Building,
1080 University Street, Montreal 3,
Quebec, Canada

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters : 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters : 1818 H Street NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters : 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland
New York Office : 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters : Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, WC 2, England

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters : 19th and H Streets, NW, Washington 25, D.C.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters : Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters : Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters : Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne 15, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters : Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters : Ave. Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters : Kaerntnerring 11, Vienna 1, Austria

2. United Nations Documents

Printed documents of the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the following agents : The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario; The Ryerson Press, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto. Sub-Agents : Book Room Ltd., Chronicle Building, Halifax; McGill University Bookstore, Montreal; Magasin des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal; University of Manitoba Bookstore, Winnipeg; University of Toronto Press and Bookstore, Toronto; University of British Columbia Bookstore, Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York, and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations documents may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada :

University of Alberta (English printed documents)

University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed and mimeographed documents)

University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Library of Parliament, Ottawa (English and French printed documents; also English and French mimeographed documents)

McGill University (English printed documents)

Laval University (French printed documents)

Dalhousie University (English printed documents)

University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed documents)

University of New Brunswick (English printed documents)

Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Toronto (English printed and mimeographed documents)

Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The United Nations Association in Canada, 329 Bloor Street West, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available free of charge on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

3. Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference :

1. Canada and the United Nations

The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated for 75 cents a copy in Canada, the United States and Mexico; other countries 85 cents: 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1953-54; 1954-55 (English only); 1956-57; 1958 (English only); 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963.

2. External Affairs

Monthly Bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription, Canada, the United States, and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; students in Canada \$1.00; other countries, \$2.50. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

3. *Statements and Speeches*

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa :

- 1/64 *Development Aid and World Citizenship* — Hon. Paul Martin, Advertising and Sales Club, Hamilton, January 6, 1964.
- 3/64 *The UN Conference on Trade and Development* — Hon. Paul Martin, UNCTD, Geneva, March 24, 1964.
- 4/64 *UN Peace-Keeping Operations in Cyprus* — Hon. Paul Martin, Canadian Club, Brantford, March 19, 1964.
- 5/64 *Role of the UN in Maintaining Peace and Security* — Hon. Paul Martin, CIIA-UN Association, London, Ont., March 12, 1964.
- 6/64 *Canada at the Geneva Disarmament Table* — Hon. Paul Martin, ENDC, Geneva, March 26, 1964.
- 7/64 *The UN in an Era of Limited Peace* — Hon. Paul Martin, Empire Club, Toronto, April 2, 1964.
- 11/64 *Cyprus* — Hon. Paul Martin, UN Association, Ottawa, May 4, 1964.
- 12/64 *Keeping the Peace* — Hon. L. B. Pearson, Carleton University, Ottawa, May 7, 1964.
- 14/64 *Diplomacy for Peace* — Hon. Paul Martin, Wayne State University, Detroit, June 18, 1964.
- 20/64 *Canadian Foreign Policy and the Future of the Western Alliance* — Hon. Paul Martin, Atlantic Treaty Association, Ottawa, September 15, 1964.
- 25/64 *Some Reflections on the Twentieth Year of the United Nations* — Hon. Paul Martin, UN Association, Pittsburg, October 20, 1964.
- 26/64 *Education for Responsibility* — Hon. Paul Martin, Loyola University, Los Angeles, October 22, 1964.
- 29/64 *Peace Keeping* — Hon. Paul Martin, Meeting of Military Experts on UN Peace-Keeping Operations, Ottawa, November 5, 1964.
- 30/64 *Peace Keeping* — Hon. L. B. Pearson, Meeting of Military Experts on UN Peace-Keeping Operations, Ottawa, November 2, 1964.
- 32/64 *Peace Keeping; Some Prospects and Perspectives* — Hon. Paul Martin, McGill University, Montreal, November 21, 1964.
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1966

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFERENCE SERIES 1966

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FOREWORD

The United Nations was 21 years old in 1966 and, by analogy, we may be tempted to conclude it has reached its majority. International organization is still a new idea in the history of relations between peoples. Indeed, international organization on the scale of the UN, including the great majority of the states of the world, may be said to date only from recent years. So it would be misleading to consider the UN "has come of age". We are still at the beginning of the process of organizing international society. In a world where inequality and injustice remain all too obvious, we may expect that relations between states will continue to be disturbed.

Nevertheless, the ideals expressed in the Charter of the UN are accepted by all member states, however short we may fall of realizing them. The UN organization remains a potentially effective instrument to give these ideals reality. Programmes for technical assistance, procedures for the settlement of international disputes, executive agencies and deliberative organs—all of these mechanisms exist for the use of member states if they wish to use them. The following pages illustrate how, in practice, the member states, and Canada in particular, made use of the UN in 1966.

I wish to take the opportunity to reaffirm, once again, Canada's support for the purposes and principles of the Charter and faith in the future of the United Nations system of international organization.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Paul Martin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Paul" and last name "Martin" clearly distinguishable.

Secretary of State
for External Affairs

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 2, 1967.

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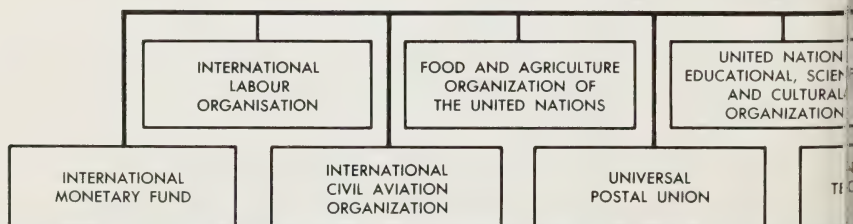
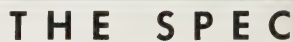
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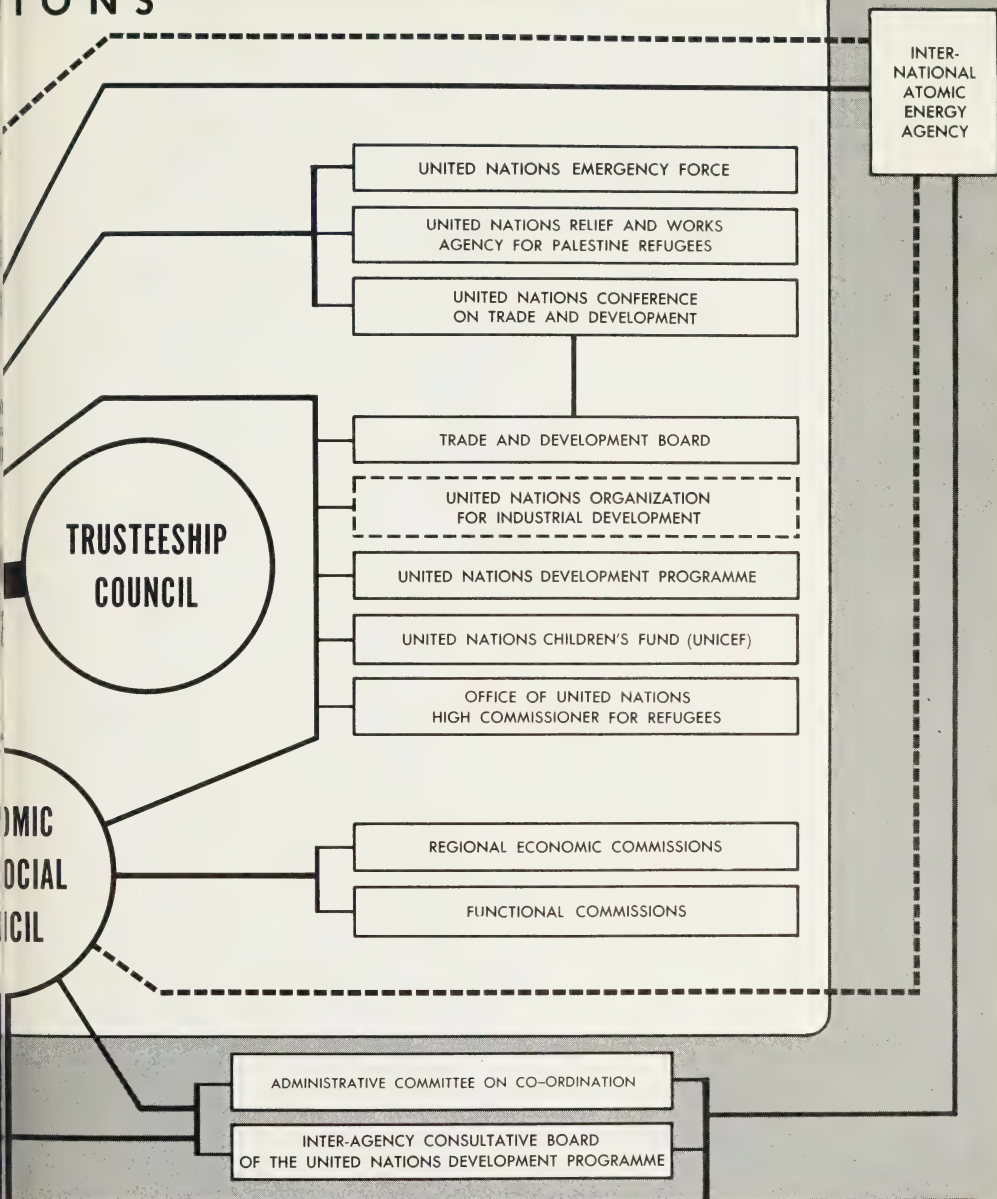
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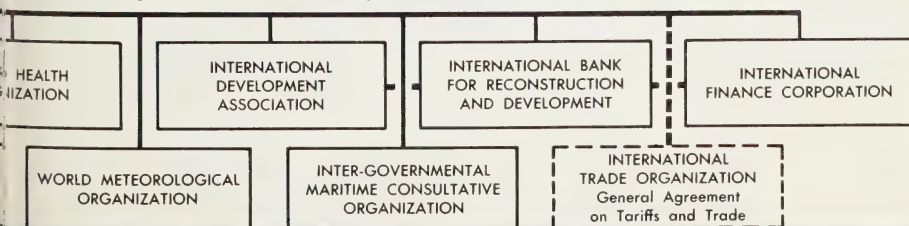
D RELATED AGENCIES

31 March 1966

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D AGENCIES





Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin (left) speaks with Secretary-General U Thant during his visit to United Nations Headquarters, April 28, 1967. At right is George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations.

I

GENERAL SURVEY

In 1966 the United Nations continued its work in the shadows cast by expanding conflict in Vietnam and amidst growing frustrations over the situation in Southern Africa. The pace of economic development in much of the world continued to falter despite the special importance attached to the goals of the Development Decade. Nevertheless, there was substantial progress in key fields. The twenty-first session of the General Assembly gave unanimous approval to a treaty barring all non-peaceful activities in outer space and prohibiting the use of the moon and other celestial bodies for military purposes. The twenty-first session also adopted a resolution unanimously appealing for progress towards agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the year finished with the prospects for agreement on a non-proliferation treaty improved. Action was taken to terminate the mandate of South Africa over South West Africa. The session was able to conclude two Covenants on Human Rights which place in treaty form the principles of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights adopted in 1948.

Despite intensive efforts to make progress on methods for improving preparations for the peacekeeping activities of the United Nations, member states remained deadlocked on the constitutional and financial questions involved. In the economic field, the developing countries pressed for more aid on better terms and, after many years of effort, succeeded in recommending the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund despite strong opposition from donor countries. Although more new members joined the United Nations and one, Indonesia, returned to it, thus expanding the membership to 122, new efforts to find a solution to the problem of China's representation failed.

This mixed record of achievement and disappointment has become a basic characteristic of each of the years of the short existence of the United Nations. Yet, by and large, the dynamism and capacity for growth of the organization remains unimpaired. Governments may, and do, use the United Nations as an instrument to search for accommodations that will contribute to peace and security and to "harmonize their actions", despite frequent

failure to agree. As 1966 concluded, the decision of U Thant to accept another term as Secretary-General⁽¹⁾ raised the hopes of those who believed that the United Nations must continue to grow as a credible, effective organization dedicated to the aims of the Charter.

During 1966 questions affecting international peace and security were again a central concern of the United Nations. Achievements in the field of disarmament⁽²⁾ were made as noted above, and the year closed on an optimistic note in this regard. For Canada, peacekeeping⁽³⁾ operations in all their aspects—authorization, financing and control—were a subject of particular interest during the year. Discussion of peace-keeping at the twenty-first session of the Assembly was lengthy and, at times, heated. A deep divergence continued to separate those who agreed with the U.S.S.R. and France that only the Security Council had the power to initiate peacekeeping activities from those who agreed with most Western countries that the General Assembly might initiate peacekeeping operations when the Security Council could not act.

While fully aware of the differing positions of major members of the United Nations, Canada urgently believed that every effort should be made to equip the United Nations to respond to future emergency situations when the mounting of peacekeeping operations might become desirable. Thus, after extensive consultations, Canada decided to submit a resolution to the twenty-first session of the Assembly which, without disturbing the positions of principle of any delegation, would spell out guide-lines for financing future peacekeeping operations and make suggestions for improved planning procedures. After lengthy and complicated debate, the Canadian resolution was adopted by a majority of 52 votes in committee. In the plenary session, however, pressure from the U.S.S.R. and other opponents on the undecided members increased in intensity and, after further consultations, the Assembly adopted a compromise procedure whereby final decisions were postponed until the meeting of a special session of the General Assembly in April 1967. This development naturally came as a disappointment to Canada and other members which had supported the resolution. Nonetheless, the Canadian belief that persistent efforts must continue to be made to improve the capacity of the United Nations to engage in peacekeeping operations remained unaffected. It was significant that the Canadian resolution making specific proposals in this regard received support from a wide cross-section of members representing all major areas of the world except Eastern Europe.

¹ See Page 11.

² See Page 14.

³ See Page 17.

While debate as to the future organization of United Nations peacekeeping operations raged in the General Assembly, however, the United Nations continued to do the job of peace-keeping in explosive areas of the world. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to patrol the cease-fire line in Kashmir after a second UN operation, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM), had successfully completed its task of supervising the cease-fire along the India-Pakistan border outside Kashmir, in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolutions of September 1965¹. In Cyprus, although little progress was made in finding a political solution to the problems of that divided nation, the UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) continued its contribution towards the uneasy peace and had its mandate renewed by the Security Council on three occasions during the year.² The task of UNFICYP was further complicated by an acute financial deficit that persisted during 1966. In the Middle East, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)³ and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) continued to patrol the tense and disturbed borders of Israel. Although no political breakthroughs were achieved in finding solutions to the problems that had led in the first instance to the creation of these operations, the vital contribution of the UN to maintaining peace was acknowledged by a majority of member states. Canada provided officers and men to serve under the United Nations flag in each of the operations.

While Canada worked to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to mount effective peacekeeping operations, Canada also felt a growing concern about the capacity of the international community to assist effectively in the search for meaningful solutions to the problems causing tension among members. The year 1966 witnessed, for example, the expansion of the conflict in Vietnam, until it became, as stated by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, "in the judgment of my Government, by far the most dangerous issue now facing the world". Although, at the end of January, the United States had asked the Security Council to assist in the finding of a prompt solution to the Vietnam conflict, and the United States had stated that it was prepared for unconditional negotiations based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954, the Security Council, after meetings which only demonstrated the depth of disagreement among some members, particularly between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, could not reach agreement that further consideration of Vietnam by the Council would be useful. The Secre-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations, 1965*, Page 58.

² See Page 57.

³ See Page 60.

tary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, stated in his speech to the Assembly on September 23:

Wherever armed conflict breaks out, it involves commitments of power and prestige, and the longer it continues the more difficult it becomes to reverse the course of events, the more difficult it becomes to bring into play the machinery of peaceful negotiation and settlement. In the face of such a conflict, can the international community really stand by and allow matters to develop to the point where all avenues of peaceful recourse are irrevocably closed?

I considered last year and I consider now that this organ, this particular institution in the United Nations, as opposed to the Security Council, has the obligation to contribute to peace in Vietnam. I think it is inconceivable that we should proceed with our meeting as if this threat to the safety of mankind did not exist. Even if, in the present circumstances, the Security Council cannot deal effectively with this matter and some other framework may be appropriate, I continue to believe that it is the duty of this body to express its deepest concern over the war in Vietnam. We must urge the path of negotiation on all involved. We must persist in this effort until negotiations are begun.

During the brief Security Council discussion of the Vietnam conflict, some members objected to the involvement of the Security Council because all parties to the dispute could not appear before the United Nations on the same footing. A country with a major interest in the conflict in Vietnam and a major party to the Geneva accords of 1954 is, of course, Communist China, and the issue of Chinese representation¹ in the United Nations was well to the fore during 1966. In November, before the General Assembly, Mr. Martin outlined the position of Canada. He proposed, as an interim solution to the Chinese representation issue, that both the Republic of China and Communist China sit in the General Assembly as members representing the territories over which they exercise jurisdiction, and that Communist China should be seated in the Security Council as a permanent member. After extensive consultations, however, it became evident that, if Canada were to introduce a resolution along these lines, it would not obtain majority support. Thus, in voting on the resolutions that were presented to the Assembly on this issue, Canada abstained on what is known familiarly as the "Albanian Resolution", which calls for the seating of Communist China and expulsion of the Republic of China. This resolution did not obtain the required two-thirds majority and was defeated. A second proposal, by Italy, Chile and others, suggesting that a study be made of the question of Chinese representation, was also defeated.

During 1966, African issues, particularly Rhodesia, South West Africa and *apartheid* in South Africa, occupied much of the time of the Security

¹ See Page 9.

Council and the General Assembly. Throughout the year, the Security Council held a series of meetings on the Rhodesian¹ problem, posed by the break-away illegal régime of Ian Smith. From early in the year, African members urged upon Britain and the Security Council that strong action be taken—including, if necessary, the use of force. In the course of the year, Britain moved from urging upon the Security Council a resolution seeking permission to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of oil tankers at the Mozambique Port of Beira to recommending to the Security Council by the end of the year that it adopt a resolution calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia under Chapter VII of the Charter. Although some African states felt that the resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1966 did not go far enough in their attempts to bring down the Smith régime, it could be said at the end of the year that some advance had been made by the United Nations in organizing international opposition to the existence of the illegal régime. Canada, in accordance with its basic policy of strong support for United Nations decisions, took economic measures to ensure compliance with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 1966 embargoing the import from and export to Rhodesia of a selective list of goods.

Some advance was also made in the case of South West Africa.² After the setback received in July 1966, when the International Court refused to judge the substance of a complaint against South Africa concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa entrusted to South Africa, the Assembly decided to take over from South Africa responsibility for the administration of South West Africa. It set up an *ad hoc* committee composed of 14 members (including Canada) to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the territory to exercise their right of self-determination and to achieve independence. The task of the committee was more than usually difficult, for there was no sign that South Africa would co-operate with the United Nations or pay any attention to the resolution of the Assembly.

The profound concern of most members of the United Nations about racial discrimination in South Africa has found expression in the Assembly ever since 1946. During the sixties, however, the members have divided over the issue of sanctions against South Africa, the Western states being generally opposed to the use of force or coercion on this issue unless it can be unequivocally demonstrated that a threat to peace exists. Although this disagreement has frustrated effective United Nations action to abolish *apar-*

¹ See Page 34.

² See Page 12.

heid, there is a wide consensus of view that the UN must show its concern with the situation by all feasible and peaceful means.

As the United Nations moved into its third decade of existence, the pressure from developing countries for intensified international efforts to accelerate economic and social development throughout the world increased during 1966. The role of the world organization in development activity was strengthened during the year, which was marked by the growing effectiveness of the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the new agency which has incorporated two voluntary programmes—the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund. During 1966, Canada recognized the effectiveness of this organization by increasing its contribution to \$10.75 million (Cdn), making it the fourth largest contributor to the UNDP. The strengthening of development activities was furthered as well by the establishment of a new semi-autonomous organization within the United Nations, to be known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹ Like the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD),² UNIDO is to focus its efforts on one aspect of the development process—industrialization. Canada and several other key developed nations demonstrated their support for the work this new organization was to undertake by seeking and obtaining election to its executive body—the Industrial Development Board (IDB).

As mentioned previously, however, these advances did not succeed in bridging the gap between rich and poor countries. A large majority of UN members are now developing countries. For the United Nations to be effective as a development mechanism, however, it is necessary for the developed or donor countries, who provide most of the resources for the implementation of various programmes, to agree to the procedures recommended. When such agreement does not exist, misunderstandings easily ensue. A case in point in 1966 was the debate over the establishment of a United Nations Capital Development Fund.³ The major donor countries opposed the establishment of the Fund on the grounds that this new institution would be an uneconomic duplication of existing institutional channels for development and would drain funds from existing institutions, such as the World Bank and the regional development banks, without resulting in an increased flow of aid to developing countries. Nevertheless, the developing countries, believing that there was an institutional as well as a financial gap, used their numerical superiority in the United Nations to adopt a resolution bringing the Fund

¹ See Page 48.

² See Page 50.

³ See Page 24.

into operation. The differences of opinion which characterized the debate on UNCDF could, if allowed to spread, paralyze the essential co-operation which is required if the United Nations is to be effective in the development field. It is to be hoped, therefore, that both the developed and the developing countries will consider further what is the best role for the UN in this vital field.

To most members it has long been clear that the struggle for economic development must be accompanied by efforts to define and protect the basic economic, social, political and cultural rights of all people. It was cause for great satisfaction therefore, in 1966, when the twenty-first session of the General Assembly adopted three international instruments known collectively as the International Covenants on Human Rights.¹ Covering the whole spectrum of human rights debates in United Nations forums over the past twenty-one years, the Covenants on Human Rights incorporate, in the form of treaties providing for binding obligations and meaningful implementation measures, the principles which had been set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948. Most important of all, these Covenants provide for a reporting procedure and a procedure for conciliation between states, as well as making it possible for complaints to be made by individuals against states which are parties to certain of the treaties, which should do much to contribute to the protection of human rights throughout the world.¹ Canada had hoped that these important instruments would have even stronger implementation systems than those which were eventually incorporated in them, but concluded that the Covenants, as adopted by the General Assembly, did represent a desirable minimum in this regard. The Covenants on Human Rights, which will come into force after 35 states have signed and ratified them, were open for signature and ratification by member states at the end of 1966.

Progress was also made during the year in improving the relations between the United Nations and its system of organizations and in harmonizing the administrative and budgetary procedures used throughout the United Nations system. The twenty-first session of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution approving recommendations contained in the second report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Financial Experts established by the twentieth session in 1965, of which Canada was a member. The report recommended detailed means of improving the administrative and budgetary practices of all United Nations bodies, and also suggested measures for improving the co-ordination of the work of the United Nations and all its agencies. The resolution adopted urged that these recommendations be given

¹ See Page 29.

most attentive consideration by member states, United Nations organs and related bodies, and called on the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to take appropriate measures for their earliest possible implementation.

In a related area, the United Nations also took concrete steps to bring the problem of the proliferation of meetings, conferences and documentation within manageable proportions. Canada and New Zealand were co-authors of a resolution adopted unanimously which established on an experimental basis a Committee on Conferences, to consist of 15 member states. The main task of the new Committee will be to draw up an annual schedule of conferences and meetings which will be compatible with the resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the servicing of meetings and conferences.

As the United Nations system of organizations has grown since the war, and as the membership of these organizations has radically changed in the last decade, the organizations themselves have evolved from being clearing-houses for the exchange of information and focal points for the setting of international standards in various fields into purveyors of a wide variety of services to countries which are in the process of economic and social development. Although they remain bodies concerned with the setting of international standards, a far more significant role in the present age is the international organization and distribution of technical, commodity and financial assistance to developing countries. There now is widespread agreement among members, including Canada, that these activities are essential and, by and large, effective.¹

The United Nations, then, survived in 1966 another stormy year without compromising or injuring its basic purposes and principles. Every year it is necessary for each member state to re-examine the basic question of the value of the United Nations, and every year the answer of the overwhelming majority is in the affirmative. It is hard to see how it can ever be otherwise in a world where, increasingly, men must co-operate to live.

¹ See Page 77.

II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all member states of the United Nations. It meets in regular session once a year in New York, usually in the autumn. When necessary, it may also meet in special emergency sessions. Although the Assembly deals with some items in plenary session, it refers most of them to one of seven main committees, on which all member states are represented. These are:

First Committee	}	— Political and Security
Special Political Committee		
Second Committee		— Economic and Financial
Third Committee		— Humanitarian, Social and Cultural
Fourth Committee		— Trusteeship, including Non-Self-Governing Territories
Fifth Committee		— Administrative and Budgetary
Sixth Committee		— Legal

These committees prepare recommendations and draft resolutions on the agenda items concerned for submission to the Assembly in plenary session.¹

The twenty-first session convened on September 20 and concluded on December 19, 1966. After electing Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan as its President, this session coped with an agenda of 98 items and adopted 115 resolutions. A short report of the results of the debates on most of the key items follows.

Plenary

Chinese Representation

The Assembly had before it three resolutions on the question of Chinese representation. The first recalled the decision of the sixteenth session that

¹ See *External Affairs*, October 1963, for a description of the mechanics of a General Assembly session.

any proposal to change the representation of China was an important question and, therefore, subject to a two-thirds majority vote for approval; the second, sponsored by Albania, Cambodia and other member states, called for the seating of representatives of the People's Republic of China and the expulsion of the "representatives of Chiang Kai-shek" from the United Nations; and the third, which was put to the Assembly by Italy, Chile and other countries, proposed that a study and enquiry be made into the question of Chinese representation, with a report being made to the twenty-second General Assembly.

The first resolution was approved by a vote of 66 in favour (Canada) and 48 against, with seven abstentions. In the light of this result, the Assembly President announced that the second resolution would require a two-thirds majority to pass. It was thereupon defeated by a vote of 46 in favour and 57 against, with 17 abstentions (Canada). The Syrian representative then proposed that the third resolution, calling for the establishment of a study group, also be subject to the two-thirds majority ruling. After the Assembly had approved this proposal, the study-group resolution was defeated by a vote of 34 in favour (Canada) and 62 against, with 25 abstentions.

In a statement to the General Assembly on November 23, 1966,¹ the Secretary of State for External Affairs outlined the position of the Canadian Government on this issue. Mr. Martin described the basic political realities as follows:

- (a) There are two governments in China exercising control over two areas of territory, each claiming to be the government entitled to the Chinese seat in the United Nations.
- (b) One of these governments is the Government of the Republic of China, recognized diplomatically by Canada and a long-standing member of the United Nations.
- (c) The other government is the People's Republic of China, controlling a far greater area and population but not represented at the United Nations.
- (d) The United Nations has no right to judge the conflicting territorial claims of these two governments.

He proposed that the interim solution to the Chinese representation issue which might best reflect these political realities could be as follows:

- (a) The participation of the Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction.

¹ See *Statements and Speeches* No. 66/47, November 23, 1966.

- (b) The participation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations General Assembly as the member representing the territory over which it exercises effective jurisdiction.
- (c) The participation of the People's Republic of China in the Security Council as a permanent member.

In his statement, Mr. Martin emphasized that the Canadian proposal did not imply the existence of two Chinas. It was to be regarded as an interim measure pending a final settlement of the differences between the two governments directly concerned. Referring to the study-group proposal, which was subsequently defeated, he said that, while it had been the Canadian hope that the Assembly would see its way clear to laying down a much more specific mandate to guide the study committee in its work, the establishment of such a committee would afford an opportunity of forward movement provided the Assembly was prepared to seize that opportunity. He stressed also that although, in the nature of things, the Assembly could only move forward on the basis of agreed resolutions, the eventual solution to the Chinese representation issue would not come on that basis alone but would require the exercise of diplomacy, goodwill and accommodation on all sides, both within the United Nations organization and outside it.

The Secretary-General

On September 1, 1966, U Thant announced that he had decided not to offer himself for a second term as Secretary-General. In his statement he expressed misgiving and dissatisfaction with regard to several issues facing the organization. These included its financial solvency, "a lack of new ideas and fresh initiatives and a weakening of the will to find means of strengthening and expanding genuine international co-operation", a failure to agree on the basic principles of peace-keeping, the lack of progress in reaching the modest objectives of the Development Decade, the fact that the UN had not achieved universality of membership and the state of affairs in Southeast Asia.

The twenty-first session of the General Assembly thus met under the shadow caused by U Thant's announcement of his decision on September 1. The Government of Canada and many other member states, in public and private messages to the Secretary-General, urged him to reconsider his position and accept a further term of office. On November 1, two days before the expiration of his term, the Assembly agreed unanimously to a Security Council recommendation extending the Secretary-General's term until the end of the twenty-first session, and U Thant accepted.

After further public and private appeals to him and consultations between U Thant and various members of the organization, particularly Security Council members, a closed meeting of the Security Council was held on December 2, at the conclusion of which U Thant issued a statement acceding to the appeal of the Security Council that he accept a second term. On that day, the Security Council transmitted to the General Assembly a resolution recommending the appointment of U Thant "for another term of office as Secretary-General of the United Nations", and that afternoon the General Assembly, in a secret ballot, elected U Thant by 120 votes in favour and none against, with one invalid ballot, to another term of office ending on December 31, 1971.

In a statement of acceptance, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his oath of office and referred with appreciation to the many insistent requests he had received to reconsider his decision of September 1. He also referred again to the basic issues to which he had drawn attention in his statement of September 1, and said that, while, in some respects, the twenty-first session had made some real progress, his "concern for the lack of advance in international co-operation" remained. In particular, he mentioned the urgent necessity of undertaking new efforts for peace in Vietnam, and said that he would "seize every occasion to recall that this war must be ended", and that he would continue to regard it as his duty to make every effort on a personal basis to promote a solution that would bring peace and justice to the people of Vietnam.

South West Africa

On July 18, 1966, the International Court of Justice¹ decided that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual states formerly members of the League of Nations, had no legal right or interest in claims concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa entrusted to South Africa. The African and Asian states were critical of the Court's refusal, on a technicality, to take a position on the merits of the case, and demanded urgent political action by the General Assembly. They formally requested that South West Africa be considered as a matter of priority. This request was approved by the General Committee, which recommended that the General Assembly should discuss the item in plenary meetings concurrently with the general debate.

Fifty-four Afro-Asian states introduced a resolution providing that the United Nations should take over the mandate for South West Africa and assume direct responsibility for its administration. The resolution proposed

¹ See Page 73.

the establishment of a United Nations Administering Authority for South West Africa, and requested it to proceed immediately with its work and to recommend to the General Assembly, not later than the twenty-second session, a date for the independence of the territory. The Security Council was requested to take the necessary effective measures to enable the administering authority to discharge its functions; all states were asked to extend their wholehearted co-operation and the Secretary-General was asked to provide all necessary administrative, financial and other assistance for the implementation of the resolution.

The draft resolution presented legal and practical difficulties even for many of those who were prepared to vote for it, and it was not acceptable to many Western members, whose co-operation would be necessary for its implementation. This situation led the Latin American delegations and a number of Western delegations to engage in intensive negotiations in an attempt to achieve a resolution which would command the unanimous support of the General Assembly. In the end, it proved impossible to bridge all differences, but the sponsors did accept a number of amendments. These included an amended wording of the paragraph by which the mandate of South Africa was terminated, and the proposal for an Administering Authority with the proposal that an Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa, composed of 14 members, should be set up to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered to enable the people of the territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence. The Ad Hoc Committee was to report to the General Assembly at a special session to be held not later than April 1967. The Government of South Africa was called on to refrain from any action which would in any manner alter or tend to alter the international status of South West Africa and the attention of the Security Council was drawn to the resolution. This resolution was approved by a vote of 114 (Canada) in favour and two (South Africa and Portugal) against, with three (Britain, France and Malawi) abstentions.

Speaking to the proposed resolution, the Honourable Paul Martin expressed Canadian disappointment and concern at the International Court's decision not to judge the substance of the case against South Africa. Mr. Martin declared that Canada strongly deplored the uncompromising attitude of South Africa with regard to South West Africa and that the Canadian delegation fully supported the basic aims of the draft resolution. He said the Canadian delegation tended to the view that the General Assembly was competent to take the action proposed but recognized that there might be advantage in having this matter clarified. In order to assure the co-sponsors

of the resolution that Canada was conscious of the necessity for positive action which would preserve the rights of the inhabitants to self-determination, Mr. Martin pointed out that the Assembly was not being called upon to make a juridical judgment as to whether the South African Government had carried out the mandate entrusted to it by the League. "What we are called upon to do", he said, "is to make a decision in the light of all the relevant factors as to whether the Government of South Africa, taking into account its refusal to accept accountability to this body, should continue to exercise the mandate in the interests of development and self-government of the peoples of South West Africa. We believe the answer is no".

After the vote, the President of the General Assembly designated Canada to be a member of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa, along with Chile, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, the U.S.S.R., the United Arab Republic, and the U.S.A.

Other Items

The plenary session of the Assembly held its usual elections to the three Councils and the International Court of Justice¹ and admitted Guyana, Botswana, Lesotho and Barbados to membership in the United Nations. Indonesia also rejoined the United Nations during the session, bringing the total membership of the United Nations to 122. The Assembly decided to refer to the Fourth Committee² the reports of the Special Committee of Twenty-four on Colonialism dealing with specific dependent territories but it also renewed the mandate of the Special Committee to oversee the implementation of the General Assembly's Declaration on Colonialism. Unfortunately, the resolution renewing the mandate contained a number of paragraphs covering the setting of dates for independence, military bases and activities of financial interests in dependent territories, which Canada and a number of other members were unable to accept. Thus 20 nations, including Canada, abstained on the resolution.

First and Special Political Committees

Disarmament

On September 23, Canadian disarmament policy was outlined in a statement by the Honourable Paul Martin, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, in the course of the general debate. Mr. Martin stressed that "there is no

¹ See Chapter IV.

² See Page 34.



Canada's Representatives at the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. Lt. General E. L. M. Burns (left) is shown seated with Mr. S. F. Rae, Canadian Ambassador to Switzerland, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva Conference, February 21, 1967. Two other members of the delegation, Mr. C. J. Marshall (left rear) and Mr. C. J. Webster are seen in the background.

cause more urgent than to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons". "No single measure, however, will provide a solution", he added. "A series of measures directed to various facets of the issue will be required." He went on to enumerate the following measures: (1) A non-proliferation treaty that would prevent nuclear weapons from passing into control of additional states or groups of countries; (2) as a corollary to a treaty, the extension of security assurances to non-nuclear states against attack; (3) some means of verification of a treaty, such as the application of International Atomic Energy Association or equivalent international safeguards to all international transfers of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes; (4) a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments; (5) the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Africa, Latin America and other areas where conditions are appropriate; (6) the participation of all the principal world powers in disarmament discussions; and (7) careful consideration of a comprehensive study by the United Nations of the consequences of the invention of nuclear weapons.

The first item discussed in the disarmament field dealt with the renunciation by states of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. A decision by the United States delegation to co-sponsor a Soviet draft resolution on this subject had the practical effect of converting it from a propaganda initiative to a joint East-West call on all states to refrain from any action which might hinder the negotiation of a non-proliferation treaty. Following slight revision of this draft by the eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee (ENDC) to incorporate the principles laid down in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2038 (XX), Canada became a co-sponsor. Support for this resolution soon became virtually unanimous, and it passed in plenary by a vote of 110 in favour (Canada) and one against (Albania), with one abstention (Cuba).

The eight non-aligned members of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Conference tabled a draft resolution urging all states to take every necessary step conducive to the earliest conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation and inviting the nuclear powers not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. A subsequent amendment by the co-sponsors modified the latter reference so as to call on the nuclear powers to respect nuclear-free zones and to request the ENDC to study various proposals for security assurances. The resolution was passed in plenary by a vote of 97 in favour (Canada) and two opposed, with three abstentions.

In the debate on the item dealing with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Pakistan delegation sought support for a conference of non-

nuclear states to examine their security problems, the prevention of nuclear proliferation and ways of controlling the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes. Canada, with many others, expressed reservations about the proposal on the grounds that such a conference might unnecessarily complicate the current negotiations on a non-proliferation treaty and that no provision was made for associating the nuclear-weapon powers with the proposed conference. However, an amendment postponing the conference from July 1967 to July 1968 and providing for the participation of the nuclear states enabled Canada to support the amended resolution, which was passed in plenary by a vote of 49 in favour and one opposed (India), with 59 abstentions (U.S.A., Italy and the Soviet bloc).

The first resolution under the item on general and complete disarmament, sponsored by the eight non-aligned members of the ENDC, reaffirmed the desirability of pursuing general and complete disarmament and urged the ENDC to take steps toward greater progress. It was readily passed in plenary by a vote of 98 in favour (Canada), with two abstentions (France and Cuba) and none opposed.

In response to a suggestion by the Secretary-General that the UN "explore and weigh the implications of all aspects of nuclear weapons", a joint Canada-Norway-Poland resolution, embracing not only the effects of using nuclear weapons but also the security and economic implications of their possession, passed without formal vote in plenary. The report resulting from the studies is to be ready before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly.

Eastern European countries introduced two other draft resolutions. One of these, sponsored by Poland and the Ukraine, called upon all states to refrain from sending aircraft carrying nuclear weapons beyond national frontiers. Attracting little support, this resolution was withdrawn. The Hungarian delegation tabled a draft resolution which demanded strict compliance with the Geneva Protocol of 1925, condemned any action aimed at the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and declared the use of such weapons to be an international crime. A number of African states endeavoured to create more support for the draft by means of substantive amendments. However, it was not until the Western members of the ENDC submitted amendments noting the role of the Committee in the elimination of chemical and bacteriological weapons, calling for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on gas and bacteriological warfare and inviting members to adhere to the Protocol that the amended resolution was passed by 91 in favour (Canada), with four abstentions and none opposed in plenary.

The eight non-aligned members of the ENDC were also active on the item dealing with the urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests. They sponsored a draft resolution urging universal adherence to the partial test-ban treaty, an end to further testing, an international exchange of seismic data and the elaboration by the ENDC of a treaty banning underground nuclear-weapon tests. Canada supported this proposal, which met with general approval and was passed in plenary with 100 in favour, one opposed (Albania) and two abstentions (France and Cuba).

An Ethiopian proposal for an international conference to sign a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons passed in plenary by a vote of 80 in favour, with 23 abstentions and none opposed. Canada abstained, as it has long been its view that verifiable arms-control measures make a better contribution to the cause of disarmament.

An item on the elimination of foreign bases in both the independent and dependent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America led to heated debate. Introduced by the Soviet Union, it was a thinly-veiled attempt to paint the Western alliance systems in neo-colonialist terms and to seek unilateral military advantage. Amendments were introduced by African states broadening the terms of the resolution to include foreign bases in all regions, and to make clear that states with foreign bases could retain them if they so wished. In the view of the West, the original resolution violated the principles of collective self-defence and non-interference in internal affairs. After some days of vigorous debate, the United Arab Republic put forward a procedural resolution to refer the matter to the ENDC. This resolution was adopted by the Committee, as was a motion not to vote on the Soviet draft and amendments.

Peace-keeping

While the United Nations continued to fulfill its *current* peacekeeping commitments¹, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, ("Committee of 33"), appointed in February 1965, was unable in 1966 to resolve the differences which had divided the membership over the authorization, financing and control of *future* peacekeeping operations. The U.S.S.R. and France continued to insist that all aspects of peace-keeping were the sole prerogative of the Security Council; most Western countries and many developing countries maintained their view that the General Assembly had the power to mount peacekeeping operations when the Security Council was

¹ See Pages 57, 60.

paralysed by the vote. Consequently, the Committee could only report as follows to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly:

During the debates that took place in the resumed session, various new ideas and proposals on different aspects of peacekeeping operations were advanced. Negotiations took place among members of the Committee, with the co-operation of the Chairman and other members of the Bureau. It was found, in the course of the resumed session, that certain differences of opinion on the part of member states continued to exist on the subject. The Chairman has endeavoured to reconcile the different views held by member states, but it was not possible to achieve this.

At its twenty-first session, therefore, the General Assembly was again confronted with the task of reconciling deeply divergent views. At the twentieth session, the Canadian delegation had believed that the best tactic was to preserve the *status quo* by referring specific proposals for further consideration to the Committee of 33. This year, however, the delegation believed that it was necessary to put forward specific proposals. In his major address to the General Assembly on September 23, the Secretary of State for External Affairs suggested the following specific steps:

First, we think that the time has come to respond to the proposal put forward by the Secretary-General in 1964 that studies should be made on the means of improving preparations for peacekeeping operations.

Secondly, we think that the time has come for the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee to re-examine the possibilities for negotiating agreements with member states for the provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities to be made available to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Thirdly, we think that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken by the Security Council, member states should be encouraged to inform the Secretary-General of the kinds of forces or facilities they would be prepared to provide for duly authorized peacekeeping operations.

Fourthly, we have already agreed by a large majority in this Assembly that certain principles should govern the sharing of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It should now be possible to convert these principles to uniformly applied practices.

With these four concrete steps as a basis, the delegation, after extensive consultations among representatives of every shade of opinion, decided to table a resolution which, it was hoped, would achieve some progress on the financing of and preparations for peace-keeping without prejudice to the question of whether the General Assembly had the power to authorize peace-keeping operations. One factor influencing the decision to table a resolution was the desirability of providing a practical alternative to the resolution, tabled by Ireland and 12 co-sponsors, which seemed likely to divide the membership by reviving the dispute which had immobilized the organization at the nineteenth session. The Irish resolution established a fixed scale of mandatory assessments on member states for the financing of peacekeeping operations not covered by other agreed arrangements.

With Argentina, Chile, Iran, Italy, Nigeria and Norway as co-sponsors, the Secretary of State for External Affairs introduced a resolution at the November 23 meeting of the Special Political Committee consisting of the following main elements:

- (a) an expression, in the preamble, of the conviction of member states that co-operation to ensure effective peacekeeping operations was important and a restatement of the respective responsibilities of the Security Council and of the General Assembly;
- (b) confirmation of the desirability of a special scale to govern the apportionment of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures, with the suggestion that certain criteria be taken into account in such cases and that the developing countries collectively should pay no more than 5 per cent of the total costs;
- (c) an invitation to member states to inform the United Nations of the military or civil forces or services which they might be in a position to provide for future peacekeeping operations; and
- (d) recommendations to the Security Council regarding authorization of a study of peacekeeping operations and renewed efforts to reach agreement under Chapter VII of the Charter.

Representatives of 76 delegations spoke in the peacekeeping debate in the Special Political Committee. The great majority of speakers wanted the General Assembly to take a forward step on peace-keeping and, while acknowledging the pre-eminence of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace and security, contended that the General Assembly had a complementary role. Private consultations had suggested that the intentions of the co-sponsors of the Canadian resolution to make progress without disturbing positions of principle would be accepted at face value, but subsequent developments reflected an increasingly suspicious attitude on the part of the U.S.S.R. and France.

Debate in the Special Political Committee became more heated as the end of the session approached without any sign of compromise and as other issues, particularly "colonial" issues, came to a head in the Assembly. On December 8, the U.A.R., India and Yugoslavia tabled a draft resolution which, in effect, incorporated most of the ideas in the Canadian resolution but referred them back for study to the Committee of 33. Prior to voting in the Special Political Committee on December 14, the U.A.R. representative requested priority for this text over all other resolutions. This motion for priority was rejected by a vote of 33 in favour and 49 against (including Ireland and Canada), with 26 abstentions and, consequently, the three-power

resolution was withdrawn. The Irish resolution was then adopted (with Canada, Britain and the U.S.A. abstaining) by 33 votes to 27, with 48 delegations abstaining. The Canadian resolution was adopted by a vote of 52 in favour (including Canada, Britain and the U.S.A.), 14 against (mainly the Communist countries and France) and 42 abstentions. A Jamaican resolution, consisting of a recommendation that the Security Council proceed as quickly as possible with the organization of United Nations armed forces under Chapter VII of the Charter, was adopted by the unusual vote of 20 in favour (including the Communist countries and France) and five against, with 80 abstentions (Canada).

After approval of the Irish and Canadian resolutions in Committee on December 14, it was hoped at first that certain non-aligned countries would discontinue their efforts to prevent the resolutions from being voted upon in plenary. On December 16, however, a new element was introduced when the Soviet delegation issued an uncompromising statement which was widely circulated at the United Nations. This statement threatened "serious consequences" if decisions adopted by the Special Political Committee were "imposed" on the General Assembly. The next day France spoke strongly against the Canadian resolution. As a result of these pressures, voting was put off from Saturday evening (December 17) until Monday morning (December 19) and then from the morning until the afternoon. These further delays allowed time for 19 non-aligned countries to prepare and introduce a purely procedural resolution which would refer the Special Political Committee's report (including its three recommended resolutions) to the fifth special session of the General Assembly in April 1967 and meanwhile request the Committee of 33 to continue its work. As a result, an Algerian motion to have the procedural resolution voted on before the Canadian resolution (Ireland having requested that its resolution not be put to a vote) was adopted by a close vote of 49 in favour to 41 against (Canada), with 27 abstentions. The procedural resolution was then adopted by a vote of 56 in favour to 36 against (Canada), with 25 abstentions.

Peaceful Settlement of Disputes

At the twentieth session consideration of the British proposal for examination of the methods and machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes had been postponed until the twenty-first session. Consequently, the original co-sponsors (including Canada) hoped to table a revised version of the British proposal at the twenty-first session. After consultations late in the session with representatives of the African group, however, it was clear that

some African states would again oppose the introduction of this type of substantive resolution. Realizing this, five of the original co-sponsors tabled a resolution which would have postponed consideration of the item until the twenty-second session but would have invited states to submit proposals for the strengthening of the means available for the peaceful settlement of disputes to the Secretary-General by July 1, 1967. Even this resolution, however, was opposed by several African states and the U.S.S.R. and Poland and, without its being voted upon, a motion for adjournment by the Tanzanian delegate was approved by a vote of 50 in favour and 26 against (including Canada), with six abstentions. Most African states, perhaps with an eye on Rhodesia, preferred to be suspicious of British motives in putting forward the proposal. The Communist states argued that it was unnecessary. The Canadian delegate said that it was unjustified to claim that progress in the peaceful settlement of disputes was inconsistent with the principle of self-determination. It could not be denied, he said, that there was an obligation under the Charter to try to settle disputes peacefully and it could only be helpful for governments to compare notes on the subject based on past experience.

Korean Question

The submission of rival agenda items and resolutions marked the discussion of this long-standing question. As usual, debate centred first on two resolutions concerning the right of North and South Korea to participate in discussions without right of vote. Mongolia and certain other countries suggested that both régimes be invited to participate “unreservedly and simultaneously”, but this resolution was rejected. The Assembly then approved a resolution proposed by the United States and other countries inviting only South Korea to participate, while expressing willingness to invite North Korea provided it accepted United Nations competence. Attention then turned to the annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). An unsuccessful resolution proposed by the Soviet Union and other countries called for the withdrawal of all foreign military personnel from South Korea, the dissolution of UNCURK, and an end to discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations. The rival resolution, which Canada co-sponsored, reaffirmed United Nations objectives in Korea, requested UNCURK to intensify its efforts, and confirmed that United Nations forces in Korea will be withdrawn when either such action is requested by South Korea or conditions for a lasting settlement have been achieved. The Canadian delegation made a brief statement in support of this latter resolution, which was passed by a large majority.

Inadmissibility of Intervention¹

The U.S.S.R., which had initiated at the twentieth session a proposal for a declaration on the inadmissibility of intervention² in the domestic affairs of states, inscribed an item at the twenty-first session for the examination of the implementation of the declaration in the intervening year. The U.S.S.R. and other Soviet-bloc countries used the opportunity to attack the policies of the United States in Vietnam, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and elsewhere, while many Latin American states countered with strong attacks on the Tri-Continental Solidarity Conference held in Havana in January 1966. A group of Latin American and Afro-Asian states co-sponsored amendments to the Soviet draft resolution which introduced the notion that forms of indirect intervention (e.g. subversion, terrorism, etc.) were as much to be condemned as direct intervention through the use of regular armed forces. As amended, the resolution, which reaffirms the declaration and calls for strict observance of it, was adopted almost unanimously. The Canadian delegate spoke in explanation of vote to make clear that Canada regarded the adoption of the resolution as a political action which should not prejudice work being done elsewhere to codify principles of international law, including the principle of non-intervention.

Outer Space Committee

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with its Legal and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committees, provides an effective forum for consideration of the political and legal issues arising out of the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. Canada is one of the 24 countries represented on the Committee.

As the result of meetings of the Legal Sub-Committee in Geneva in July and August and in New York in September, the Committee provided the international framework within which the U.S. and U.S.S.R. were able, in collaboration with other Committee members, including Canada, to reach agreement on the 17 articles of the Treaty on the Principles Governing the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (including the moon and other celestial bodies), including, *inter alia*, the following principles: no national appropriation of the moon and other celestial bodies; freedom of scientific investigation in outer space; no military bases or fortifications on celestial bodies; use of these bodies for peaceful purposes only; no testing of weapons on the

¹ The full title of the item was "Status of the Implementation of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States and the Protection of Their Independence and Sovereignty".

² See Page 42 for a report on the related item on Principles of Friendly Relations.

moon and other celestial bodies; no placing of nuclear bombs in orbit or on celestial bodies; co-operation in order to avoid contamination of outer space and celestial bodies; extension of international law to outer space; acceptance of the principle of state responsibility for damage caused by space vehicles; and compulsory reporting of information about outer-space conditions which cause harm to the health and safety of astronauts.

The most difficult point in the negotiations related to Article 10, under which states undertake to consider, on a basis of equality, requests from other states for observation facilities (*i.e.* tracking stations). Canada and other Western countries pressed, in negotiations, for modifications in this article so that the right of any state to refuse such a request would be recognized as consistent with the terms and spirit of the treaty. During discussion of the treaty in the First Committee at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the U.S. representative clarified his Government's understanding of Article 10 in this sense and Canada, among others, associated itself with this clarification. The General Assembly then adopted unanimously a resolution commending the treaty for signature and ratification by "all states" and asking the three depository governments (the U.S., Britain and the U.S.S.R.) to take appropriate action towards this end. Canada signed the treaty January 27, 1967, in Washington, London and Moscow.

The Committee and, in turn, the General Assembly also endorsed the recommendations made by the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee (at its fourth session in Geneva in April) for the exchange of information, encouragement of international programmes and strengthening of educational and training programmes. After meetings of a working group of the whole in New York in January and September, the Committee and the General Assembly approved unanimously the holding of an international conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space to be held in Vienna in September of 1967.¹

Apartheid

In its annual discussion of racial discrimination in South Africa, the Assembly considered two reports submitted by the Special Committee on Apartheid and a Security Council report on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, which was established at the twentieth session to help the victims of *apartheid*.

¹ In February 1967, the Committee, on the suggestion of the Soviet representative, recommended to the fifth special session of the General Assembly that the conference be postponed "for approximately one year" to allow more time for preparation. It was subsequently agreed that the conference would be held in Vienna from August 14 to 27, 1968.

During the debate, the majority of Asian, African and Eastern European delegations supported the conclusions of the Apartheid Committee and charged that South Africa's major trading partners were hindering attempts to eliminate *apartheid*. A number of Western delegations said that they did not consider that the situation in South Africa was a threat to international peace or that their trade with South Africa was encouraging it to maintain its racial policies. The Assembly adopted by a vote of 84 in favour to two opposed, with 13 abstentions (Canada), a resolution which, *inter alia*, affirmed that the situation in South Africa posed a threat to international security, condemned *apartheid* as a crime against humanity, deplored the unco-operative attitude of South Africa's major trading partners, accused them of "increasing collaboration" with the South African Government and requested the Secretary-General to publish information on the economic relations of other countries with South Africa.

In explaining Canada's abstention on this vote, the Canadian delegation pointed out that Canada had often expressed its unequivocal opposition to *apartheid*. Canada agreed with a number of provisions in the resolution, including that concerning the embargo on the export of arms to South Africa. Canada complied with Security Council embargo resolutions to this effect. However, Canada considered that other provisions of the resolution were unsuitable and could not, therefore, support it as a whole.

Canada voted for a second resolution, adopted by a large majority of 99 in favour, which commended the work of the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

In January 1967, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that the Canadian Government had contributed \$25,000 to the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africans, which was set up in 1965, on a recommendation of the Security Council, to provide education and training abroad for South Africans denied those facilities in their own country.

Second Committee

Capital Development Fund

The question of the provision of capital assistance to developing countries through an agency of the United Nations, and in particular the creation of a United Nations Capital Development Fund, which had been discussed at every Assembly meeting since 1958, was finally brought to a head at the twenty-first session when the developing countries secured the adoption of

statutes for a separate UNCDF in the Second Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly. This was done despite the strong opposition of a majority of prospective contributor countries and East European countries, including the U.S.S.R., Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Canada. A separate vote on Article 4, Paragraph 2, of the Statutes, providing for the defrayment of UNCDF administrative costs through the United Nations' regular budget, was also carried by the developing countries.

Western contributor countries have opposed the creation of a UNCDF on the grounds that such a fund would result in uneconomic duplication of existing facilities offered by the World Bank Group, the regional development banks, the United Nations Development Programme, other agencies in the field and bilateral aid programmes. Canada was among the 19 countries voting against the resolution in the debate. The Canadian delegate took the position that "the establishment of a new institution of this type would not result in an increased flow of capital to the developing countries" and that "such a fund would have to be financed by the diversion of monies that were intended to be directed to other institutions and to bilateral programmes". "It is our view that, if we increase the resources of existing institutions, we shall be in the best position to make further progress," he went on. "In particular, the World Bank Group must be able to command additional resources if it is to discharge adequately the growing demands placed on it." To the argument of the developing countries that the creation of a UNCDF was desirable because there were institutional gaps in the existing capital assistance framework, the Canadian delegate in the Second Committee replied that "in our view the gap continues to be a financial one". "The so-called gaps in areas where assistance might be required result," he said, "from conscious decisions taken in the past to give higher priority to one sector over another in order to accelerate economic growth in essential areas rather than across-the-board investments in every field. Furthermore, we would question whether these spheres of activity in which gaps are said to exist lend themselves to multilateral financing and whether they would not be more appropriately financed through bilateral or private capital resources."

There was a clear indication at the twenty-first session that the major contributor countries would be unwilling to give voluntary funds to the newly-created UNCDF. There is also an indication that at least certain contributors, including, notably, the Soviet Union, having voted against the specific statute providing for the defrayment of UNCDF administrative costs through the UN regular budget, may consider that this statute does not impose a financial obligation upon them.

Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources

The question of permanent sovereignty over natural resources has been under consideration since 1958, when the General Assembly established a Commission to study the matter. The main issue involved in it was the problem of attempting to maintain a proper balance between the rights of states over their natural resources and the rights of foreign investors to appropriate compensation in the case of nationalization or expropriation. These questions were discussed in the intervening years, but it was only at the twenty-first session that a resolution was approved incorporating and, to some extent, reconciling the conflicting interests of developed and developing countries within the framework of a set of principles concerning sovereignty over natural resources which was drawn up by a special Commission appointed by the General Assembly in 1961. Although Canada had some reservations about portions of the draft resolution, it was able to vote in favour of it. The question of permanent sovereignty is likely to be discussed at the twenty-third session, when the Secretary-General is to submit his next report.

Capital and Technical Assistance

In 1966, the General Assembly was asked to endorse a resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council the previous summer which made a wide range of recommendations concerning the acceleration of the flow of capital assistance to developing countries, as well as specific suggestions regarding the terms and conditions of aid. In ECOSOC, Canada had expressed strong reservations about the practicality of some of the provisions of the resolution but had joined with other Western countries in supporting it. In the General Assembly, the Canadian delegation again endorsed the ECOSOC resolution, while expressing serious misgivings about certain of its aspects.

A second draft resolution, emphasizing the outflow of capital from developing countries, was regarded as premature by certain Western countries, since the Secretary-General's report, which was to include relevant material, would only become available in 1967. However, the resolution, which was finally adopted, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session on possible measures to be taken in order to limit the outflow of capital from developing countries.

United Nations Development Decade

In 1961, the late President Kennedy proposed to the United Nations General Assembly that the 1960s should be called the "United Nations Development

Decade", and that member states should pledge themselves to a renewed long-term programme designed to cover three fundamental ideas:

- (a) The gigantic task of accelerating economic growth called for a ten-year programme of intensive, planned, international economic co-operation.
- (b) The assault on "under-development" would have to be pressed on all levels—social as well as economic, utilizing private as well as public capital.
- (c) The United Nations would have to co-ordinate this massive programme and, at the same time, would have to become the major source of assistance.

The General Assembly's resolution incorporating these principles contained in President Kennedy's proposal was adopted unanimously.

At the twenty-first session there was little discussion of the progress, or lack of it, during the current Development Decade. Several delegations regretted the failure to make significant progress towards the achievement of the modest goals of the Decade. However, most speakers concentrated their attention on two draft resolutions tabled by the Netherlands and Pakistan respectively, looking forward to the next Decade rather than reviewing the current one.

The draft resolution of the Netherlands raised once again a question which has caused considerable debate in the past: whether it is possible to agree on "principles" for development—in this case for a draft Charter. Although the draft resolution of the Netherlands was considerably revised before it was voted upon (for example, the Secretary-General is now requested to do no more than prepare a concise survey "of the various principles, directives and guide-lines for action in the field of development as contained in resolutions, declarations and similar texts of the UN and related agencies"), it still caused misgivings to seven major Western contributor countries, which doubted whether anything of marked value would emerge from this exercise. In the Second Committee, the vote on the resolution was 75 in favour to none against, with seven abstentions (Canada, the U.S., Britain, Japan, Belgium, New Zealand and Australia). As the Netherlands hoped for a unanimous resolution, however, the seven abstaining nations joined in supporting the resolution in plenary, where it was adopted unanimously.

The Pakistan resolution encountered less scepticism except from the delegation of Malta, which questioned whether the Secretary-General could have access to the information necessary to prepare a preliminary framework of a development strategy for the 1970s, within which initial efforts could be concentrated on the elaboration of specific goals and targets for individual

sectors and components. This resolution was adopted by a vote of 103 in favour to none against, with one abstention, in plenary session.

Multilateral Food Aid

At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, Argentina initiated a resolution to transform the World Food Programme into a World Food Fund. The basic difference between the present World Food Programme and the proposed World Food Fund lies in the greatly-increased resources of cash and commodities which would be required for the Fund. The Argentine proposal was drastically pruned to a study of the means and policies required for the United Nations to engage in a large-scale food-aid programme. The Assembly adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to carry out a substantive study of the proposal and to make a preliminary report to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-third session, and to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, in 1966.

In the meantime, Canada has continued its staunch support of the World Food Programme, and its current pledge contribution of \$27.5 million (U.S.) for the three-year period 1966-1968 has been the most important after that of the United States. The World Food Programme receives contributions of food, cash and services to implement economic and social development projects, as well as to relieve emergency needs and to assist in pre-school and school feeding. Since its inception, the activities of the World Food Programme have grown steadily and, so far, total pledges for the current three-year period 1966-1968 amount to approximately \$215 million (U.S.). For the future, the intergovernmental committee of the World Food Programme agreed at its last session to recommend to the Council of the FAO and to the Economic and Social Council that a resolution be submitted at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly for consideration and approval of a new target of \$200 million (U.S.) for the two-year period 1969-1970.

Other Items

During the twenty-first session the Second Committee also devoted considerable attention to activities in the field of industrial development. These included discussion of the terms of reference of the new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, the date and site of the proposed International Symposium on Industrial Development, and the confirmation of the first Executive-Director of UNIDO.¹

¹ See Chapter III for a full discussion of the new organization.

The Second Committee also adopted a resolution on population growth and economic development. This resolution had been drafted by those favouring technical assistance by the United Nations in the population field, in consultation with the predominantly Roman Catholic countries. The latter countries were satisfied with the guarantees that the draft resolution gave—since the final preambular paragraph referred to the sovereignty of states and the final operative paragraph underlined the permissive nature of the United Nations mandate in the population field. The support of some of the states was conditionally given on the “understanding” that the advisory services in the context of population-control activities of organizations within the United Nations system would be limited to information to nurses, doctors and other technically qualified personnel. The Committee also adopted a resolution designating 1967 as International Tourist Year and a resolution assigning a three-year task of conducting a “general review” of assistance procedures of the organizations of the UN system to the 16-member ECOSOC Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which, for this purpose only, has been enlarged by five additional member states.

Third Committee

International Covenants on Human Rights

During this session, the Third Committee was able to complete, and transmit to the Assembly for adoption, the International Covenants on Human Rights. In final form, the Covenants comprise three international instruments: an International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, an International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and an Optional Protocol to the latter Covenant.

The draft Covenants had been under consideration in the General Assembly for 12 years, and in other forums for two years, before they came to the Assembly. Their purpose was, and is, to clarify and define the basic principles described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, and to give fuller meaning to these principles by providing for systems of implementation within the framework of the binding obligations of international treaties. The principles themselves had been considered and approved by the General Assembly during the period from 1954 to 1963. At its eighteenth session in 1963, the Assembly engaged in a general debate on the measures of implementation that the Covenants should provide, but there had not been time, either at that session or at the subsequent nineteenth and twentieth sessions, to undertake

the drafting of the actual articles. This was done at the twenty-first session this year, when the Third Committee devoted more than two months to the task. After defining the measures of implementation, the Committee also provided the final clauses for the two Covenants, and, as thus completed, both were unanimously adopted by the General Assembly.

In this last and crucial period of consideration of the Covenants by the General Assembly, the first question to be decided was whether the two draft Covenants should be considered as one single instrument and, therefore, be provided with one set of implementation and final clauses applicable to both. Canada joined Western delegations in arguing that the rights contained in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were capable only of progressive implementation, whereas those in the proposed Covenant on Civil and Political Rights could be enacted immediately. The nature of the two Covenants thus necessitated, in this view, the establishment of separate machinery for each category of rights. This view prevailed over that held by the East Europeans that one type of rights could not really be divided from the other and that, in reality, they were interdependent. Canada felt that acceptance of this East European assertion would result in a weaker implementation system for the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights than that which was actually achieved.

As approved by the General Assembly, the system of implementation for the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights provides a procedure whereby states parties are required to submit in stages, in accordance with a programme to be established by ECOSOC, reports on the measures adopted and progress made by them in achieving observance of the rights described in the Covenant. In addition, ECOSOC may consider and comment on the reports, and may make recommendations on the advisability of international measures likely to contribute to the effective implementation of the Covenant.

The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also provides for a reporting procedure similar to the one in the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant. However, in contrast, the reports to be submitted under this procedure are to be considered not by ECOSOC but by a Human Rights Committee consisting of 18 members to be elected by states parties. This Committee may comment on these reports, and copies of such comments may be transmitted to ECOSOC. In addition, significantly, the Committee may also attempt to conciliate disputes arising among states parties, provided the latter make an appropriate declaration accepting its competence. To give depth to this potential role in conciliation, the Committee may, in certain circumstances, establish *ad hoc* conciliation commissions, with a view to examining all

facets of disputes. Finally, the Committee may report on its activities to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

A major question which arose during discussion of an implementation procedure for the Political Covenant was whether a system for individual complaints should be included in the Covenant. The majority of Western delegates wished to see such a system form an integral part of the Covenant. In contrast, East European states wanted any such system to be the object of a separate protocol, and they wished any discussion of a possible protocol deferred for one year. The idea for a separate protocol prevailed, although Canada and 38 other members opposed this development. The Third Committee, however, was immediately confronted with the text of a draft protocol and the East European desire to see discussion postponed for one year was not realized when the Committee adopted the text of a protocol by a vote of 59 in favour, including Canada.

The protocol provides for the possibility of the Human Rights Committee, established under the Civil and Political Covenant, receiving and considering complaints from individuals who claim to be the victims of violations by a state party. The latter must, however, accept the competence of the Committee before any such complaint can be taken up by it.

After lengthy consideration, the Third Committee transmitted a text of the two Covenants and of the protocol to plenary, where the General Assembly adopted the two Covenants unanimously and the protocol, by a majority of 61 in favour (including Canada) to two opposed, with 38 abstentions. Thus, this lengthy, major and vastly important work of the General Assembly was completed on December 12, 1966. Underlining the significance of the work done, the Canadian delegate to the Third Committee, in explanation of vote, said that the Covenant comprised "three of the most important instruments that have been elaborated in the human rights area since the end of the Second World War". "In our opinion", he added, "these three great documents now take their proper place as part and parcel of that grand programme in which the UN has been promoting the ground-rules for a wider and fuller life for all peoples the world over." He concluded:

These documents provide deeper meaning and support to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. They identify and clarify basic values; they crystallize new thinking and attitudes to the human rights problem; and they provide a significantly new orientation and frame of reference for the UN committees.

Other Human Rights Items

Because of the long period devoted to consideration of the Covenant on Human Rights, the Third Committee was not able to discuss substantively

some other important items during the twenty-first session. Because of a plethora of amendments and the lack of time, a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was referred back to the Commission on the Status of Women for consideration. It was understood that the Third Committee would consider a revised draft Declaration during the Assembly's twenty-second session. Similarly, items concerning a draft Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, a draft Convention on Freedom of Information and a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information were postponed until next year, in part because of the lack of time.

An item concerning a proposal to create the post of "United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" was also postponed to the twenty-second session. The Commission on Human Rights had been asked to report to the twenty-first session and it had formed a working group to look into all aspects of the idea, including the terms of reference for a High Commissioner. However, this group had been unable to produce a report on the progress of its work and therefore the Third Committee was unable to discuss the matter substantively during 1966.

The Third Committee devoted some time to an item concerning measures to implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This latter Convention was adopted by the General Assembly in 1965, and the Committee noted a report by the Secretary-General recording that 36 states (including Canada) had signed the Convention and four had ratified it.

The eighteenth session of the General Assembly in 1963 had adopted a resolution calling on all states to publicize and implement the UN Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to report to the Secretary-General, through ECOSOC, on action taken. Such reports had been considered by ECOSOC in the intervening years, and, in July 1966, ECOSOC recommended for adoption by the Assembly a resolution that roundly and unequivocally condemned all policies and practices of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, that called on states members to take whatever steps were necessary to put an end to such policies and practices, and again invited defaulting governments to forward requested reports. In consideration in the Third Committee, various amendments to this resolution were submitted. One of particular note proclaims March 21 of every year (the anniversary of the "Sharpeville Massacre" in South Africa) as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. A large majority of

88, including Canada, adopted this resolution in Committee and in plenary only one state, South Africa, opposed its adoption.

In a related area dealing with the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Third Committee discussed a resolution adopted by ECOSOC which condemned all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms "wherever they occur", and urged all states to comply with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions calling for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa. Discussion of this resolution turned into a full-scale debate on colonialism, in which certain Western countries, those that trade with South Africa for instance, were singled out as witting or unwitting, direct or indirect, supporters of *apartheid*. Suggestions that the Third Committee was not the proper forum for the discussion of the advisability of applying sanctions against member states were rejected. After a lengthy debate, two resolutions were adopted, both in the Committee and in plenary. One contained the substance of the ECOSOC declaration, including the plea for the application of economic and diplomatic sanctions, and the other appealed to the Security Council to take "effective measures with a view to eradicating *apartheid* in South Africa and other adjacent territories". Although Canada was able to support some of the provisions of these resolutions, particularly those which condemned *apartheid* as a violation of human rights, in company with most Western countries it felt that the reference to sanctions and the appeal to the Security Council were inappropriate, as the Committee should leave the political implications of this problem to other organs of the UN. Canada thus abstained on both resolutions.

Social Items

The general debate on the world social situation followed a familiar pattern. The inadequacy of food resources to the expanding world population, unemployment and underemployment in the developing countries, the deterioration of housing, particularly in developing countries, betterment of education throughout the world, improvement of health and the seemingly pervasive lack of motivation among the population at large. Limited time prevented significant discussion of the resolution which the Social Commission and ECOSOC had adopted at their 1966 sessions on the role which the Social Commission should play within the framework of the UN programmes in the social field. Delegations that intervened, including that of Canada, contented themselves with praising the spirit of compromise and accommodation which had made the passage of that resolution possible.

More attention was given to an Argentine working-paper containing approved articles for a Declaration on Social Development based on the purposes and principles that governed the UN and the Specialized Agencies in this field. After some discussion, the Third Committee and plenary adopted a solution asking ECOSOC to request the Commission for Social Development to examine this question and submit a text for consideration at the Assembly's twenty-second session.

The Third Committee also accepted a report of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and approved a resolution on the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). In considering the report of the UNHCR, the Third Committee and the Assembly took note of a protocol to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, which updated that Convention by removing the 1951 time-limit as a factor in legally defining a refugee. This move was intended to assist the High Commissioner in dealing particularly with the problem of displaced persons, now numbering in the neighbourhood of 700,000 in Africa. During a debate on UNICEF marking the twentieth anniversary of the organization, the Canadian delegation introduced a resolution that endorsed the activities and objectives of UNICEF and urged governments, groups and individuals to intensify their efforts so that the goal of an annual income of \$50 million for the organization could be achieved rapidly. This resolution was adopted unanimously both in the Committee and in plenary.

Fourth Committee

Rhodesia

During the debate on Rhodesia, many African and Asian members took the position that non-mandatory sanctions were not effective and that Britain should use force to end the illegal régime in Rhodesia. They also expressed concern that Britain, which at that time had agreed to informal talks in Salisbury, was preparing to reach an agreement with the Smith régime which would be inimical to the interests of the African people of Rhodesia. On October 22, the General Assembly approved, by a vote of 18 in favour to two opposed, with 18 abstentions (Canada), a draft resolution which noted with grave concern the "talks about talks" between the British and the "illegal racist minority régime" and condemned "any arrangement reached between the United Kingdom and the Rhodesian régime which would not recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination". Canada and other Western delegations stated that they were not aware of any developments which required the adoption of the draft resolution and that they could not support a resolution which prejudged the issue, particu-

larly since the British Government had made it clear that any settlement must be—and be seen to be—acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.

The Canadian representative outlined to the Assembly on October 14 the action which Canada had taken to embargo all trade with Rhodesia (with very limited exceptions of a humanitarian nature) in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of November 20, 1965, and to provide economic assistance to Zambia. While the effect of the economic sanctions campaign had been disappointingly slow, the Canadian delegation felt that some progress had been made. The Canadian representative added that mandatory sanctions would be a useful and practical step forward and urged all members to support the economic measures which had been and might be decided upon by the Security Council.

In the main resolution on Rhodesia, adopted by a vote of 89 in favour to two opposed, with 17 abstentions (Canada), the operative section called upon the British to take all necessary measures, including, in particular, the use of force, to put an end to the rebellion in Rhodesia. Because the Canadian delegation had serious reservations concerning this provision and could not support some other paragraphs, it abstained on the resolution, while making it clear that Canada was in favour of the objective of the sponsors and shared their impatience that non-mandatory economic sanctions had not resulted in sufficient pressure on the illegal régime.

Aden

In August 1966, Britain announced its willingness to accept a United Nations special investigation mission on Aden. The composition of the mission and the conditions under which it would operate were the subject of discussions within the Special Committee of 24, the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly. The resolution presented in the Fourth Committee repeated an appeal to Britain to release political detainees and to lift the state of emergency in Aden. It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special mission to Aden which could recommend practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including a determination of the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of free elections. The mission would also have the task of considering practical steps for the establishment of a central caretaker government to administer the territory and assist in organizing the election. The resolution also called on Britain to take the necessary measures to lift the state of emergency and release political detainees in order that the United Nations mission on Aden could discharge its responsibilities. Follow-

ing a statement by the British representative that his Government interpreted the resolution as not constituting a pre-condition to the appointment and despatch of the mission, the General Assembly adopted the resolution by a vote of 96 (Canada) in favour to none opposed, with three abstentions (France, Portugal and South Africa). Yemen did not vote.

Portuguese Territories

Portugal maintains that Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter does not apply to its overseas territories, which it describes as integral parts of metropolitan Portugal. As in previous years, African delegations alleged that NATO countries were assisting Portugal in maintaining its hold over its territories in Africa by providing economic, political and military assistance. The African representatives were also critical of the action of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in granting a loan to Portugal during 1966. The Assembly adopted a resolution by 75 in favour to 12 opposed (Canada), with 16 abstentions, which called on all states to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal, condemned the activities of "financial interests" in the territories and requested all states, in particular Portugal's NATO allies, to desist from giving Portugal assistance which would enable it to continue the repression of the African peoples in the territories. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to consult with the International Bank about stopping any further loans to Portugal. In explaining his vote, the Canadian delegate reaffirmed Canada's deep concern about the situation in the territories, its strong support for the right of the people of these territories to self-determination, and its regret that the Portuguese Government had not so far accepted its responsibilities to co-operate with the United Nations in this direction. Since 1960, the Canadian Government has not permitted the export of arms or equipment to Portugal which, in the opinion of the Canadian authorities, would be used for military purposes in the Portuguese overseas territories. However, while the Canadian delegation thus agreed with many of the objectives of the resolution, it was felt that some of the paragraphs (such as those calling for the severing of diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal) were inappropriate. Canada was, therefore, obliged to vote against the resolution.

Spanish Territories

The Assembly adopted a resolution on Ifni and Spanish Sahara by 105 in favour (Canada) to two opposed, with eight abstentions. It noted that the Spanish delegation had agreed to consult with the Secretary-General about sending a mission to Spanish Sahara and asked Spain to determine proce-

dures for holding a referendum under United Nations auspices leading to independence of the territory. The Spanish delegation voted against the resolution because it contained a reference to consultations with Mauritania and Morocco over the referendum. A resolution on Equatorial Guinea, adopted by 108 in favour (Canada) to none opposed, with seven abstentions, noted that Spain intended to convene a constitutional conference in the territory during 1967. It also requested Spain to ensure that the territory acceded to independence as a single political and territorial entity in accordance with the Spanish Basic Law of 1963, which recognized Fernando Po and Rio Muni as a single territory called Equatorial Guinea.

Gibraltar

During the Gibraltar debate, Spain reiterated its claim to the territory and charged Britain with having recently for the first time asserted its sovereignty over the isthmus. Britain denied these claims, emphasized the need to safeguard the interests of the people of Gibraltar and pointed to its own willingness to negotiate. The Fourth Committee's subsequent compromise resolution (approved in plenary by a large majority including Britain, Spain and Canada), regretted certain acts prejudicial to smooth negotiations and called upon Britain and Spain to continue their talks, taking into account the interests of the people of the territory, with a view to expediting its decolonization, in consultation with the Spanish Government.

Fiji

The question of Fiji had been considered a number of times by the Fourth Committee but at the twenty-first session, as the result of the decision taken at the previous session, it was a separate item on the Assembly's agenda.

In speaking to the item, the British representative pointed out that there were stresses among the groups of different origin who inhabited the Fiji Islands, and that it had been British policy to proceed on lines that would avoid communal animosity. These stresses resulted from the Indian immigration which had started in the late nineteenth century; today the original inhabitants of Fiji were being overtaken in numbers by Indian immigrants and their descendants, who now comprised 50 per cent of the population.

The British representative described constitutional changes which came into effect on September 20, 1966, and stated that, while communal-roll seats had not been abolished, an important step had been taken to reduce their exclusive importance. In sum, the British representative stressed that further constitutional progress must be achieved in conditions of calm, and that Britain could not ignore the voice of one community in favour of another.

A number of delegations, including some African and Asian, expressed sympathy with the British position on constitutional development in Fiji. The majority, however, insisted that the territory should proceed to independence immediately, that the communal roll should be abolished, and that election should be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. A resolution in these terms was introduced in the Committee. Although attempts were made to amend the resolution by deleting the paragraph calling for elections based on universal adult suffrage and the fixing of an early date for independence, they were to no avail, and the resolution was approved by a vote of 76 in favour to six opposed, with 17 abstentions. The Canadian delegation abstained in the voting because it considered that the resolution was unduly critical of Britain and, moreover, did not take into account the realities of the situation in Fiji.

Other Items

During the twenty-first session, the Fourth Committee also adopted resolutions dealing with Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, French Somaliland, Oman, the Falkland Islands and a number of small territories in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean regions.

Fifth Committee

Second Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of Financial Experts

One of the principal accomplishments of the Fifth Committee was the unanimous adoption of a resolution approving the recommendations for administrative and budgetary innovations contained in the second report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Financial Experts, which had been established at the twentieth session on the initiative of France. The resolution urged that the recommendations be given the most attentive consideration by member states and United Nations organs and related bodies with a view to their implementation as soon as possible and that the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also take appropriate measures to that end. The Secretary-General is to submit a progress report on implementation to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. The 14 countries which had been represented on the *Ad Hoc* Committee (including Canada, which had been represented by Mr. J. Douglas Gibson of Toronto) were anxious to ensure that the consensus finally achieved in the recommendations would be preserved as a "package" rather than subjected in the Fifth Committee to piecemeal dissection, which, once started, could destroy the

delicate balance. Accordingly, the 14 *Ad Hoc* Committee countries agreed upon the text of a resolution approving the recommendations as a whole and then promoted this resolution within the various regional caucuses. As a result, by the time the resolution was tabled in the Fifth Committee, 71 countries (including Canada) had agreed to be co-sponsors, and speedy approval by the end of October was assured.

Budget Estimates for 1967

On the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly approved a gross budget for 1967 of \$130.3 million (an increase of about 7.6 per cent over the revised 1966 appropriations), income estimates of \$21.6 million and net expenditures of \$108.7 million. The 1967 budget contains a new Section 21, which appropriates \$5.7 million for the 1967 costs of the newly-established United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).¹ In its consideration of individual sections of the budget, the Fifth Committee in all cases accepted the reductions recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). As in 1965, the Soviet-bloc countries abstained in the vote on the resolution approving the 1967 appropriations, and Albania was the only country to cast a negative vote.

The Communist countries, reiterating their oft-stated position that only the Security Council might authorize peacekeeping activities, continued to vote against the inclusion of certain appropriations in the United Nations regular budget (for service charges on the UN bond issue, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK), the Korean Cemetery, the UN Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO)). With Hungary, Poland and Romania abstaining, the Communist countries voted against the inclusion of Part V (technical assistance) in the regular budget, in accordance with their view that all such programmes should be financed by voluntary contributions rather than by assessment and that not enough technicians from Communist countries were being employed in these programmes.

The budget estimates contain an appropriation of \$8.7 million to pay the annual amortization and interest charges to the countries which purchased UN bonds in 1961 to help the organization out of the financial difficulties caused by the failure of certain countries to pay their share of the costs of peacekeeping operations in the Middle East and the Congo. As the money raised by the sale of bonds had been used to pay for peace-keeping,

¹ See Chapter III.

Argentina, Brazil, India and Nigeria introduced a resolution which would have taken the bond account out of the regular budget and placed it in a special account to be financed by a special peacekeeping scale granting substantial reductions to the developing countries. This resolution was finally withdrawn after the Western countries, which are the principal bondholders, argued that such a change in the terms of repayment of the bonds would be a breach of contract with governments which had purchased bonds in good faith under specific terms. The Fifth Committee decided to postpone further discussion of this subject until the twenty-second session.

UNEF Cost Estimates for 1967

Again this year, Canada formulated and piloted through the Fifth Committee and plenary a resolution appropriating funds (\$14 million for 1967) for the financing of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East (UNEF). The resolution apportioned costs between member states according to the same formula as last year, with the developing countries paying about 5 per cent and the developed countries paying the remainder (with each developed country paying an additional 25 per cent of its apportionment to make up for the shortfall caused by the refusal of certain countries to pay their share). It was possible to attract wider support for the resolution than in 1965 by securing the co-sponsorship of a representative group, including all the troop-contributors except India (which nevertheless supported the resolution), and by enlisting the support of countries which had voted against or abstained in 1965. As a result, a number of countries changed their votes from abstention to affirmative votes and, most significantly, Argentina, Mexico and Colombia, which had voted against it in 1965, abstained in 1966, thus isolating the negative votes of the Soviet bloc. Other factors contributing to the successful result were the facts that the resolution contained no innovations, that last year's resolution had been relatively effective in raising funds, and that UNEF's presence remained necessary.

Pattern of Conferences for 1967

In addition to approving the United Nations programme of conferences and meetings for 1967, the Fifth Committee took new steps to cope with the problem of the proliferation of meetings, conferences and documentation. New Zealand and Canada were co-authors of a resolution, which was approved unanimously, establishing (on a three-year experimental basis) a "Committee on Conferences" consisting of 15 member states. The establishment of such a committee had been endorsed by the Secretary-General and

the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). The main task of the new committee will be to draw up an annual schedule of conferences and meetings compatible with the resources at the disposal of the Secretary-General for the servicing of meetings and conferences.

Personnel Questions—Composition of the Secretariat

While most countries agreed that the Secretary-General had been making reasonable progress towards the goal of equitable geographical distribution of Secretariat posts among all member states, a number of developing and East European countries argued that this goal would not be attained unless their nationals could be made available to the United Nations on fixed-term rather than permanent contracts. The Secretary-General continued to maintain that the proportion of fixed-term contracts should be restricted to 25 per cent since “the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity” (mentioned in Article 101(3) of the UN Charter) in the international civil service could best be achieved by a career service with a high proportion of permanent contracts. Recognizing the difficulties of many developing countries in providing skilled nationals for long periods, the Assembly expressed the belief that “as a temporary measure . . . increased recruitment on the basis of fixed-term contracts, especially in the case of developing countries, might help to achieve a balanced geographical distribution” and, accordingly, invited the Secretary-General “to give preference to candidates from inadequately represented countries”. At the same time, the Assembly recognized “the need for a large proportion of permanent contracts and fixed-term contracts of longer duration”.

In a separate resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General “to study the methods which should be used to ensure a more equitable use of the working languages (English, French and Spanish) of the organization and a better balance among those languages in the recruitment of staff at all levels . . .”. This resolution was prompted by the possibility that lack of facility in English had been hindering the recruitment of French-speaking Africans.

Other Items

The Fifth Committee also, *inter alia*, approved the UN financial reports and accounts for 1965 and the supplementary budget estimates for 1966; held elections to fill vacancies in the membership of subsidiary financial bodies; considered and approved the report of the UN Committee on Contributions

(which reviews the assessments of member states to the UN regular budget); considered the Advisory Committee's report on administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the UN with the Specialized Agencies; approved amendments to the regulations of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund; and considered the Secretary-General's report on the operations of the UN International School in New York.

Sixth Committee

*Principles of Friendly Relations*¹

Since 1962 the Assembly has been involved in trying to develop and codify certain basic legal principles bearing on international co-operation. By 1966 a Special Committee had agreed on the formulation of two of the seven principles selected. The first two weeks of the general debate on this item² were devoted to a discussion of the report of the New York meeting of the Special Committee on Friendly Relations, including statements chiefly on the five principles not agreed on by the Special Committee. As in past debates on this item, most delegates confined themselves to general observations and there again proved to be a difference of opinion on how to formulate these principles and what these formulations should contain. Although it was readily accepted that the Special Committee would have to meet again to complete its work, delegates argued about the legal status of General Assembly Resolution 2131(XX), relating to non-intervention—whether the Special Committee should again be advised to achieve consensus on its formulation of each remaining principle, whether it should be instructed to continue where it left off at New York or, alternatively, should be allowed to reopen general discussion of the two principles on which agreement had been reached at the New York sessions and, finally, whether its efforts should be directed towards the form of a draft declaration to be adopted by the General Assembly.

As mentioned, the main issue was not whether the Special Committee should be authorized to meet again but what instructions should be given to it. A draft resolution sponsored by 33 countries, including many Latin

¹ The full title of this item was "Consideration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations:

A. Report of the 1966 Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States.

B. Report of the Secretary-General on methods of fact-finding."

² See Page 22 for a report on the related item on Inadmissibility of Intervention.

American and non-aligned countries, was first tabled. This resolution, in addition to asking the Special Committee to complete the formulation of five of the seven principles referred to it and requesting the Special Committee to submit to the twenty-second session of the General Assembly a draft declaration on the seven principles, expressed the conviction of the need to achieve "as much general agreement as possible" in the process of the elaboration of the seven principles of international law set forth in a resolution adopted by the Assembly in 1962. It also took note of the decision of the 1966 Special Committee that, with regard to the principle of non-intervention, the Special Committee would abide by General Assembly Resolution 2131 (XX) of December 21, 1965. This resolution was followed rapidly by amendments sponsored by eight countries, including Canada, in order to re-establish the consensus rule and to allow the Special Committee to discuss substantively the contents of Resolution 2131 (XX) so as to help it to reach agreement on the legal formulation of the principle of non-intervention. After extensive negotiations between representatives of sponsors of the resolution and representatives of the Western sponsors of the amendments, the sponsors of the resolution finally agreed that the Special Committee should try to achieve general agreement in the elaboration of the principles. But on the question of the status of Resolution 2131 (XX) no compromise was reached. The revised draft resolution and the revised amendment were put to vote. The amendment was first defeated 18 in favour (Canada) and 54 opposed, with 12 abstentions. Then the resolution was adopted with 83 in favour (Canada) and none opposed, with two abstentions (the U.S.A. and France). In the General Assembly, voting on that resolution was 85 in favour (Canada), none opposed, with two abstentions (France and the U.S.A.).

The initiative of the Netherlands on fact-finding was discussed briefly by the Sixth Committee during the general debate. This resolution, sponsored by 13 countries, was substantially revised after negotiations with the Communist sponsors of amendments and was subsequently adopted unanimously in the Sixth Committee and in the General Assembly. The resolution invites member states to submit in writing to the Secretary-General before August 1, 1967, any views or further views they may have on the subject.

Reports of the International Law Commission

The debate on this item, with a few exceptions, was non-controversial in its nature and concentrated on the legal and administrative questions at issue. The second part of the seventeenth session of the ILC, held early in 1966 in Monaco, was mainly devoted to the law of treaties. The Commission re-examined in the light of the comments of governments Articles 30 to 50 of

the draft articles. It decided to defer a decision on Article 40 until the eighteenth session. The Commission adopted, in all, revised texts of 19 articles. It also decided to devote its next session to the consideration of the law of treaties and to the draft articles on special missions. At the beginning of the regular eighteenth session, held in Geneva in the summer of 1966, it became apparent that consideration of the law of treaties would take up almost the whole of that session. As the Commission was anxious to complete its study of the draft articles on that subject during its eighteenth session, it decided to give priority to that topic and to devote only a limited amount of time to consideration of the draft articles on special missions. The draft articles on the law of treaties, as finally adopted by the ILC at the session, consist of 75 articles.

During its eighteenth session, the ILC recommended "that the General Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the Commission's draft articles on the Law of Treaties and to conclude a convention on that subject". Taking into account the previous codification conferences, the Sixth Committee studied the following problems raised by such a conference:

- 1) The date and the place of the conference;
- 2) the question as to whether the conference, when dealing with the draft articles in the committee stage, should meet in a single committee of the whole or in two committees of the whole;
- 3) the estimated duration of the conference and the question as to whether it should take place in one or two stages;
- 4) the controversial question of which states should be invited to such a conference.

After a vote, it was decided in the Sixth Committee:

- 1) That the Secretary-General should convoke, at Geneva or at any other suitable place for which an invitation is received by the Secretary-General before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, the first session of the proposed conference early in 1968 and the second session early in 1969;
- 2) that there would be only one committee of the whole;
- 3) that only states members of the United Nations, states members of the Specialized Agencies, states parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and states that the General Assembly decided specially to invite should be invited to participate in the conference.

The Sixth Committee recommended also that the International Law Commission should concentrate during its 1967 session on special missions, so as to draw up the draft articles on that subject in a form suitable for embodiment in a single convention. It was also in agreement that the provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the ILC in 1967 should include items on succession of states and governments, state responsibility and relations between states and intergovernmental organizations. This resolution was adopted unanimously by the Sixth Committee and also achieved unanimous adoption in plenary.

During the debate, the less-developed nations in particular showed great enthusiasm for the seminar on international law which had been organized in Geneva by the European Office of the United Nations at the time of the seventeenth session of the ILC and supported the idea of more such seminars, with a greater participation from the newer countries.

Progressive Development of the Law of International Trade

Hungary proposed this item for the agenda of the Sixth Committee for the nineteenth session and resubmitted it at the twentieth session. The General Assembly then decided unanimously to include the item on the agenda of its twenty-first session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the twenty-first session a comprehensive report on the matter. It was that report of the Secretary-General (including comments by the secretariats of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and a text of a resolution on this subject recently adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce) which was the subject of debate in the Sixth Committee at the twenty-first session, along with a draft resolution on the matter sponsored by 35 states. This resolution favoured the establishment of a United Nations Commission on the Law of International Trade, which would have for its object the promotion of the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade; the text of the draft resolution as introduced to that effect by one of the co-sponsors was not complete, in that the co-sponsors had not reached agreement on certain points, preferring to leave these for the Sixth Committee to decide. These points included the place of meeting of the Commission, the number and the distribution of the seats on the Commission, and the date of the first elections of the members of the Commission. After informal agreement on these matters was reached, a revised text of the 35-power draft resolution was introduced, which was thereafter approved by 75 in favour (Canada) to none opposed, with no abstentions. It also achieved unanimous support in the General Assembly.

According to the resolution, the United Nations Commission on International Trade (UNCITRAL) shall consist of 29 states (seven from African states, five from Asia, four from Eastern Europe, five from Latin America and eight from the Western European and other groups of states). The first election to the Commission will be held at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly. The Commission, which will normally hold one regular session a year, is to meet alternately at the United Nations headquarters in New York and at the United Nations office at Geneva.

Right of Asylum

A draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, consisting of a preamble and five articles, was prepared by the Commission on Human Rights in 1960. It dealt with territorial asylum—not diplomatic asylum. Subsequent consideration of the draft Declaration by the Third Committee resulted in the revision by that Committee of the preamble and Article 1. However, at the eighteenth session, further debate on this item by the Third Committee had to be postponed because of lack of time and, after several complaints by member states against the slow progress being made on this item, the General Assembly in 1965 allocated it to the Sixth Committee. It was not, however, discussed at length at the twentieth session.

At the twenty-first session, delegates debated the substance of previous work done on the draft Declaration, either by the Commission on Human Rights or by the Third Committee, and commented on the various amendments proposed by certain countries. A working group of 20 members was established whose task was to prepare the revised draft Declaration on the right of territorial asylum. The working group produced a report containing a complete draft of the Declaration. A short draft resolution (submitted by Iraq, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania), inviting governments to consider the draft Declaration contained in the report of the working group with a view to the adoption of a Declaration during the twenty-second session of the General Assembly, was submitted. The Committee adopted unanimously this draft resolution, which also received unanimous support in plenary.

Technical Assistance to Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

At the twenty-first session, the Sixth Committee considered a report of the Secretary-General on particular ways in which member states could be helped, both through the United Nations system and otherwise, to establish

programmes of technical assistance relating to activities in the field of international law, together with a draft resolution authorizing, among other things, the Secretary-General to carry out, in 1967, the activities specified in his report.

At the outset of the debate, the chairman of the Sixth Committee informed members that he had referred the item to the Chairman of the Second Committee in order to have the benefit of that Committee's comments on the technical assistance aspects of the proposed programme. As the United Nations was awaiting the decision of UNESCO's General Conference, then sitting in Paris, on the question of UNESCO participation (financial and otherwise) in the regional training and refresher course proposed to be held in Tanzania in 1967 under the joint auspices of United Nations and UNESCO, the chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its discussion only for two meetings but return to the item later in December. During the next two meetings, delegates commented on the Secretary-General's report and suggested a few minor changes in the resolution. It soon appeared that there was a wide consensus as to the value of the programme set out in the report, and on the resolution tabled in the Committee, although a number of Western delegations, including Canada's, were opposed in principle to including part of the programme as an additional item in the United Nations regular budget. When word had been received from UNESCO that it would join with the United Nations in sponsoring and financing a regional course to be held in Tanzania in 1967, the Sixth Committee met to conclude this item. Considering the strong negative position Canada had adopted in 1965 in regard to the addition of new items of this kind to the regular budget of the United Nations, the Canadian representative spoke briefly, stressing that Canada remained opposed in principle to the proliferation of such items as new chapters in the regular budget, and that it was hoped that within the next few years it might prove possible, as a result of a combination of voluntary offers and financing through other UN bodies, to drop this item from the regular budget. In the Sixth Committee, the draft resolution was approved with 73 in favour (Canada) and none opposed, with no abstentions, and in plenary it also achieved unanimous support.

III

SPECIAL BODIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Over the years, the General Assembly has created certain bodies and organs with special assignments in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. One of these which continues to attract particular attention is the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), established in 1964 at the Assembly "to promote international trade especially with a view to accelerating economic development...". It reports to the General Assembly and its expenses are borne by the regular budget of the United Nations. A new organ, juridically and organizationally similar to UNCTAD, was established by the Assembly in 1966. This is the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which is also designed to help in accelerating economic development in a specific area—industry.

While very different in purpose, size and character, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) were all created by the Assembly. Their budgetary arrangements vary, but in general their programmes are financed by voluntary contributions separate from the United Nations budget. All work closely with the United Nations itself and with the intergovernmental agencies in completing projects undertaken to fulfill their individual objectives.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

In 1965, the twentieth session of the General Assembly decided to establish a new organization known as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in response to the need for intensified United Nations action to accelerate the industrialization of the less-developed countries. UNIDO was envisaged as a new, semi-autonomous organization which eventually would replace the existing UN Centre for Industrial Development. An *ad hoc* committee was established by the Assembly to make recommendations on the structure and functions of this new organization.

This committee submitted a report which was considered by the Committee for Industrial Development in the spring of 1966, by the Economic and Social Council in the summer and by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in the autumn. The Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution concerning UNIDO's structure and functions, and declared that the new organization was to come into existence on January 1, 1967. UNIDO will have a status similar to that of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Its principal organ will be a 45-member Industrial Development Board, and its main purpose will be to assist, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector. UNIDO's administrative costs will be met from the regular budget of the United Nations, while its operational programmes will be financed from voluntary contributions and through participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The General Assembly also decided that the headquarters of UNIDO should be established in Vienna in 1967. The Secretary-General nominated the Commissioner for Industrial Development, Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman, as the first Executive-Director of UNIDO, and the General Assembly unanimously confirmed his appointment. Finally, the Assembly called for the convening in Athens in November 1967 of an International Symposium on Industrial Development to explore, on a global basis, the problems of accelerating industrial growth in developing countries and to search for effective solutions to these problems. The Symposium, to be attended by representatives of member nations and various international organizations, is to be convened under the auspices of UNIDO and is the first major task assigned this new organization.

During the deliberation in various forums on the structure and functions of UNIDO, Canada made clear that it intended to join other members of the United Nations in trying to make the new organization a creative and effective instrument for sustained industrial advancement in the developing world. It is the Canadian view that the work of the new organization will be most fruitful if it concentrates on the definition and solution of specific industrial problems in particular countries and regions rather than on abstract studies and research. Canada has also stressed the need for intimate co-operation among UNIDO, the United Nations Development Programme and the Specialized Agencies, including the World Bank Group. To give effect to its purpose of contributing to the growth of an effective organization, Canada sought, and obtained, election to the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term expiring January 1, 1970.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

After its first meeting in 1964, UNCTAD was established as an organ of the Assembly to provide a central and continuing forum for the examination of trade and related development policy issues affecting the economic growth of developing countries. UNCTAD is composed of all members of the United Nations. Its mandate, essentially consultative in character, covers the spectrum of international efforts to promote economic development. It is inspired particularly by the recognition that this depends as much on the expansion of the trading opportunities open to the developing countries as on the transfer of resources in the form of aid; and that the two, aid and trade, are fundamental and interrelated elements in the development process. The organization's headquarters are situated in Geneva, where its Secretariat is led by the distinguished Argentinian economist, Dr. Raoul Prebisch. UNCTAD's expenses are borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

The permanent executive organ of UNCTAD consists of a 55-member Trade and Development Board which normally meets twice a year to review and direct the organization's work programme between sessions of the Conference itself. Reporting to the Board are the four principal functional committees established to pursue UNCTAD's activities in the fields of manufactures, commodities, invisibles and financing, and shipping. At the present time Canada is a member both of the Board and of each of these four main committees.

The task of establishing UNCTAD's organizational structure and formulating its work programme was largely completed in the previous year. In 1966, therefore, UNCTAD was able to take its place as a major international body for the discussion of the wide range of proposals in the various fields which its responsibilities embrace. As regards manufactures, attention focused during the year on proposals to remove tariff and non-tariff obstacles affecting the trade interests of developing countries, including the question of possible new preferential arrangements. With regard to shipping, work proceeded on such matters as the level and structure of freight-rates, port improvement and the adequacy of shipping services. With respect to financing, discussion in UNCTAD has been directed to the volume, terms and conditions of the flow of resources from the developed to the developing countries in the light of the recommendations on these subjects adopted at the First Conference. A group of experts also pursued further the study of a scheme, elaborated with the help of the IBRD, which would involve the extension of supplementary financing in cases where a developing country's export earnings fell short of reasonable expectations and thus jeopardized the implementation of its domestic development programme.

During the year the need to create improved and stable market conditions for primary commodities, of such importance to so many developing countries, continued to engage UNCTAD's attention. Work on various commodity problems proceeded both within the structure of UNCTAD itself and in special meetings convened under UNCTAD auspices. Canada participated in the Cocoa Conference in May from which an encouraging measure of agreement emerged; it is hoped that it will result in the successful conclusion of an international agreement on this commodity. Canada also took an active part in preparatory meetings designed to prepare the ground for reconvening a conference to negotiate an effective International Sugar Agreement.

The twenty-first session of the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions relating to UNCTAD. Of particular significance among these was the decision to convene the second session of the UNCTAD in New Delhi from February 1 to March 25, 1968. The Assembly expressed the hope that the preparation for this session of the Conference would "result in new and determined efforts on the part of all states . . . to achieve substantial progress both in the implementation and in the further elaboration of international policy for development". In addition, the Assembly endorsed a decision taken at the fourth meeting of the Trade and Development Board in September 1966 to associate UNCTAD with technical assistance activities in the trade sphere conducted through the United Nations system. To ensure that UNCTAD's contribution to technical assistance activities in this area is co-ordinated with the work of other United Nations agencies, this decision provided that the Secretary-General of UNCTAD be a member of the Inter-agency Consultative Board of the United Nations Development Programme.

United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) marked its twentieth anniversary in 1966. Since the inception of the organization, the Government of Canada has contributed nearly \$20 million and, with the exception of the period 1958-1961, has been a member of the 30-nation Executive Board. In 1966, the Canadian representative was the chairman of the Board.

UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly to provide emergency relief to the children in war-ravaged Europe. With recovery on that continent assured, UNICEF was given a new mandate to provide long-term assistance to ameliorate the conditions for children in the developing countries of the world. This assistance is designed to improve conditions for children in such spheres as health, nutrition, social welfare, education and vocational training. Assistance is granted at the request of governments,

which must contribute to each project an amount at least equal to the funds supplied by UNICEF, thereby creating the basis for the continuation of the project after UNICEF aid is terminated.

Meeting for the first time on the African continent, the Executive Board held its 1966 annual session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. A budget of \$38.2 million was approved, with aid going to 224 projects in 120 countries. While the larger part of this assistance continued to be devoted to health and nutritional projects, an increasing amount of aid was allocated to projects which had as an important element the training of personnel in the health, nutrition, education and social service fields. The Board deferred a decision on aid to family-planning projects. In addition to the \$38.2 million approved at the Executive Board meeting, a further \$1.4 million was subsequently allocated to provide emergency assistance to India in response to famine conditions in certain parts of that country.

In conjunction with the Board meeting, a special three-day seminar was held on the needs of African children and how they could best be reflected in national development plans. Particular attention was given to the future role of children in the economic and social development of their countries. Earlier in the year, a similar conference was convened in Bangkok, Thailand, in collaboration with the Economic Commission for the Far East and the Asian Institute for Economic Development.

The UNICEF programme is financed entirely from voluntary contributions, both from governments and private sources. The Canadian National Committee, through its sale of greeting cards and the Hallowe'en campaign, raised over \$900,000 in 1966. The Government of Canada, in addition to making its regular annual contribution of \$1 million, made a special grant of \$100,000 to UNICEF on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary as a memorial to the children who had died so tragically during the year at Dorion, Quebec, and Aberfan, Wales. In 1966 Canada was the sixth largest contributor to UNICEF.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provides care, either under its mandate or through its good offices, for refugees made homeless as a result of wars and other conflicts. The refugee situation in Africa dominated the work of the Office of the UNHCR throughout 1966. More than three-quarters of the new refugees of concern to UNHCR live in Africa, where displaced persons now number about 750,000. Results achieved in Africa have been encouraging, since some 190,000 refugees are now living in settlements established with the help

of UNHCR funds. This result is due to the concerted efforts of the countries of asylum and to the increasing co-operation between the UNHCR and other members of the United Nations system, such as the FAO, UNESCO and the World Food Programme.

Fifty-two governments contributed amounts totalling \$3,124,000 toward the financing of the UNHCR programme for 1966; private contributions amounted to \$195,000. A gap still remains, however, between the requirements of the UNHCR programme and governmental contributions towards its financing. Noting with concern this financial crisis, partly due to the African situation, the General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, invited member states and members of the Specialized Agencies to give their full support to the High Commissioner in the accomplishment of his humanitarian work.

On December 12 and 13, 1966, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the High Commissioner for Refugees, visited Canada. In the course of his visit, the High Commissioner had discussions with Government Ministers and officials on matters of common interest to Canada and his Office. Prince Sadruddin thanked Canada for its 1966 contribution, which amounted to \$350,000 (Cdn) and made Canada the fourth-largest contributor to the Office. He also explained the problem of refugees in Europe, Asia, Latin America and, more particularly, Africa, where half the \$4.2 million budget of the Office was spent.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which was established by the Assembly in 1949, has functioned to assist Palestine Arabs who became refugees as a result of hostilities in Palestine in 1948. It is a special non-political organization, which, in co-operation with "host governments" (in 1966, these were Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic), provides basic rations, shelter, health and welfare services, as well as education and training, for many of the refugees. There were 1,308,837 refugees registered with the Agency on April 1, 1966. This marked an increase of 36,657 over the previous year.

During 1965-66, UNRWA maintained its established relief and health services for needy refugees and continued to carry out its programmes of general and higher education and vocational and technical training for young refugees. However, in his annual report to the General Assembly¹, the UNRWA Commissioner General pointed out that the Agency was in a

serious financial situation and warned that a curtailment of the Agency's assistance might ensue if sufficient funds were not made available. Throughout the year Canada placed particular emphasis on the necessity of providing UNRWA with sufficient means to continue functioning adequately. To this end, Canada again contributed \$500,000 (Cdn) in cash and \$700,000 (Cdn) in food aid to the Agency during the year—the fourth-largest contribution received by UNRWA.

IV

THE COUNCILS, THE COURT AND THE SECRETARIAT

Security Council

Nineteen sixty-six was the Security Council's first year of operation with the expanded membership of 15 instead of 11 decided upon at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The permanent members, whose concurrence¹ is required for non-procedural decisions, are the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and China. Non-permanent members of the Council in 1966 were Jordan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Uganda and Uruguay, whose terms ended on December 31, 1966, and Argentina, Bulgaria, Japan, Mali and Nigeria, which continue to serve in 1967. On November 11, 1966, the General Assembly elected Canada, with Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia and India, to the Council for 1967-68. Canada last served on the Council in 1958-59.

There was no change in the functions of the Council, which continues to be the UN organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security; these functions are divided mainly between the pacific settlement of disputes and action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

The Security Council held 70 meetings in 1966 compared to 81 meetings in 1965. Almost half the meetings (28) were devoted to the question of Palestine (complaints by Syria, Israel and Jordan regarding border incidents). Rhodesia was discussed at 18 meetings.

Vietnam

During 1966, there was no abatement of the dangerous tensions flowing from the continuing war in Vietnam but, despite world-wide concern, the members of the Security Council were unable to find a basis for dealing with the problem.

¹ With the expansion of the Council, decisions require nine affirmative votes, including the concurring votes of the five permanent members on non-procedural questions.

At the end of January, the permanent representative of the United States wrote to the President of the Security Council requesting the Council to devote its most vigorous endeavours and its immense prestige to finding a prompt solution to the conflict. He affirmed that his country was not interested in a continuing military presence in Vietnam and was prepared for unconditional negotiations based on the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962.

He submitted a draft resolution by which the Security Council would call for "immediate discussions without pre-conditions . . . among the appropriate interested governments to arrange a conference looking towards the application of the Geneva Accords". The Council would also recommend cessation of hostilities and offer to "assist in achieving the purposes of this resolution by all appropriate means including the provision of arbitrators or mediators".

The Soviet representative called the United States resolution a diversionary tactic to cover American plans for expanding the war. France objected to the involvement of the Security Council because all parties to the dispute could not appear before the United Nations on the same footing. Britain and China supported the United States. Opinion among the non-permanent members was divided. The Council voted nine to two to adopt the agenda, but France, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda abstained and the Council adjourned for private consideration of the matter.

Following the adjournment, the President of the Council (Akira Matsui of Japan) reported in a letter to the members and to the Secretary-General that there was no agreement as to whether further consideration of Vietnam by the Council would be useful. Some members of the Council had not been willing to participate in informal consultations on the subject. This letter aroused protests from France, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Mali, which felt that the President of the Council had not been empowered to report the views of Council members.

India-Pakistan

On February 26, the Security Council was informed by the Secretary-General that India and Pakistan had completed the withdrawal of their troops to positions held before August 5, 1965, in conformity with the Tashkent Declaration of January 10 and with the withdrawal provisions of the Security Council resolutions of September 4, 6 and 20, 1965.¹ The task of the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission had been successfully completed

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations 1965*, Page 58.

and the mission was to be disbanded by the end of March. UNIPOM was commanded by a Canadian, Major-General Bruce Macdonald. Twelve Canadian officers formed part of the 90-man mission.

The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan of just over 40 men continued its task of patrolling the cease-fire line in Kashmir as it has done since its establishment in 1949. Canadian participation in UNMOGIP had been expanded in September 1965 to help deal with the emergency, but during 1966 the Canadian complement was gradually reduced to its normal strength of nine officers and an eight-man detachment from the Royal Canadian Air Force to operate one RCAF *Caribou* aircraft.

Cyprus

The Security Council renewed the mandate of the UN Force in Cyprus on three separate occasions during the year.

In March, the Secretary-General reported that the parties concerned had shown little will to intensify their efforts towards a mutual accommodation although the military situation remained calm and the cease-fire continued to be observed. He said the continued functioning of UNFICYP was indispensable, however, if this calm was to be maintained. It had proved possible to reduce the strength of the force to about 5,000 officers and men. Problems of financing continued to be acute and a deficit remained of about \$5 million. On March 16, after urging the parties concerned "to act with the utmost restraint and to make determined efforts with a view to achieving the objectives of the Security Council", the Council extended the mandate of the force for another three months.

In June, the Secretary-General again reported that UNFICYP's continued presence was indispensable and recommended extension of the mandate for a further period of six months. Conditions in Cyprus, he said, underscored the maxim that peace-keeping was a means and not an end. It could only be a first step towards a peaceful settlement. Efforts at the highest level might have to be undertaken if this settlement was to be reached. He expressed hope that the decision of the Governments of Greece and Turkey to hold bilateral talks on Cyprus would contribute to a peaceful settlement. He again reported that the financial situation was unsatisfactory and criticized the method of raising money by voluntary contributions as inadequate. On June 16, the Council extended the mandate of the force for six months "in the firm hope that by the end of this period substantial progress towards a solution will have been achieved so as to render possible a withdrawal or a substantial reduction of the force".

This hope was not fulfilled. In December, the Secretary-General observed that there had been "little significant change" in Cyprus. The situation remained one in which, were it not for the presence of UNFICYP, several incidents could have developed into serious fighting. Normalization of conditions on the island had not been achieved because of the deadlock over what the ultimate settlement was to be, although some progress had been made. The dialogue between Greece and Turkey on this subject had continued but there was no information as to what results might be expected. While these talks continued, UN efforts to find a settlement would be suspended temporarily. Further reductions in the strength of UNFICYP were not feasible (its total strength, including police, at the beginning of December was just over 4,600). The amount of the voluntary contributions pledged by 44 states up to that time totalled just over \$55 million but there remained a deficit of about \$4 million. The Council agreed to extend the mandate for another six months "in the expectation that sufficient progress towards a solution by then will make possible a withdrawal or substantial reduction of the force".

During the year, the Canadian contingent in the force was reduced from just under 1,000 men to about 870 men, drawn from the Second Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada and the Reconnaissance Squadron of Royal Canadian Dragoons and subsequently from the First Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment and the Reconnaissance Squadron, Fort Garry Horse.

The Canadian contingent was responsible for the Kyrenia district in the north-central sector of Cyprus (an area of about 550 square miles of the 3,572 square miles which comprise the island). The main tasks of the Canadian contingent included patrolling, reconnaissance, maintaining outposts and operating a twice-daily convoy for Greek-Cypriots through the Turkish-Cypriot enclave from Nicosia to Kyrenia and return. To maintain these troops in Cyprus, Canada absorbed approximately \$2.9 million of the cost.

Rhodesia

On April 7, the British representative informed the Council that an oil-tanker had arrived at the Mozambique port of Beira, and that substantial supplies of oil were likely to reach Rhodesia in contravention of the oil embargo recommended in the Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965. Britain introduced a resolution which sought the approval of the Security Council to use force if necessary to stop the arrival of other tankers at Beira. The resolution also called on Portugal to prevent oil from reaching Rhodesia, and

on all states to ensure the diversion of vessels reasonably believed to be carrying oil to Beira which was destined for Rhodesia. The resolution was adopted on April 9 by a vote of ten to none, with five abstentions, after the defeat of amendments introduced by African members which were designed to broaden and strengthen its terms.

In the following month, the Security Council held several meetings at the request of the African states. A resolution sponsored by Mali, Nigeria and Uganda, which called upon all states to apply economic sanctions and on Britain to use force, failed to obtain the necessary votes. Most members of the Council preferred that the current non-mandatory sanctions should be given more time to work.

In December, there were negotiations between Britain and the illegal régime, but no agreement was reached. In accordance with an undertaking given at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in September, Britain introduced a resolution in the Security Council on December 5 calling for selective mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia. The resolution was based on Chapter VII of the Charter and provided that all states should forbid the import from Rhodesia of asbestos, pig-iron, chrome, copper, sugar, tobacco, hides and skins, meat and meat products, as well as the export to Rhodesia of arms, military equipment, oil and oil products, motor vehicles, aircraft and related parts. Mali, Nigeria and Uganda proposed a number of amendments, a few of which were approved, including one calling for a mandatory oil sanction. With the support of the three other Commonwealth members, the Security Council passed the amended resolution on December 16 by a vote of 11 to none, with four abstentions.

Throughout the year, Canada acted with other members of the Commonwealth and through Commonwealth institutions in support of the British policy of ending the illegal situation by non-military means. In accord also with the basic Canadian policy of strong support for the UN in serious situations of this kind, Canadian economic measures have been taken in compliance with the non-mandatory Security Council resolution of November 20, 1965, and now with the mandatory Security Council resolution of December 16, 1966. Canada had embargoed all trade with Rhodesia banned in the December 16 resolution since February 1966. Activities by Canadian citizens, ships and aircraft, outside as well as inside Canada, contravening the trade ban in the December 16 resolution were also made illegal in Canada's UN Rhodesia regulations adopted on February 21, 1967. The new regulations were adopted under the authority provided by the UN Act of 1947, which was designed to permit Canada to comply with mandatory Security Council resolutions based on Article 41 of the Charter.

The Middle East

On July 25, the Security Council met to consider mutual complaints of aggression by Israel and Syria. Israel charged Syria with repeated acts of aggression committed by its armed forces and by armed sabotage groups operating against Israel from Syrian territory. Syria complained about an Israeli air attack in the area of its Jordan River development project and denied that it could be held responsible for infiltration into Israel. The Council requested Lieutenant-General Odd Bull, Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to investigate. (The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization—UNTSO—is the military observer group set up in 1949, consisting of personnel from several member nations, to observe and maintain the cease-fire in Palestine. In 1966, Canada maintained a representation of 20 officers.)

On July 29, Mali and Jordan presented a draft resolution condemning the Israeli action; it was not passed, since only six members supported it (with nine abstentions) when it was put to a vote on August 3.

The Security Council met on October 14 to consider an Israeli complaint regarding acts of sabotage and armed infiltration from Syria into Israel. Israel claimed that recent acts of terrorism in Israel formed a pattern of guerilla activity planned in Syria and supported by the Syrian authorities. Syria rejected the accusations as groundless.

Following an inspection by UNTSO of the demilitarized zone and defensive areas, General Bull reported that Israel and Syria had both violated the General Armistice Agreement, and that military personnel and weapons of both countries had been sighted in the demilitarized zone. In addition, he reported an increase in the number of tank positions and defensive fortification complexes in the defensive area on the Syrian side.

A draft resolution reminding Syria of its obligation to prevent the use of its territory as a base of operation for acts contrary to the Armistice Agreement and calling upon both parties to adhere to the Armistice Agreement and to co-operate with the UN machinery in the area was proposed by Britain and the United States but was not put to a vote. A second draft resolution sponsored by six non-permanent members (Argentina, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria and Uganda), inviting Syria to strengthen its measures for preventing such incidents and Israel to co-operate fully with the Israel/Syria Mixed Armistice Commission, was not adopted because the U.S.S.R., a permanent member, voted against it with Jordan, Mali and Bulgaria.

Later in November, the Government of Jordan requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider its complaint regarding an Israeli attack on a Jordanian village (Samu) south of Hebron. Israel claimed the

raid was made after an Israeli army vehicle had been blown up by a landmine while on patrol, and that this sabotage attack was one incident in a pattern of organized sabotage.

On November 25, the Council adopted a resolution censuring Israel for its large-scale military action and deploring the loss of life and heavy property damage. It emphasized that "actions of military reprisal cannot be tolerated and that if they are repeated, the Security Council will have to consider further and more effective steps as envisaged in the Charter to ensure against repetition of such acts". Every member of the Council voted for the resolution except New Zealand, which abstained.

South Arabia

The Security Council met several times in August at Britain's request to consider its complaint that on July 30, 1966, jet aircraft, flying from the Yemen but believed by Britain to belong to the United Arab Republic, had strafed the town of Nuqub in the Federation of South Arabia. The British representative claimed that this was not the first attack by aircraft from Yemen.

The representative of the United Arab Republic denied that any of his country's aircraft had undertaken any such operation in that area, and declared that no planes of the Arab-Yemeni Joint Command had been airborne on July 30.

The representative of New Zealand suggested that, since the facts of the incident were in dispute, the Secretary-General be asked to arrange for an immediate impartial investigation of the incident by a United Nations team. A New Zealand draft resolution embodying this suggestion did not come to a vote. Following consultations, the President of the Security Council on August 16 read an agreed statement in which he noted that the facts of the incident were contested, asked the parties concerned to contribute in lessening tension, and invited the Secretary-General to continue his good offices in an endeavour to settle the outstanding question in agreement with the parties concerned.

Congo

In September 1966, the Democratic Republic of the Congo complained to the Security Council that Portugal was using its African territories as a base of operations for mercenaries to overthrow the legitimate authorities of the Congo. It claimed that, if this "aggression" continued, it would consider itself at war with Portugal.

The Portuguese representative denied that there were mercenary camps or war materials in Angola intended to disturb the peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On October 14, the Council adopted a resolution sponsored by Jordan, Mali, Nigeria and Uganda urging the Government of Portugal, in view of Portugal's statement "that there are no mercenaries in Angola, nor camps nor war material meant to disturb the peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo", not to allow foreign mercenaries to use the territory as a base of operations for interfering in the domestic affairs of the Congo. France, New Zealand, Britain and the United States refrained from voting on this paragraph, but voted in favour of the subsequent paragraph calling on all states to desist from intervening in the domestic affairs of the Congo. The resolution was unanimously adopted (except for the four abstentions on the operative paragraph mentioned above).

Secretary-General

On September 1, the Secretary-General announced his intention of retiring when his five-year term expired. In response to widespread appeals, he agreed, however, to serve until the end of the year.

On September 29, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's agreement to remain and, in order to express further its confidence in him, agreed that, "if U Thant should express willingness to serve another term as the Secretary-General, it would fully meet the desires of the Council".

On December 2, the General Assembly, on the advice of the Security Council, unanimously appointed U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations for another term of office ending on December 31, 1971.

Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC), which usually meets four times a year, is an executive body with three major responsibilities: to act as governing body for the activities of the United Nations itself in the economic, social and human rights fields; to ensure the co-ordination of the work in these same areas of the entire United Nations system of organizations (the United Nations itself and the 14 affiliated Specialized Agencies); and to provide a major forum for the discussion of broad issues of international economic and social policy. In the sphere of international economic and social co-operation, ECOSOC plays a role rough-

ly equivalent to that of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security. Like the Security Council's, ECOSOC's membership was enlarged by Charter amendment in 1965 and it met for the first time in 1966 as a 27-member body, representative of all major segments of opinion and geography in the United Nations. In 1966 Canada served the second year of its fourth three-year term on the Council.

Tewfik Bouattoura, Algeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, was elected President for the year. Major sessions of the Council were held in New York (February 23—March 8) and Geneva (July 5—August 5), much briefer resumed sessions taking place in New York in November and December. The year 1966 can be seen in retrospect as an active and varied one for the Council, in which it adjusted with little difficulty to its expanded and much more representative membership and steadily adapted its own methods and machinery to meet the altered needs of the world—particularly those of the developing countries—21 years after the founding of the United Nations. In each of the Council's three major areas of concern (the United Nations' own work programme, the co-ordination of inter-agency effort, and the formulation of international economic and social policy), significant advances were made.

Methods and Machinery

In concluding the review and reappraisal of its own role and functions which had begun in 1965, the Council re-confirmed unanimously its tripartite function, outlined above, and began the translation of theory into action by deciding to deal in future years with its separate tasks at separate sessions. Thus, in 1967, the work of the United Nations itself in the economic, social and human rights fields will be the exclusive preoccupation of the spring session; co-ordination of the work of the United Nations system and discussion of broad issues of international economic and social policy will be dealt with at the summer session. To bring the badly overcrowded calendar of related meetings under some sort of control and to permit more substantive work to get under way, the Council also agreed that, beginning in 1968, its expert subsidiaries, the Functional Commissions, would meet biennially instead of annually, with exceptions being made only for the Commissions on Human Rights, Social Development and Status of Women. Canada was a prime mover in many of these developments.

At the same time and in keeping with its own expansion, the Council enlarged the membership of all the Commissions and the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning to accommodate the shifting pattern of United Nations membership. The Council also endorsed the Social Commis-

sion's reappraisal of its own role, agreed that the Commission had the twofold task of recommending general social policy and supervising the development assistance given by the United Nations in the social field, and renamed this expert body the Commission for Social Development.

To improve its own capacity to take effective decisions on the whole programme of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields and on the development work of the United Nations family of organizations, the Council also overhauled its own Special Committee on Co-ordination and, in a resolution initiated by Canada, enlarged its size, stipulated expertise as a condition for membership, redefined its functions and renamed it the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC). Related actions were further and more precise directives on the flood of documents coming before the Council, and the provision for an expanded secretariat for the inter-agency Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which provides the Council with much of the analysis on which decisions on co-ordination and co-operation are based.

All these actions formed part of a general trend to consolidate the experience of ECOSOC's first 20 years of operation, to adjust the work of the Council, its affiliates and its subsidiaries to the new realities of the 1960s, and to rationalize the procedures and programmes which have multiplied throughout the international network in the course of two decades increasingly concerned with the problems of underdevelopment. They were, however, essentially housekeeping decisions; in its fields of substantive responsibility ECOSOC was no less active.

Work Programme of the United Nations in the Economic, Social and Human Rights Fields

The United Nations itself increasingly can be seen as an amorphous Specialized Agency, providing assistance and conducting research in a dozen or more sectors of economic and social development. Nearly two-thirds of the organization's \$100-million budget for 1966 and an additional \$37 million of voluntary funds¹ pledged for development were administered by the United Nations in fields as diverse as social development, statistics, narcotics control, industrial development, international trade and public administration. One of the new developments of 1966 was the intensive and continuing consideration given by ECOSOC to the Secretary-General's proposal to launch a five-year survey programme costing approximately \$10 million in

¹ This figure excludes the funds expended by UNICEF, UNHCR and UNITAR for specialized programmes, and relates only to general development assistance.

nine selected areas of resources development. Non-agricultural resources, of vital importance to developing countries anxious to industrialize, have been given comparatively little emphasis in the operational activities of the United Nations system. By the year's end, the proposal had been referred for analysis in depth to a number of specialist groups, who were to report back on the feasibility of achieving significant results in each of the nine sectors provisionally selected by the Secretary-General. Other Council decisions in the sphere of natural resources included the launching of studies in marine resources beyond the continental shelf and the authorization of further work on desalination.

In the area of industrial development, the increasing efforts being made by the United Nations to assist the industrialization of the developing countries were reflected in the creation by the General Assembly of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which, with its 45-member Industrial Development Board, replaced the earlier Centre for Industrial Development and ECOSOC's Committee for Industrial Development. In December ECOSOC decided that the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrial Development should take place in Athens in December 1967. In the field of housing, building and planning, the need for a comprehensive index of current information on environmental development accessible to the developing countries led to a decision in principle to establish a United Nations Documentation Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in New Delhi.

Acting on the recommendations of its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which works in consultation with the World Health Organization, ECOSOC authorized the creation of the International Narcotics Control Board recommended in the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and the immediate establishment of a new *ad hoc* committee to study medical substances not yet under international control, notably barbiturates, amphetamines and LSD. The International Narcotics Control Board, whose members will be appointed by the Council at its 1967 spring session, will become operational in March 1968.

Two international conferences and planning for two international "years" were authorized by ECOSOC in 1966. The conference of social welfare ministers will meet in 1968 to prepare principles for social welfare programmes and related aspects of social development, to promote the training of social workers, and to recommend specific further action by the United Nations in the social field. A conference will also be held in Vienna in 1968 to revise the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic (ratified by Canada in 1966).

By a Council decision subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly, 1967 will be International Tourist Year, whose practical objectives will include an improvement in tourist statistics and the reduction of entry formalities to the lowest feasible level. Following a decision by the General Assembly to designate 1968 as International Year for Human Rights, ECOSOC urged intensive preparation by states, organizations and national and regional bodies to mark the year by special events and legislative enactment to preserve human rights.

In other human rights issues, the Council condemned policies of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and segregation, and called for urgent consideration by its own Commission on Human Rights of ways and means of improving the United Nations capacity to halt violations of human rights wherever they occur. A common thread in all of these resolutions was the Council's concern with violations of human rights and discriminatory practices in colonial territories. In a related area, the Council forwarded to the General Assembly a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

Inter-agency Co-ordination and Co-operation

Much of the time spent by the Council on this, its second area of major responsibility, is necessarily devoted to reviewing the activities of its 14 autonomous affiliates, the Specialized Agencies¹. Over and above this, 1966 saw particular emphasis placed on improving the mechanics for keeping those concerned—notably the Council itself but also the other Agencies—informed of relevant developments in programmes throughout the United Nations system, and to standardizing the approach adopted by individual Agencies to problems common to all.

On substantive questions, there was a similar emphasis on securing a concerted common approach towards the major problem confronting most member states of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies—the drive towards accelerated economic and social development. There was lengthy discussion of the fourth report of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), whose “world plan of action” to promote the effective application of modern scientific technology to development necessarily covered the areas of work of many of the Specialized Agencies, particularly the FAO, WHO and UNESCO. The Council endorsed the objectives of the proposed plan (of which the provisions, if implemented, would cost several hundred million dollars in educational infrastructure alone) and made a number of recommendations to

¹ See Chapter V.

further the preparation of programmes for the transfer of technology to the developing countries. A similar inter-agency approach was apparent in the adoption of a resolution introduced by Canada on the evaluation of operational assistance provided under the United Nations umbrella. Building on successful pilot studies in Thailand, Chile and Tunisia, more evaluation projects are to be conducted in selected recipient countries to determine the total impact of the assistance provided by all members of the United Nations system on the country's level of development.

International Economic and Social Policy

The most important of ECOSOC's policy debates in 1966 centred on the financing of economic development. Resolution 1183 (XLI), which was adopted after heated and protracted debate despite the misgivings of several members of the Council, was sharply critical of the quantity and quality of the bulk of development aid flowing to the developing countries under bilateral arrangements. The resolution expressed the Council's deep concern that the transfer of external resources to the developing countries had failed to reach the minimum target of one per cent of the individual national income of the developed countries, as well as the fact that some countries had begun to provide aid on more stringent terms and that "tied" aid had often resulted in an inefficient use of resources. The resolution contained a number of controversial provisions on tied aid, the reinvestment of loan repayments and tied repayment which many countries, including Canada, were unable to support.

While the resolution was eventually approved as a whole and was subsequently endorsed in full by the General Assembly, it is clear that the debate on the "crisis in international aid" will continue in other forums and at future Council sessions. Among the studies scheduled for future discussion are an analysis of the reverse flow of capital and invisibles from the developing to the developed countries, and a study of the economic factors inhibiting a larger flow of external resources to the developing countries.

Other Questions

The Council discussed a variety of other questions in 1966, reviewed the reports of the United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Development, and held elections to fill vacancies on its many subsidiary bodies. Canada was elected to the Commission for Social Development and re-elected to the Committee for Housing, Building and Planning.

Functional Commissions

In 1966, the Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council held meetings, with the exception of the Population Commission. Canada was a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Statistical Commission and the Social Commission, and sent delegations to their respective sessions.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its fourteenth session at the Palais des Nations in Geneva in October 1966. During this session, the Commission discussed three main topics: the problem of statistical co-ordination, the progress achieved in the revision and the extension of the UN system of national accounts and the recommendations for the 1970 world population and housing censuses. In conformity with decisions made during the thirteenth session, the Commission discussed the general problem of co-ordination of the statistical activities of the United Nations family of organizations and of the other international organizations working in the same fields. The Statistical Commission also reaffirmed its confidence in the principle of statistical specialization by Agencies, with co-ordination of world standards directed primarily to those elements of each Agency's programme which are interrelated. Members of the Commission voted unanimously for a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to consult with the Specialized Agencies and to prepare a report on the important interrelated fields of statistics for which world standards are desirable. The delegation also voted in favour of a resolution asking the Secretary-General to distribute guides for the 1970 population and housing censuses to all member states and to give technical assistance to governments in the implementation of the principles and recommendations contained in the guides. These recommendations are based primarily on the experience of countries with their 1960 censuses, supplemented by a continuous study of census methods carried out by the UN Statistical Office on the basis of material received from national statistical services. The Canadian delegation gave its strong support to this resolution, since its implementation would particularly contribute to the improvement of vital statistics systems of developing countries.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which is the policy-making body for the international control of narcotic drugs, held its twenty-first session in Geneva in December. Members of the Commission are mainly countries which are producers or manufacturers of narcotics and countries in which

illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and drug addiction constitute a serious social problem. During its session, the Commission dealt with problems of narcotic drugs under international control, such as opium, cannabis and coca leaf, and also with problems connected with the psychotropic drugs, which are not at present under international control. The Commission noted in its report to the Economic and Social Council that the study of drug addiction was one of its main concerns, since drug addiction is the origin of all other problems confronting the Commission. From year to year the study of this question has been occupying an increasing part of each session, particularly as the Commission decided to treat the problem together with its social and economic aspects. During the twenty-first session, the Commission considered the economic implications of suppressing the production of opium, coca leaf and cannabis and pointed out that appropriate international assistance could be sought by those countries which were making attempts at crop substitution. The Commission unanimously recommended that the Economic and Social Council adopt a resolution urging that immediate action be taken by governments to place under strict control the import, export and production of LSD and similar substances and to place their distribution under the supervision of competent authorities. The Commission further recommended that these substances be restricted to scientific research and medical purposes, and urged governments to condemn all other usage of such substances. In discussing future plans of technical co-operation with governments, the Commission expressed the opinion that, even though progress had been made in reducing the incidence of drug addiction, new forms of addiction had appeared and there was need for further technical assistance programmes. The Commission decided, therefore, to invite the Secretary-General to prepare a five-year plan setting out in detail the total requirements of governments in that field. Canada has been a member of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs since its establishment in 1946.

Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women held its nineteenth session in Geneva during February and March 1966. Among the actions taken by the Commission was its approval of a draft Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. The draft, the result of many compromises, was sent for consideration by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. The General Assembly, however, requested the Commission to revise it in order to take account of suggestions made during the debates at its twenty-first session. The draft Declaration asks for an end to discrimination based on sex and maintains that women should have rights

equal to those of men in matters of nationality, voting, education, employment, marriage and civil and penal law, on the grounds that no country can attain full and complete development without the maximum participation of women in all aspects of society.

The Commission adopted unanimously four resolutions on economic rights and opportunities for women. They concerned the repercussions of scientific and technical progress on the employment of women, the international standards of protection for working women, the employment of women with family responsibilities and the employment of domestic workers. In discussing a United Nations programme for the advancement of women, the Commission also adopted four resolutions, which concerned respectively: the role of United Nations agencies in educational programmes related to family planning; the establishment of long-term programmes for the advancement of women; the establishment of an international fund; and the possibility of reallocating some funds under the technical programmes of the United Nations budget to finance these long-term programmes for the advancement of women. The Commission considered a preliminary report prepared by the Secretary-General on parental rights and duties and asked for its revision in light of the comments made by the delegates during the session. In the realm of education, the delegates approved a resolution recommending that member states promote access of women to higher education. Finally, the Commission adopted unanimously a resolution asking the Economic and Social Council to include the topic of women's rights in the modern world in the programme for the International Year for Human Rights to be celebrated in 1968. Canada was not a member of the Commission on the Status of Women in 1966.

Social Commission

The seventeenth session of the Social Commission was held at the United Nations headquarters in April and May 1966. The Commission dealt with such topics as the reappraisal of its role, the organization of a conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, the world social situation, a research-training programme on regional development and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

A working group was established to draw up a resolution on the reappraisal of the role of the Social Commission. The draft resolution which was approved recommended that ECOSOC adopt a resolution defining the principles and objectives of the social programme of the United Nations and the future work programme of the Social Commission, as well as a programme of concerted practical action in the social sphere containing priorities and

methods of approach. ECOSOC was also requested to change the name of the Commission to the Commission for Social Development. As regards the proposed conference of ministers responsible for social welfare, the Secretariat submitted a report in which it considered it advisable that the conference be convened in 1968. General support was expressed for the proposed conference and delegates adopted a resolution asking ECOSOC to have the conference devoted to an examination of the role of the social welfare programmes in national development. The resolution also called for the establishment of a preparatory committee. Following discussions on a report on the research-training programme on regional development, the Commission adopted unanimously a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to organize consultations with interested countries, the regional economic commissions and other appropriate United Nations bodies on the feasibility and financing of the programme. Later, the Commission took note of the second progress report of the UN Research Institute for Social Development and urged the Secretary-General to continue intensive efforts to obtain additional financing for the Institute so that it might extend its work beyond 1967. Finally, the Commission considered the report of the third session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Canada was not a member of the Social Commission in 1966 but was elected by ECOSOC to a term on the new Commission for Social Development, beginning in 1967.

Commission on Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights held its twenty-second session in New York in March and April 1966. Among the most important subjects it dealt with were a draft International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance, the question of war criminals and crimes against humanity, the implementation of human rights through a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Year for Human Rights and the violation of human rights in dependent territories.

At the beginning of the session, the Commission resumed its examination of the draft International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Religious Intolerance, which it had begun at its twenty-first session. After extensive discussions of the different articles under consideration, the Commission approved five more articles but was unable to complete the examination of the draft Convention. The Commission decided to give highest priority at its twenty-third session to the completion of the preparation of the draft Convention. Considering the question of war criminals and of persons who committed crimes against humanity, the Commission approved a resolution asking ECOSOC to urge all states to take the necessary measures to prevent

the application of statutory limitation to war crimes and crimes against humanity; the resolution also called for the preparation of a preliminary draft international convention on the subject. Continuing its work, the Commission considered a resolution passed by the General Assembly requesting ECOSOC to transmit to the Commission a proposal concerning the establishment of the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights responsible for the implementation of the various international legislation adopted by the United Nations in the area of human rights. It was decided to establish a working group to study the problems relating to such an Office. The Commission next approved three resolutions on the organization of celebrations during the International Year for Human Rights in 1968. In the area of racial equality, the Commission condemned the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in all countries where they occurred and singled out, in this connection, policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid*. Canada was not a member of the Commission on Human Rights in 1966.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council assists the General Assembly and the Security Council in supervising the administration of territories under United Nations trusteeship; By 1959, 11 territories had been placed under United Nations trusteeship all but three have since attained independence or self-government. The remaining territories are Nauru, which is under joint Australian, New Zealand and British administration, New Guinea, under Australian administration, and the Pacific Islands trust territory, under U.S. administration.

The administering states are all members of the Trusteeship Council, as are the permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer territories—the U.S.S.R., France and China. One other member is elected by the General Assembly to equalize the number of administering and non-administering members; this seat will be held by Liberia until the end of 1968.

Gathering information by examining the reports of the administering authorities, hearing petitioners, and sending its own visiting missions, the Council studies the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the trust territories and recommends steps which should be taken for their further development. Following adoption by the fifteenth session of the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Council has paid growing attention to the question of preparing the trust territories for self-government.

At its thirty-third session, held in New York from May to July 1966, the Council welcomed the establishment in 1966 in Nauru of a partially elected executive council and a legislative council as an important step in the direction of self-government. Recalling that the people of Nauru had freely expressed their wish to achieve independence by January 31, 1968, and that this wish had been endorsed by the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the Council recommended to the administering authority that it give serious consideration to granting independence by that date. The Council also discussed the economic future of Nauru, an isolated islet whose only resource, a phosphate deposit, will be exhausted in 30 years.

With regard to New Guinea, which is administered jointly with the Australian territory of Papua, the Council commended the administering authority on its social, economic and educational development programmes and on its efforts to respond to the political aspirations of the territory's inhabitants. It noted that the twentieth session of the General Assembly had called for the fixing of an early date for independence in accordance with the freely-expressed wishes of the people, and that a member of the territory's House of Assembly had stated before the Council that the people of Papua and New Guinea were not ready for self-government at this stage; it also drew to the attention of the administering authority the need to keep constantly before the people the choices for the future open to them, including independence.

In its consideration of the Pacific Islands trust territory, or Micronesia, the Council noted with satisfaction the constitution of a national legislature on the basis of universal adult suffrage as a major step towards self-determination. It drew the administering authority's attention to the need for a systematic long-term health plan for Micronesia, as suggested by the World Health Organization following an investigation of a petitioner's complaint about the territory's health services. The Council decided to despatch a regular visiting mission to the Pacific Islands in 1967, with a broad mandate to investigate and report on the territory's advancement.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations to replace the Permanent Court of International Justice, and its Statute is annexed to the United Nations Charter, of which it forms an

integral part. The parties to the Statute include all members of the United Nations and three other entities: Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland. Parties may refer to the Court their legal disputes with other states if they have submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by a declaration filed pursuant to Article 36 of the Statute or if they have agreed to do so for particular classes of disputes in treaties or other international agreements.

There are 15 judges on the Court,¹ each serving a nine-year term. Every three years, the terms of five of the judges expire. On February 5, 1967, the terms of office of the following five were to expire: Mr. Spender (Australia); Mr. Koo (China); Mr. Winiarski (Poland); Mr. Spiropoulos (Greece); and Mr. Ammoun (Lebanon). Accordingly, an item was placed on the agenda of the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, concerning the election of new judges.

To be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority in the General Assembly and also in the Security Council, as the Statute of the Court provides for this dual electoral process. Pursuant to the Statute, the elections took place in both bodies separately but concurrently. Nominations were made not by governments but by national groups appointed by each government. The Canadian national group nominated the following: Judge Ammoun (Lebanon); Sir Kenneth Bailey (Australia); Professor M. Lachs (Poland); Professor S. Petren (Sweden). The voting extended over two days, in the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the General Assembly there were 11 ballots and in the Security Council there were 23. Those finally elected were: Professor Lachs (Poland); Judge Ammoun (Lebanon); Mr. Onyeama (Nigeria); Professor Petren (Sweden) and; Mr. Bengzon (Philippines).

No debate was allowed in connection with these elections, and the voting was by secret ballot. There were, however, many special considerations which related to the elections. Nationalist China had had a Judge on the Court continuously since the creation of the ICJ, and the sitting Chinese Judge, Mr. Koo, had been nominated again. However, Nationalist China withdrew its candidate before the voting started. This had the effect of bringing to an end a convention or "gentlemen's agreement" that each of the five permanent members of the Security Council, including China, would have a Judge on the Court. Mr. Bengzon (Philippines) was elected to retain this seat for Asia. Moreover, despite the fact that the Court is supposed to reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world, Africa had only one Judge on the Court—Mr. Forster of Senegal, whose term expires in 1973. The African states were thus determined to

¹ For a list of the Judges on the Court see Appendix II, Part 6.

increase their representation by at least one, and preferably two. They succeeded in obtaining the election of Mr. Onyeama of Nigeria. There was no difficulty about the election of Professor Lachs of Poland, or the re-election of Mr. Ammoun of Lebanon. The election of Professor Petren came at the end of a close contest among several Western European candidates, notably Professor Petren and Ambassador de Luna of Spain.

There are no Canadians serving on the Court at the present time.

The principal decision reached by the International Court of Justice during 1966 was concerned with the proceedings instituted in November 1960 against South Africa with regard to the continued existence of its mandate for South West Africa and the performance of its duties as the mandatory power. On July 18, 1966, the International Court of Justice decided that Ethiopia and Liberia, as individual states formerly members of the League of Nations, had no legal right or interest in claims concerning the provisions of the mandate for South West Africa, entrusted to South Africa.¹

Secretariat

The administrative functions of the United Nations are entrusted to the Secretariat, led by the Secretary-General. Under the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and he, in turn, employs the necessary staff for the proper discharge of his duties.²

According to the Charter, the Secretary-General is to act as the chief administrative officer of the organization and appoints the staff of the Secretariat under regulations established by the Assembly. He is to bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security. He makes an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization. In sum, he is responsible both for carrying out the instructions given him by the Security Council and the General Assembly in connection with the organization's normal activities, and the attainment of its basic objectives under the Charter, and for bringing to the attention of the Council and the Assembly those problems and proposals which he considers require decisions. In addition, the Secretary-General may be called upon to perform special functions under instructions from the Council or the Assembly or, on occasion, he may use his good offices to seek a solution to a question without bringing it before

¹ See Chapter II, Page 12, for a full discussion of the implications of this decision.

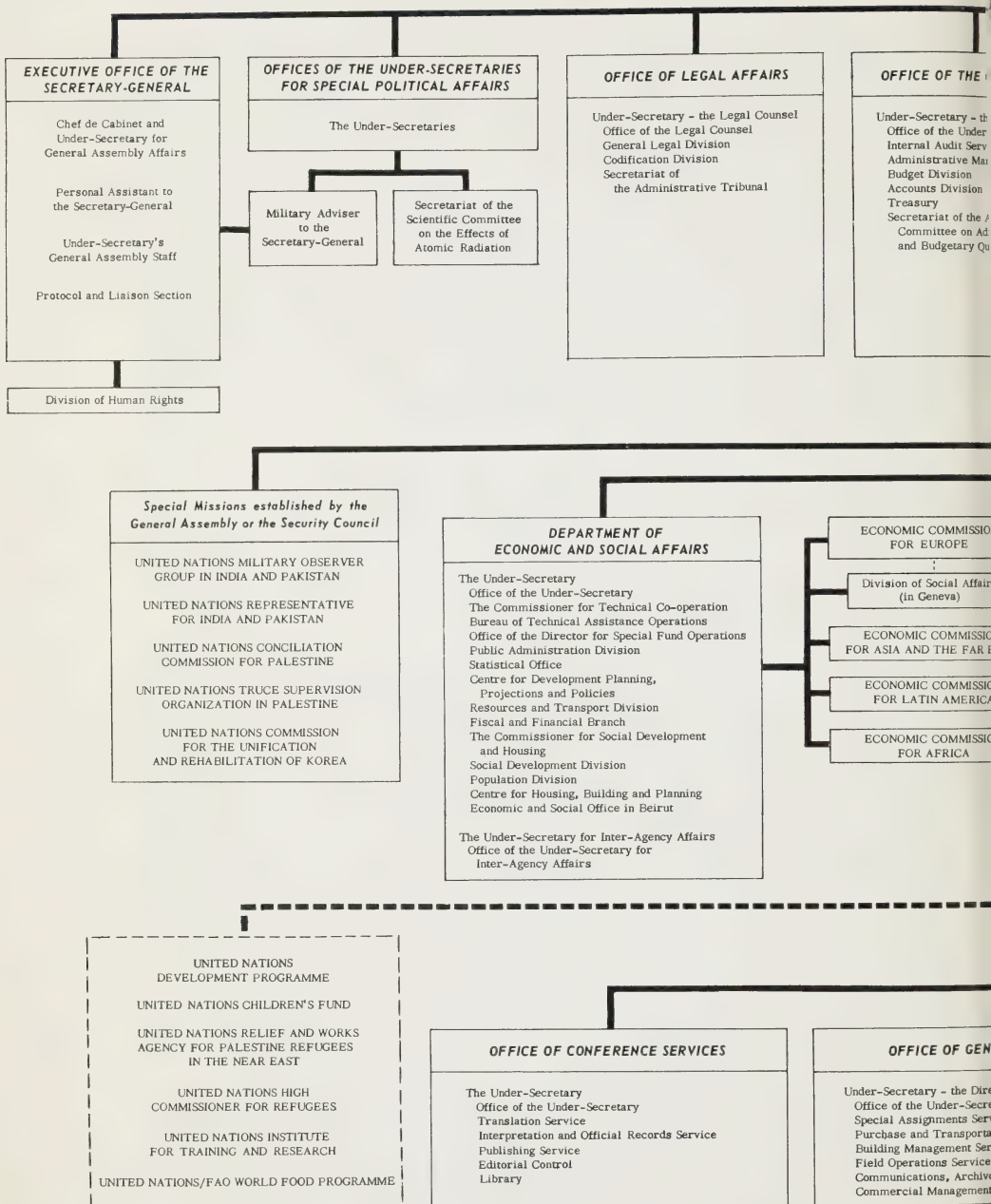
² A list of the senior members of the Secretariat is given in Appendix II, Part 7.

any specific UN body. Prevailing international conditions and the personality and ability of a particular Secretary-General determine the extent of his involvement in specific problems, and the way in which these problems are handled.

The present Secretary-General, U Thant of Burma, was appointed Acting Secretary-General on November 3, 1961, to complete the unexpired term of office of the late Dag Hammarskjöld. On November 30, 1962, he was appointed Secretary-General for a term ending November 3, 1966. On December 2, 1966, on the recommendation of the Security Council, the General Assembly unanimously appointed U Thant to his second full term of office, ending on December 31, 1971.

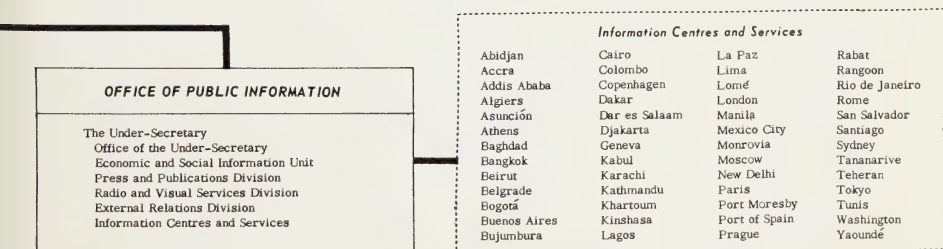
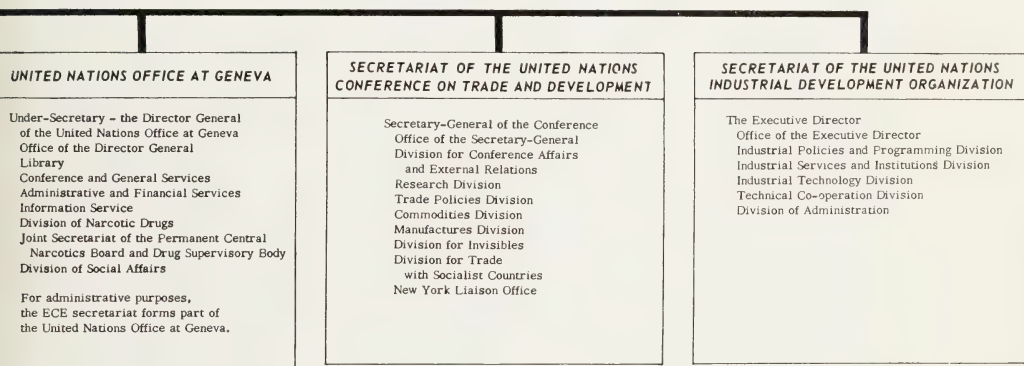
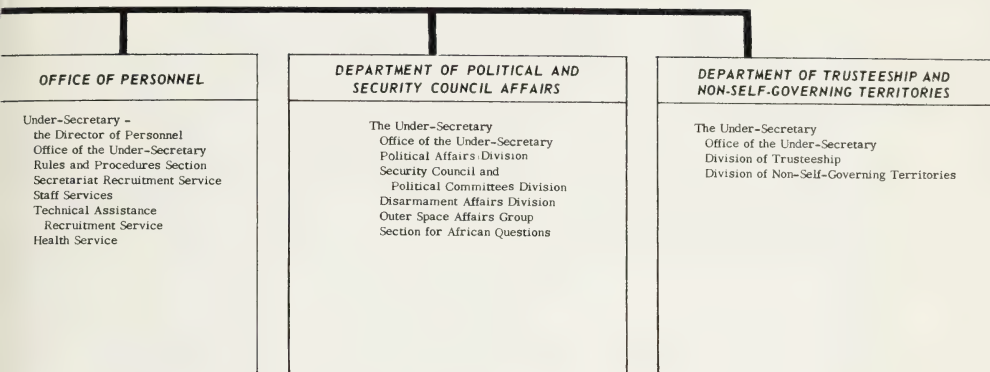
The members of the United Nations Secretariat are international civil servants. In 1966 the total staff of the Secretariat (including the voluntary programmes) numbered 9,437 and more than 100 nationalities were represented on it. More than 40 Canadians served in the UN Secretariat in professional capacities during this period. Every person joining the Secretariat, thereby becoming an international civil servant, takes an oath "to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience the functions entrusted to me as an international civil servant of the United Nations, to discharge these functions and regulate my conduct with the interests of the United Nations only in view, and not to seek or accept instructions in regard to the performance of my duties from any government or other authority external to the organization".

The membership of the Secretariat is divided into three categories: directing staff, professional personnel and general services personnel. A sizeable permanent Secretariat is maintained at the European headquarters of the United Nations at Geneva. The four regional economic missions are located in: Geneva (ECE), Addis Ababa (ECA), Santiago (ECLA) and Bangkok (ECAFE). The United Nations office in Beirut, established to serve as the headquarters of the UNRWA, also deals with the general needs of the Middle Eastern region. In addition, the United Nations maintains information offices and centres in over 42 countries. Resident representatives are also located in most of the developing countries to co-ordinate assistance efforts in the UN programmes of technical co-operation.



SECRETARIAT

GENERAL



V

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Upon signing the Charter of the United Nations in 1945, members of the organization undertook to work for "conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary to peaceful and friendly relations among nations". The intergovernmental agencies have become the key instruments through which member states have pooled their efforts and resources in seeking to attain these conditions.

Thirteen of the agencies are known formally as the Specialized Agencies. They are autonomous organizations whose relation to the United Nations is defined by special agreements. They have their own membership, which is not always identical to the membership of the United Nations. In addition, they have their own secretariats, their own legislative and executive bodies, and their own budgets. They work with the United Nations and with each other through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of the Economic and Social Council and report annually to the Council. It should be mentioned, in addition, that the four international financial agencies have their own distinctive character and relations with each other. Collectively, these four organizations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, frequently called the World Bank), the International Development Association (IDA), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), are known as the Bretton Woods Institutions, because the first two were established at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945. The fourteenth organization with which this chapter deals is the International Atomic Energy Agency. Also autonomous, it was established in 1955 "under the aegis of the United Nations". It reports annually to the General Assembly and, as appropriate, to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

In recent issues of *Canada and the United Nations*, detailed treatment has been given to certain of the Agencies. This year, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Social Organization (UNESCO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are dealt with more extensively than other agencies.

The Bretton Woods Institutions

The International Monetary Fund (the Fund) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the Bank) were established following the Bretton Woods Conference in 1945, and commenced operations in 1946. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) are both affiliates of the Bank, and were established in 1956 and 1960 respectively. At the end of December 1966, the total membership of the Fund and the Bank was 105 countries (82 were members of IFC and 96 were members of IDA).

Canada was a founding member of the Fund and the Bank, and a Canadian has always been elected to the Executive Boards of both institutions. The Canadian Executive Director of the Fund and Bank also represents the interests of Guyana, Ireland and Jamaica. Canada has been a member of both the IFC and IDA since their inception.

The 1964 issue of *Canada and the United Nations* outlined in some detail the history, structure and purposes of the Bretton Woods Institutions. This issue highlights some of their activities during 1966.

The *International Monetary Fund* provides short-term financial assistance to member countries to help them deal with temporary balance-of-payments difficulties and to assist them in achieving conditions which enable them to maintain fixed exchange rates. The financial resources of the Fund consist of the capital subscriptions of its members. These "quotas" are payable partly in bullion and partly in the member country's own currency. Following recent quota increases under the Fourth Quinquennial Review, the Fund's resources at the end of 1966 totalled the equivalent of over \$21 billion, on which \$3.7 billion was in gold. In addition to the general increase in members' quotas, Canada, with certain other countries, was assigned a special increase, the combined effect of which was to raise the quota in the Fund quite substantially, from the previous level of \$550 million to \$740 million. The Fund is able to supplement its resources by borrowing up to \$6 billion in the currencies of the ten main trading countries. Canada is committed to lend the Fund up to \$200 million under these arrangements. Thus far the Fund has had to borrow \$930 million of this reserve, including \$50 million from Canada, in order to provide financial assistance to Britain in 1964 and 1965. No borrowings were undertaken in 1966.

From the beginning of the Fund's operations to the end of 1966, 63 member countries had obtained financial assistance from the Fund equivalent to almost \$13 billion. During the year 1966, member countries experiencing balance-of-payments difficulties drew a total of \$1.4 billion, compared to drawings of \$2.4 billion in 1965 and \$2.0 billion in 1964. In

addition to these drawings, the Fund granted "stand-by arrangements" to 26 countries amounting to the equivalent of \$576 million. These arrangements are designed to give these countries the assurance that they may draw on the Fund's resources up to a specified limit during a specified period if the need should arise.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund was held in Washington, D.C., from September 26 to 30, 1966. The principal topic of the meeting, as in 1964 and 1965, was international liquidity. This problem, which has arisen in recent years, originates in the first place in a recognition of the fact that the growth in the stock of gold has not been, and is not expected to be, adequate to meet the needs of the international monetary system for reserves. In the second place, it is felt that, although the official needs for reserves beyond those served by gold have been met in the main by increases in official holdings of reserve currencies, especially U.S. dollars, it is now unlikely, for a variety of reasons, that appreciable further increases in reserves will occur in this way. Accordingly, an attempt is being made to provide, as the need arises, a supplementary reserve asset—that is to say, an asset that supplements the reserve currencies and gold in official reserves and in transactions among monetary authorities. The task of devising a generally-acceptable form and procedure for the creation and use of such a supplementary reserve asset has been a crucially important part of the work of the Fund during 1966. There have also been discussions on the subject among the ten main industrial member countries of the Fund, including Canada and Switzerland.

The Canadian Governor on the Board of the Fund, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Finance, stated that Canada was prepared to join in a determined and co-operative approach to this problem. He welcomed the continuing intensive work by both the Fund and the Group of Ten, and also welcomed the proposals for informal meetings between the Fund's Executive Directors and the Group of Ten Deputies. The first of these joint meetings was held in Washington in November 1966.

In the World Bank Group, the *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* operates primarily by making long-term loans to finance productive investment for capital projects, mostly in developing countries, in cases where private capital is not available on reasonable terms. It also provides a wide variety of technical assistance, ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries to regional investigations and advice on particular projects.

The Bank obtains its funds for lending operations from the capital subscriptions of members. One per cent of each subscription is payable in

gold and fully useable by the Bank in its operations, and nine per cent is payable in the national currency of the member and may be used for loans only with the consent of the country concerned. Canada's role as a source of capital has been particularly significant, since it was one of the first member countries which permitted the Bank to use part of its paid-in capital for lending purposes.

The total capital stock of the IBRD now stands at \$22.8 billion. On September 19, 1966, Canada, with other countries, increased its subscription to the capital stock of the Bank from \$750 to \$792 million. The total lendable capital of the IBRD is now \$2.28 billion. The actual contribution to the lendable capital of the Bank totals \$79.2 million (\$85 million Cdn) or 3.34 per cent of the Bank's subscribed capital.

The International Development Association promotes economic development by providing financial assistance to member countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments than do the more conventional loans to which the Bank is limited. While the terms of IDA lending are more lenient than those of the Bank, the IDA uses the same high standards of project planning and execution when considering a credit operation. By making funds available on more lenient terms (50-year maturities and interest-free), the IDA permits the World Bank Group to make a greater contribution to meeting the requirements of the less-developed countries, whose need for, and ability to make use of, outside capital is urgent but whose ability to service conventional loans is limited. Approximately \$1.6 billion in development credits has been committed by the IDA in 36 member countries.

Associated with the IDA lending is the broad range of technical services which the World Bank Group has at its disposal. The resources of the IDA are provided primarily by the more highly industrialized countries. The present fund amounts to more than \$1.75 billion. Canada's initial subscriptions to the IDA amount to \$37.83 million (3.79 per cent of the total subscription), and it is providing \$41.7 million in supplementary resources (5.47 per cent of the total supplementary subscription).

The International Finance Corporation is an investment institution designed to supplement the activities of the Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in developing countries. The Corporation provides financing in association with private investors (in cases where sufficient capital is not available on reasonable terms), and seeks to create investment opportunity by bringing together domestic and foreign investors and experienced management. Canada has subscribed \$3.6 million, or 3.42 per cent of the IFC's total paid-in capital of \$99.4 million.

In 1966 new loans, credits and disbursements by the Bank Group totalled more than \$1.4 billion, a new record. IBRD lending in 1966 totalled \$901 million compared to the 1965 volume of about \$1.2 billion. The IDA approved credits of nearly \$478 million, a new peak compared to \$196 million in 1965. The IFC more than doubled its 1965 volume, reporting new investment commitments totalling more than \$54 million compared to \$22 million the previous year.

In many of the World Bank Group's activities during 1966 there was a trend toward the closer co-ordination of financial and technical assistance from various sources. The Bank and the IDA also participated with interested governments in the joint financing of aid to individual development projects. The Bank and its sister organization, the Fund, adopted a number of practices to expand still further their co-operation in obtaining, exchanging and evaluating economic information and advising their member countries on matters of policy.

During the year the Bank also organized creditor countries and international agencies into "consultative groups" to co-ordinate financial and technical assistance to particular developing countries. Such consultative groups were organized for Korea and Peru, bringing to ten the number of such groups sponsored by the Bank. The Bank also agreed to act as administrator of a \$23-million fund for construction of a hydro-electric project in Laos to which Canada is one of the contributors.

Progress continued during the year on international agreements intended to encourage the international flow of private capital by improving the climate of private investment. One such agreement is represented by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes, which came into force on October 14, 1966, 30 days after ratification by 20 countries.

The urgent need for additional aid funds, particularly with regard to the International Development Association's concessionary or "soft-term" loan operations, was stressed by the President of the World Bank and of the IDA in his December address to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

At the 1966 annual meetings of the Bank Group, the Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Minister of Finance, stated:

The evidence placed before us at this meeting makes it clear that in the management of our affairs we [the industrialized countries] have not in fact made adequate provisions for aid. The *per capita* of developing countries has been rising at a depressingly slow rate although the ability of many of these countries to formulate and make more effective use of the resources at their disposal and execute sound development plans and projects has improved significantly . . . Net official flows have been static for five years at approximately \$6 billion. More aid

on easier terms is required if the gap between the potential and the actual growth of the developing countries is to be narrowed.

This conclusion has not been challenged in any international form. It led us in Canada to undertake a far-reaching review of our aid policies, and as a result we are progressively expanding our aid programme and improving its terms. In summary, the World Bank Group is itself an effective channel of aid to developing countries; it acts as an adviser to both developed and developing countries on development and aid questions; and it acts as a co-ordinator of aid through its sponsorship of consultative groups. We all benefit from the way it performs these functions. If the World Bank Group is to discharge the responsibilities placed on it, it needs more financial resources.

Food and Agriculture Organization

When the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was established at a conference in Quebec City in October 1945, it was intended that it should provide a centre for the exchange of information and opinion on agricultural development. However, it soon became apparent that this advisory function would be inadequate to meet the needs of many member states, and FAO is now an operational agency assisting countries in preparing development plans, helping in the execution of major projects, providing some backing for projects, and assisting member countries in obtaining finance. The Organization currently serves as the executing agency for a larger number of projects of the United Nations Development Programme than does any other participating UN agency—about 39 per cent of the total special fund programme. In addition, during 1966 the FAO administered technical assistance programmes for the UNDP to the value of \$13 million. Since 1945, FAO staff has grown from a mere handful to 4,800 persons. Nearly 2,000 FAO experts are in the field.

During 1966, member governments provided increased funds to FAO of more than 30 per cent over 1965. This increase was slightly over \$25 million. Canada ranks as the fifth largest contributor to FAO, and its contribution for 1966 totalled \$993,711 (U.S.). At the same time, UNDP funds available to FAO were increased. The provision of food aid was also expanded. During this period, some 31 Canadians joined FAO's staff and, in addition, Canada provided two soil experts to FAO for a six-month period, with Canada paying the salaries of these experts and costs of travel to Rome.

Canada is an active member of the UN/FAO World Food Programme (WFP)¹. This multilateral programme has as its objective the provision of food aid to meet emergency conditions, to improve the standard of food consumption, and to assist in economic development. Canada is the second largest contributor to the programme, having pledged \$30 million (Cdn) for

¹ See Page 28.

the three-year period 1966-68. This is about four times greater than the contribution made for the period 1963-65. During 1966, Canada shipped, under the World Food Programme, a total of \$6,775,000-worth of food, and provided nearly \$2.5 million in cash. The recipient countries included Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Peru, Guyana, Colombia, Ceylon, Korea, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Turkey, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Kenya, Guinea, Mali, Zambia, Burundi, Morocco, Tanzania and Algeria. The commodities included wheat, flour, beans, canned and dried fish, skim-milk powder, cheese, butter oil, butter, evaporated milk, whole-milk powder and egg-powder. Of the total food shipped, the bulk went for emergency purposes to India, Pakistan, Algeria and Turkey.

One of the highlights of FAO activity in 1966 was the beginning of preparation of a world plan for agricultural development, the objective of which is to provide an international frame of reference to guide countries in their national economic planning. In order to realize a given rate of economic development by 1985, the required levels of output, consumption and agricultural trade for individual countries will be indicated.

Governmental consultations on commodity and trade questions increased during the period under review, and three new commodity study groups on bananas, hard fibers and oilseeds, oils and fats were created. Canada is participating in all these new groups.

The FAO also established a study group, of which Canada is a member, to look into the question of increasing supplies to developing countries of such food-production requisites as fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery.

Canada continues to be active both in its support of FAO and its participation in this important body. For example, Canadians during 1966 served as chairman of the UN/FAO Pledging Conference, chairman of the Fishery Committee, first vice-chairman of the Council, and as chairmen of various working committees. Canada is also a member of the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Sub-Committee on Surplus Disposal, and a member of commodity policy groups, as well as of groups involved in food-standard work. A number of Canadians are serving on expert working-parties appointed by the Director-General of FAO to advise him and the Secretariat.

World Health Organization

Mankind's progress on the road to world brotherhood has been fitful. Advances in one place have been offset by losses in others. But the record in the area of health is heartening.

The World Health Organization enters its twentieth year of existence in 1967. It has emerged as one of the most vigorous and effective of the United

Nations Specialized Agencies. WHO has deep historical roots, going back more than a century to an era when talk of world co-operation might justifiably have been labelled utopian.

In 1851, delegates to the First International Health Conference met in Paris. Few concrete results were evident, but the fact that it convened at all showed dawning awareness. Progress came with accelerated pace. The late nineteenth century was an era of change, when old barriers were coming down. In 1869, the Suez Canal was opened and Europeans suddenly became acutely aware that the world was shrinking. Specifically, the control of cholera from the Far East became an immediate problem. In 1907, after much discussion, L'Office International d'Hygiène Publique ("The Paris Office") was created to disseminate information on communicable diseases. Thirteen nations signed the agreement which set up the Office. In 1908, Canada joined them.

Facts and documents were collected on public health and the control of other infectious diseases besides cholera, such as plague, yellow fever, small-pox and epidemic typhus, received attention. The Paris Office continued, with some expansion of its functions, until the birth of the UN, and its subsequent integration into the UN family.

Preceding but paralleling these developments came significant progress in the Americas. In 1887, three South American countries joined hands in the fight against cholera, yellow fever and plague. In 1902, 14 American states signed the Sanitary Convention, forerunner of the Pan-American Sanitary Code of 1924, later ratified by all 21 American republics, members of the Pan-American Health Organization.

Between the two world wars, the League of Nations set up a provisional (later a permanent) health organization. Its aims were ambitious—epidemic control and also a wide area of health prevention, including nutrition, housing and physical education. The organization also sponsored exchange of trained staff between nations and gave financial help to governments improving their health services.

The evolution of international co-operation for world health reached new stature with the coming of WHO. The UN had been conceived in world conflict. New insights into the causes of war were manifest and, in this context, the preamble to WHO's constitution flatly states:

The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and states.

Far greater in conception and scale than its predecessors, WHO thus represents the latest and most reassuring chapter in a long story. It has

gained wide recognition and, with its 127-nation membership, is the largest of the UN Agencies. WHO, in its 19 years, has well deserved its hard-won laurels.

WHO, like Canada, has a parliament (World Health Assembly), a cabinet (Executive Board) and a civil service (Secretariat). Yearly, the World Health Assembly, made up of representatives of all member states, meets to decide on policies, programme and budget, and to adopt necessary international health measures.

Between sessions of the Assembly, the Executive Board meets twice a year to supply guidance in carrying out the Assembly's decisions and to take any necessary emergency action. The Board is made up of 24 members, each an expert from a country elected by the Assembly.

In six regional offices and at its Geneva headquarters, the day-to-day work of WHO is carried on by the Secretariat—the Organization's technical and administrative staff, under its Director-General.

Expert panels, groups of health specialists from all over the world, keep the Organization up-to-date on technical advances, supplementing periodically the day-to-day efforts of the scientific officers of the permanent Secretariat.

The Work of WHO is the annual report of the Organization. Its pages tell a heartening story of co-operation between nations. Separate chapters deal with the fight against communicable diseases, promotion of environmental sanitation, public health services, education, training, medical research and many other subjects.

The work of WHO is not easily summarized. But its programme, developed over the years, falls under two main headings: "Technical assistance to individual nations" and "World-wide technical services".

Technical assistance to member nations is based on the six priority areas defined by the First World Health Assembly. WHO's most concentrated and successful efforts in the field of communicable diseases have been against malaria, tuberculosis, the treponematoses and venereal disease. To man these campaigns, more than 21,000 training fellowships have been awarded by WHO from its inception, as recently reported, to 1965.

The second area—world-wide technical services—includes international biological standards and pharmacopoeia, reference centres and the related network of laboratories. Here also are WHO's efforts to establish standard international terminology, epidemic control and dissemination of health information through its many publications.

In all its programmes, WHO's policy is to adapt the approach to the local need. Wherever possible, WHO acts as the ignition—starting the local

programme, assuring that it is operating successfully, then turning its attention to new challenges.

Thus far, WHO has launched specific programmes with objectives common to all. These include: the strengthening of national health services, professional and technical education, and measures against the communicable diseases, and certain non-communicable ones; the provision of permanent world-wide advisory and technical services of general international interest; medical research, and the co-ordination of health with other economic and social activities.

The fourth general programme followed these general principles but its preparation was also guided by WHO's prospective responsibilities to an increasing number of members with various national health needs arising from the rapid growth of their populations and from their socio-economic development plans and aspirations, as well as from current and expected advances in the medical and allied fields. Particular attention has been paid under this plan to the health needs of countries that have recently acceded to independence.

In practical terms, these general programme outlines may, perhaps, be best illustrated by taking a cross-section of activities during 1966. In summary, activities during the past year disclose that WHO continued its planned programme to assist member countries in fighting communicable diseases and in improving their health services. Education and training of health personnel at all levels were maintained as a major preoccupation, and co-ordination of medical research was further developed.

The work of WHO in 1966 was financed by a regular budget of \$44,481,800. Additional resources for international health work came from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)¹ and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)².

The nineteenth World Health Assembly met in Geneva from May 3 to 20. It reviewed WHO's 1965 activities and approved the programme and budget for 1967, totalling \$51,515,000.

The Assembly examined the *Third Report on the World Health Situation* prepared by WHO. Dr. M.G. Candau, Director-General, referring to the *Report*, said that the challenge faced by WHO at its birth was still there. He emphasized that, in spite of striking advances in world health during the previous 20 years, the gap between the developed and the developing parts of the world had become even greater.

¹ See Pages 26, 106

² See Page 51.

There were setbacks during the year in the field of international quarantine. The detection of cholera in Iraq in August was followed by a chain-reaction of excessive sanitary precautions by neighbouring countries, which barred all travellers, not only from Iraq but from other countries reporting cholera. Airlines were faced with nearly impossible operating conditions, and shipping services and the orient express trains were partially paralyzed.

Another pestilential disease long believed under control—yellow fever—struck again. There was an epidemic of urban yellow fever in Senegal at the end of 1965 for the first time since 1953. About 90 per cent of the deaths were among children under ten years of age, showing that vaccination coverage had not been satisfactory. Extensive measures were immediately applied with WHO assistance and the epidemic was brought under control. Reappearance of yellow fever in Senegal after 12 years called attention to the potential danger of this disease for all of West Africa; accordingly, WHO immediately undertook an intensified preventive programme.

In another area of disease control, the Assembly unanimously decided to launch a world-wide smallpox-eradication programme, to run for ten years from 1967. During the period, it is estimated that 1,790 million vaccinations will be carried out, at a total cost of \$180 million, of which international assistance, including that from WHO, will account for about \$48.5 million.

Further progress in malaria eradication was noted. More than 1,000 million people are now protected from this threat, whereas little more than ten years ago they were "at risk". It was reported to the Assembly that the hard core of the malaria problem now lay in Africa south of the Sahara, where technical and administrative difficulties were complicating the task. In furthering the campaign, support was given by the Organization to five international training-centres for malaria workers: Lagos (Nigeria), Lomé (Togo), Manila (the Philippines), Maracay (Venezuela) and São Paulo (Brazil).

During 1966, assistance to 72 countries was continued by WHO sanitary engineers as part of the programme in the field of community water supply. Problems of water and air pollution continued to be of great concern to WHO, which is helping to organize control programmes in a number of countries.

Population problems were again discussed at the nineteenth session of the General Assembly in 1966, which noted that WHO had played a useful role in collecting and making available information on many aspects of human reproduction. The Assembly confirmed that the role of WHO was to give to member states, upon request, technical advice in the development of activities in family planning, as part of an organized health service, without impairing its normal preventive and curative functions.

The Assembly asked that WHO extend its activities in various fields, including medical research, especially in cardiovascular diseases and cancer, in monitoring of adverse reactions to drugs, in traffic accidents and in atomic radiation.

Cancer continues high on the list of WHO priorities, and activities covered, in particular, studies on epidemiology, pathology and control of this disease. A large training programme for cancer-research workers is also in progress. A review of present trends in cancer research was published during the year, covering more than 5,000 projects in 58 countries. This information is stored and kept up-to-date as part of the WHO information service on progress in the biomedical sciences.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer, established in 1965 by the World Health Assembly, began its work in temporary offices at WHO headquarters, pending a move to its definite location—Lyons, France. One of the first efforts of this new agency is to study the global incidence of cancer, including the study of populations of high and unusual cancer risk.

In 1966, WHO awarded more than 2,500 fellowships to graduate workers from 105 countries, making a total of over 21,000 such fellowships to the end of 1965. The drastic shortage of doctors in many parts of the world continues, and WHO assisted Cameroun, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kuwait, Syria and Zambia in the establishment of new medical schools.

Turning briefly to Canada's participation in the World Health Organization, some pride can be taken in the fact that Canada was one of the 51 members of the United Nations which drafted the Constitution of the World Health Organization at the International Health Conference held in New York in 1946 and the third among the required 26 members formally ratifying this document. This marked a new era in Canadian medical affairs and provided the most tangible evidence of the entry of the health professions of Canada into the international field.

Nearly 70 Canadian specialists in various health and related disciplines are members of 28 of the total of 44 WHO expert advisory panels. In the area of specialized training, Canadian medical establishments—medical schools and schools of hygiene and nursing, clinics and teaching hospitals—have provided and continue to make increasingly available training opportunities for WHO fellows and those under other international auspices.

On the professional staff of WHO, at headquarters or in the six regions, the most recent report of the Director-General shows the number of Canadians to total 63.

While monetary expenditures in themselves are not necessarily to be interpreted as indices of health endeavour or advancement, it is of interest to

note that, by comparison with the first full year of WHO's operations, 1949, Canada's assessment for the annual budget has risen from \$154,000 to over \$1,500,000 for the current year, thus becoming the sixth largest contribution of funds to the Organization. The U.S.A. provides approximately one-third of the total budget, followed by the U.S.S.R., the West German Republic, Britain and France.

International Labour Organization¹

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919, survived the Second World War, and became in 1945 one of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. Canada was a founding member and has participated in the ILO's work throughout its life. The ILO's aim in these 47 years has been to promote social justice by securing improvement of industrial and living conditions through national legislative action and through agreement among governments, employers and workers of member countries. Since 1950, the emphasis in the ILO's activities has gradually shifted from standard-setting to operational activities centred on the development of labour and social assistance, and training programmes for developing countries.

The ILO is a tripartite organization in which representatives of governments, management and trade unions from 118 member nations meet regularly to discuss world industrial and social problems and their solutions.

One of the ILO's important functions is the provision of technical assistance. To carry out its programmes in this field it received funds in 1966 from the following sources: regular ILO budget, \$1,900,000; United Nations Development Programme (technical assistance sector) \$6,300,000; United Nations Development Programme (special fund sector) \$6,500,000; Funds-in-Trust, \$2,100,000. ILO operational programmes were divided among the following regions: Africa, 39.0 per cent; Latin America, 18.8 per cent; Asia, 20.8 per cent; Europe, 5.1 per cent; Middle East, 11.8 per cent; Inter-Regional Projects, 4.5 per cent.

More than half the technical aid rendered by the ILO was in the field of manpower, including vocational training. The ILO also provided technical assistance in productivity and management development, co-operation and small industries, social security, occupational safety and health, workers education, vocational rehabilitation, rural development, and labour condi-

¹ See *Canada and the United Nations 1965* for an extensive treatment of the background of this Agency.

tions and administration. The ILO continued to co-ordinate the Andean Indian Programme, a multi-agency project for the integration of the indigenous populations of several South American countries.

The ILO's role in the industrialization of the developing countries was a central theme of the fiftieth session of the International Labour Conference, held from June 1 to 22 in Geneva. Director-General David A. Morse's report to the Conference was devoted to the theme of "industrialization and labour", under four major programme areas on which the ILO was basing its activities for the future: industrialization and labour policy, human resources policy as an aid to industrialization, social adjustment in industrialization, and the ILO's contribution to industrialization. The general debate of the Conference was based on this report.

The 1966 ILO budget was \$21,034,412 (U.S.), of which \$20,337,871 was contributed by member countries. Canada was assessed 3.36 per cent, or \$735,672 (Cdn).

The main event in 1966 was eighth Regional Conference of ILO American Member States, to which Canada was host at Ottawa, September 12 to 23, 1966. This was attended by tripartite delegations from about 20 countries of the Americas. The Minister of Labour, the Honourable John Nicholson, was elected president of the Conference.

The Conference adopted the Ottawa Plan for human resources development in the Americas and the Ottawa Programme for social security reform. In resolutions adopted unanimously, it invited the ILO to draw up and co-ordinate manpower programmes for the countries of the Americas, with particular attention being paid to problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. It also asked the ILO to intensify its activities in the field of social security in American countries and to co-ordinate the action already being taken in this field by other international organizations.

During the Conference, the Secretary of State for External Affairs presented to the Director-General of the ILO, Mr. David Morse, the instruments of ratification of ILO Convention 45 on the employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds, and of Convention 122 on employment policy. The Department of Labour is continuing, in co-operation with other federal departments and the provinces, to review Canadian law and practice in relation to ILO standards, with a view to proceeding toward ratification of other ILO conventions in the fields of maritime work, social security, human rights and minimum age for employment in various industries. This includes a study of the instruments adopted at the ILO 1966 General Conference on fishermen's questions and co-operatives.

Canada, during 1966, as in previous years, has provided experts for ILO technical aid projects in various labour fields, such as clerical training (Afghanistan), vocational training (Formosa, Iran, and Nigeria) managerial development (Ghana and Singapore), and worker education (Trinidad and Tobago). A number of ILO trainees have also been provided with training courses in Canada. In this connection, there is close co-operation with various training programmes of the External Aid Office, and with other federal and provincial departments. Grants were continued in 1966 to two ILO-sponsored training institutes—\$50,000 to the International Advanced Training Centre at Turin, Italy, and \$50,000 to the International Institute for Labour Studies at Geneva; of the latter amount, \$30,000 is an outright grant and \$20,000 is for Canadian fellowships at the Institute.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Nineteen sixty-six marked the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Recognizing, in the words of the late Clement Attlee, that “wars begin in the minds of men”, representatives of the allied powers met in London in November 1945 to draft the constitution of an organization whose main function would be to construct the defences of peace in the minds of men by furthering international understanding and co-operation through education, science and culture. The First General Conference of UNESCO was held in Paris a year later, with 28 nations attending; membership had grown to 120 when the fourteenth General Conference met in Paris in October 1966.

There has never been complete unanimity among members as to how UNESCO should meet its obligation to contribute to the strengthening of peace. Many, including Canada, believe that if peace is to be achieved and maintained political solutions must be sought through the United Nations itself. The area of responsibility assigned to UNESCO involves a distinctly separate conception, that of the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind, and implies the use of different methods. In this interpretation, UNESCO's activities should be conceived with long-term objectives in view—that is, the creation and maintenance of a climate in which peace and the conditions for peaceful development could flourish. Recent developments have tended to vindicate those who have advocated this guiding philosophy. In response to the increasing volume of demands from new member states, most of which only recently have attained independence, UNESCO's activities and expenditures are being directed more and more towards meeting the need for extending educational facilities in those areas of the world marked by illiteracy. The highest priority is accordingly attached to education in all its aspects: educa-

tional planning; the provision of teachers and the creation or expansion of teacher-training facilities; the development of appropriate techniques for curriculum development; improving of the access of girls and women to education; encouragement for augmenting the production of teaching manuals and increasing the number of books and textbooks available; assistance for training printers and typesetters and, generally speaking, fostering the emergence of printing industries (the list is virtually endless). In addition, conferences of educators and administrators in fields of education, including science and technology, are organized regularly and, as often as not, and with design, meet in the developing countries. Emphasis is also being given to improving the means of mass communications, thus furthering the aim of international understanding.

International co-operation in scientific research has not been overlooked. The International Geophysical Year, the Upper Mantle Project, the International Hydrological Decade and continuing internationally-organized research and data-gathering in seismology, oceanography and brain research are only examples of these activities. Nor is man's cultural heritage being ignored. Many of the world's classics, once available in only a few of the world's languages, are gradually appearing in a variety of translations; the art treasures of mankind are more readily available through the appearance of a series of outstanding publications in many languages; through a system of voluntary contributions, UNESCO was instrumental in establishing a fund to move the monuments of Nubia above the high-water level of the lake that will be formed upon the completion of the Aswan Dam. Most recently, and again by the device of creating a voluntary fund, UNESCO is helping to salvage the art treasures damaged in the floods in Italy in 1966. (Through the United Nations Association in Canada, almost \$100,000 has been collected for this purpose from private Canadian donors). Though the results of these activities may be incomplete, and though many important tasks in these fields have yet to be undertaken, a start at least has been made on an international scale. Budgetary and manpower considerations, of course, are two of the more important factors limiting an even greater activity.

UNESCO's regular budget for the period 1965-1966 provided for the expenditure of about \$50 million, of which Canada contributed \$715,000 in 1966; an additional \$50 million was supplied by the United Nations Development Fund for UNESCO to administer technical assistance and special fund projects.

UNESCO's constitution provides for the creation of national commissions in member states to serve as the link between the international organization and non-governmental educational and cultural associations. Canada's

National Commission came into being in 1957 as an agency of the Canada Council through an Order-in-Council. Besides advising the Government, through the Department of External Affairs, on UNESCO matters requiring Government action, the Commission maintains contact, for UNESCO purposes, with the many private institutions and national non-governmental groups in Canada interested in furthering UNESCO's objectives across the nation. The Commission is also able, through funds provided by the Canada Council, to help such national organizations embark on projects which would further the causes for which UNESCO came into being, and to carry out a modest domestic programme in support of UNESCO objectives.

Throughout 1966, for example, the Commission was active in promoting the Associated Schools Project under UNESCO's auspices, which now involves Canadian students from such widely-separated centres as St. John's, Campbell River and Yellowknife. In 1966, as a regional project the Commission, in co-operation with the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University, organized and provided financial assistance for a conference in Halifax aimed at defining the relations between Canada and the West Indies. As an international study with national implications, UNESCO's "East-West Major Project", launched in 1956, became the basis of a survey under the Commission's direction to examine the extent to which interchange between Eastern and Western cultures had made itself felt in Canada at all levels of human activity. The final report of this survey is expected to appear in 1967. With the Commission's encouragement, some 30,000 copies of UNESCO's monthly *Courier* are now being distributed in Canada. Canada's contribution to UNESCO's *Handbook of International Exchanges and Scholarships*, which is widely used throughout the world, is compiled and edited by the Commission. In 1966 the National Film Board released *Element 3*, a documentary film produced in co-operation with UNESCO. This film has won international acclaim and will be used extensively by UNESCO in its programme to emphasize on a world-wide basis the importance of water conservation and utilization. *The New Africans*, a television series prepared by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on education in West Africa, was produced with the combined assistance of UNESCO, the National Commission and UNICEF.

Through the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Government executes its UNESCO policies. In 1966 a Canadian delegation consisting of representatives of the federal and provincial governments and trade unions attended a UNESCO Conference on the Status of Teachers which established an international recommendation on the subject. Canada's contribution to UNESCO paid from the national Treasury amounted to some \$715,000 in

1966, 2.98 per cent of UNESCO's regular budget.¹ A Canadian permanent delegation was established in Paris in 1960; through this office, Canada participates on a continuing basis in UNESCO's headquarters activities.

Canada was represented in 1966 at the fourteenth General Conference of UNESCO, which met in Paris between October 25 and November 30. The leader of the Canadian delegation, Dr. Henry D. Hicks of Dalhousie University, was elected one of the vice-presidents of the session; Canada was re-elected for a second term to the Co-ordinating Council of the International Hydrological Decade and also to the Legal Committee of the Conference; members of the Canadian delegation served, as well, on two specially-appointed conference committees, one to formulate recommendations arising out of the general debate and the other to assess evaluation procedures.²

*International Civil Aviation Organization*³

Montreal is the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), an agency of the United Nations with a membership of 111 nations, including Canada.

The principal aim of ICAO is to promote the safety, economy and regularity of air navigation throughout the world. To that end, it develops uniform technical standards of operation and procedure, encourages co-operative action among the world's airlines, gives technical assistance to countries which require it, and encourages members to keep to a minimum inspection services and other procedures which tend to retard the rapid movement of goods and passengers.

Canada is represented on ICAO's Council and also on the Air Navigation Commission. During 1966, it provided representation at 11 meetings and panels in Montreal, Geneva, Oxford, Paris, Frankfurt and Mexico City.

Technical activities in 1966 included the implementation of standards, recommended practices and procedures, and regional plans. Amendments were made in Procedures for Air Navigation Services and the European-Mediterranean Regional Plan; the Caribbean Regional Plan was completely revised. Other technical conferences included the AIS/MAP (information publications and aeronautical charts), COM/OPS (communications related to operations), divisional meetings and panel meetings on air-traffic control automation and visual aids.

¹ For a more detailed report on Canada's participation in the fourteenth General Conference see *External Affairs*, January 1967.

² For an extensive treatment of the background of ICAO, see *Canada and the United Nations 1965*.

In the field of air transport, two economic studies were completed and issued—*North Atlantic Traffic Forecasts (1966)* and *Air Transport Operating Costs*. Preparations continued for meetings on Charges for Airports and Route Air-Navigation Facilities and Facilitation.

A panel of experts was established to consider the problem of limits of liability for passengers and to prepare for an eventual diplomatic conference on the subject.

Technical assistance missions in several countries were engaged in aeronautical training and in advice to governments upon the installation and operation of aeronautical services. Under a special fund, ICAO was engaged in eight projects, each for the establishment of a regional aeronautical training centres. One of these was completed—the ICAO/Special Fund Civil Aviation Training Institute project in Cairo, for which responsibility was transferred to the United Arab Republic.

Universal Postal Union

The scope and objectives of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), one of the oldest (founded 1874) and largest of the Specialized Agencies, are, as expressed in its constitution, to form a single postal territory, secure the organization and improvement of the postal service and the promotion in this field of international collaboration. Canada has been a member since 1878. With the admission in 1966 of Singapore and Malawi, UPU membership has grown from the initial 22 countries to 129.

The principal organs of the Union are the Congress, the supreme organ, the Executive Council, of which Canada is a member, the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies and the International Bureau. The Congress normally meets every five years to revise the Acts of the Union and to draw up a quinquennial programme of its activities.

The Executive Council, which consists of 27 member countries elected by the Congress on a geographical basis, meets annually to ensure continuity of the UPU's work between Congresses. The Council maintains relations with postal administrations, the United Nations Organization and its Specialized Agencies. It exercises control over the administrative and financial affairs of the International Bureau and makes recommendations to the Congress.

The Consultative Committee on Postal Studies, which is open to all Universal Postal Union members, was established to carry out studies, exchange information and give advice on technical matters of interest to postal services. Its Management Council consists of 20 members, and meets annually to direct and co-ordinate the work of the Committee.

The International Bureau, located at Berne, Switzerland, which is under the general supervision of the Swiss Government, functions as the Central Secretariat of the Union. This office co-ordinates and publishes all sorts of information about the international postal services and undertakes various other tasks. At the request of the parties concerned, it gives opinions on questions of disagreement between postal administrations. In addition, the Bureau carries out requests for amendment of the Acts of the Union and promulgates newly-accepted conditions. It plays an active part in the preparation of the Congresses.

The total annual expenses of the International Bureau are, in principle, limited by the Congress, which fixes a ceiling of expenditure aligned to an established long-term programme. Expenses are shared by member countries according to the class in which they hold membership as approved by Congress. In 1966, Canada was assessed 2.68 per cent of the UPU budget,¹ which amounted to \$33 million (Cdn).

During 1966, Canada participated in the meetings of the Executive Council, particularly in its capacity as chairman of the Finance Committee and member of the Organization and Air-Mail Committees. The Finance Committee deals primarily with the annual budget of the International Bureau and other financial questions of interest to the Union; the Organization Committee is engaged in a thoroughgoing examination and assessment of the set-up of the International Bureau and the jurisdiction of the Swiss Government as supervisory authority and the Air-Mail Committee is studying problems arising from the rapidly developing air-mail services. At these meetings, the Council studied various matters, such as the construction of a new building at Berne to house the International Bureau, the conditions of employment and salaries of the staff of the International Bureau, various resolutions resulting from the 1964 Vienna Congress, preparations for the sixteenth Universal Postal Congress, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, participation of the Universal Postal Union in the United Nations Development Programme, etc.

Also in 1966, Canada took part in a number of studies undertaken by the Executive Council and the Management Council of the Consultative Committee on Postal Studies such as the simplification of the postage-rate structure, establishment of uniform standards regarding air transmission of insured items, air-mail conveyance rates, the expenses involved in handling incoming international mail and the functions exercised by the Swiss Confederation in relation to the Universal Postal Union.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

International Telecommunication Union

The purpose of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is to maintain and extend international co-operation in the use and improvement of telecommunications of all kinds. In March 1966, an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference was convened in Geneva for seven weeks to revise the frequency-allotment plan and associated radio regulations for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service. Canada submitted draft proposals which contributed to the success of this Conference and Canadian delegates were chosen to head several committees.

In June 1966, the eleventh Plenary Assembly of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) was held in Norway for four weeks. The Canadian delegation was composed of 27 representatives of government and industry in Canada. In addition to contributing to the submission of technical documents, four members of the Canadian delegation served as chairmen of various working parties. One was also a candidate in the election held by the Plenary Assembly for a new Director of the CCIR.

The fourth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is scheduled for 1968 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. In preparation for this Assembly, study groups and working-party meetings were held during 1966 at various locations throughout the world and representatives from Canada served as chairmen or vice-chairmen of several of these groups. *En route* to one of these meetings in Melbourne, Australia, a Canadian representative attended the opening ceremonies of the new Malaysian Telecommunication Training Center, set up in Kuala Lumpur under the United Nations Development Programme.

The twenty-first session of the Administrative Council was convened in Geneva during May and June 1966, and Canada headed the Technical Committee during this session. The Council set up a small group of representatives from the Latin American countries and the permanent organs of the ITU to prepare for a Regional Administrative Conference for Latin America. The Council set up an agenda for a World Administrative Radio Conference to be convened in Geneva on September 18, 1967, for seven weeks to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service. During the year, Canada continued its financial support of the activities of the ITU by paying 3.23 per cent, or \$164,000 (Cdn), of the budget of this Agency.¹

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

The objective of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) is to facilitate co-operation between governments in technical mat-

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

ters of all kinds affecting shipping, in order to achieve the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficiency in navigation. There are 65 members of IMCO.

As part of its special responsibility for maritime matters, IMCO exercises bureau functions for the International Conventions on Safety of Life at Sea, Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil and Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic. Most recently, in 1966, a new International Convention on Loadlines was drawn up to replace an earlier convention.

IMCO also advises other international bodies in shipping matters and co-ordinates its activities with other UN Specialized Agencies in dealing with atomic energy, aviation, health, labour, meteorology, oceanography, postal matters and telecommunications.

Canada has participated in all the activities of IMCO during 1966, being an elected member both of the Council and of the Maritime Safety Committee. On the strictly technical side, Canada is a voluntary member, contributing to all of the technical sub-committees of the Maritime Safety Committee.

Participating in the activities of the United Nations Development Programme, IMCO is rapidly expanding its scope of activities. A number of Canadian experts have been nominated for service in IMCO-sponsored programmes, and one is currently serving in Tunisia, where assistance with maritime regulatory matters have been sought. A programme of fellowships in the maritime field is now being expanded and a survey of Canadian facilities which might offer appropriate courses is under way.

A recent increase of interest in improvement of marine safety through traffic-control systems in the approaches to major ports has followed IMCO's consideration of a Canadian proposal to amend the Safety of Life at Sea Convention to admit the principle of mandatory very-high frequency communications equipment aboard ships. The ship-shore communications system now being developed in the St. Lawrence river is the yardstick by which the Convention amendment is being judged.

Canada has much to contribute to IMCO in the modern approach to shipping matters and, conversely, has much to gain by the application to its huge domestic fleet of internationally-recognized safety standards. Canada paid in 1966 1.43 per cent of IMCO's budget¹, or \$14,067 (Cdn).

World Meteorological Organization

With the admission during 1966 of Singapore, Nepal and Guyana, membership in the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) now comprises 117 states and 12 dependent territories.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

The major activity of the WMO in 1966 concerned preparation of plans for a new integrated world-wide system of meteorological observations, weather services and research, known as World Weather Watch (WWW). This system will be made up of the present world weather system with some extension and augmentation by the products of new technological developments, such as meteorological satellites, computers and improved telecommunications. Plans for WWW will be presented for approval at the Fifth World Meteorological Congress when it meets in Geneva in April 1967. A series of planning reports has been published containing the results of the studies and surveys on which the plan to be put to Congress is based. Some of them, notably the potential economic and associated values of WWW and research aspects of the WWW, have received widespread attention.

The WMO served as the executing agency for a number of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) projects, including a pilot project for the improvement and expansion of typhoon- and flood-warning services in China and the establishment of meteorological institutes and training centres in India, the United Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Four new projects were approved towards the end of the year for execution by the WMO. Of special interest are the projects for the improvement of Caribbean meteorological services and for the improvement and expansion of hydrometeorological services in the Central American isthmus.

The Director, Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport, was elected President of WMO Regional Association IV (North and Central America) at its fourth session in October. Canada now has the distinction of having Canadians presiding over three of the main WMO organs.

Canada's contribution in 1966 to the WMO budget¹ was \$48,000 (Cdn), or 2.63 per cent.

International Atomic Energy Agency

The tenth anniversary of the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was celebrated during the 1966 General Conference at its Vienna headquarters. The occasion was marked by special ceremonies and by addresses from distinguished figures who were involved in the early history of the Agency. As an indication of the IAEA's growth during this short life-span (which really includes less than nine years of full-scale operation), the number of member states has increased from 58 to 96 and the annual budget from \$4 million to nearly \$12 million.

¹ See Appendix I, Section 4.

According to its Statute, the IAEA "shall seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". With the passage of time, the character of the programme has changed in some respects, in part because of advances in the technology of atomic energy and in part because the needs of member states have altered as their own programmes developed. This is true in the Agency's technical assistance programme, where, for example, the fraction devoted to fellowships has gradually fallen while the provision of experts and equipment has risen as trainees have returned to their home countries. The applications of radioactive isotopes to medicine, industry, research, and especially agriculture, continue to be the major fields of assistance. Nuclear engineering and various areas of atomic science are also important in the programme. Altogether, since it started, 800 experts have served in 44 countries, 2,500 fellowships have been awarded and 450 scientists have been trained and given equipment worth nearly \$3 million.

Because of the growing importance of nuclear power in supplying the world demand for electric energy, this field is proving to be of increasing importance to all member states. The IAEA organizes scientific conferences and meetings of experts, distributes technical information, carries out surveys, organizes co-operative research programmes between countries, and assists in the supply of fuel and equipment for reactors.

Similarly, research in the physical sciences is promoted by exchanges of information and by granting research contracts to laboratories in member states. In recent years an annual total of about \$800,000 has been devoted to such contracts, two-thirds to developing countries. The IAEA operates its own small laboratory at Seibersdorf near Vienna and plays an important role in the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at Trieste and the International Laboratory of Marine Radioactivity in Monaco.

In the field of health and safety, the Agency has paid special attention to the drawing-up of codes and practice, regulations and safety standards for use in member states. Its recommended regulations for the safe transport of radioactive materials have been adopted in many countries. During 1966, important revisions were made in these regulations, based on the experience already gained.

It is a requirement of the IAEA Statute that none of the assistance it gives shall be used for any military purpose. To this end, the Agency established in 1961 a system of safeguards against the diversion of nuclear materials to military use. These safeguards apply not only to assistance given directly by the Agency but also, by request of individual countries, in certain

cases where the assistance was given bilaterally. In 1966 these safeguards were being applied to 57 reactors in 25 countries.

The regular programme of the IAEA was financed by assessments amounting to \$8.4 million in 1966, of which Canada's share was 2.87 per cent, or \$259,000. The operational programme was financed by voluntary contributions. A total of \$1.3 million was pledged, including Canada's grant of \$62,000.

Appendix I

Canadian Participation in the United Nations

1. Canadian Membership on Security Council, ECOSOC, the Court and Selected Bodies of the General Assembly, 1945-1969
(December 1966)

	Security Council	ECOSOC	ICJ (a)	Subsidiary and Ad Hoc Bodies								Standing Committees (f)		
				UNEF Advisory Committee (b)	UNSCEAR (b)	Outer Space	Scientific Advisory Committee (b)	UNHCR Executive Committee	ILC	UN-FAO World Food Programme (b)	Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations		Trade and Development Board	IDB (g)
1945	(c)		(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	1945
1946	—	x(c)	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1946
1947	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c)	—	—	—	1947
1948	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1948
1949	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1949
1950	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1950
1951	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1951
1952	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1952
1953	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1953
1954	—	—	x	—	—	—	x(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1954
1955	—	—	x	x(c)	x(c)	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—	1955
1956	—	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	—	1956
1957	—	x	x	x	x	—	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	1957
1958	x	x	—	x	x	(e)	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	1958
1959	x	—	—	x	x	x(c)	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	1959
1960	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	—	—	x	1960
1961	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	—	x(c)	—	—	x	1961
1962	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	1962
1963	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	—	—	x	1963
1964	—	—	—	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x(c)	—	—	1964

2. Canadian Membership on ECOSOC, Functional Commissions, and Selected Standing Committees and Special Bodies, 1946-1969

(December 1966)

	ECOSOC	ECOSOC Functional Commissions						ECOSOC Standing Committees			ECOSOC Special Bodies			Govern- ing Council UNDP	ECLA	
		Statistical	Popula- tion	Narcotic Drugs	Social	Status of Women	Human Rights	Com- mittee on NGO's	Com- mittee for Indus- trial Develop- ment	Housing Building and Planning	Special Com- mittee on Co- ordination	DSB	UNICEF Execu- tive Board			
1946	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	-	(a)	(a)	-	-	1946
1947	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1947
1948	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	(b)	1948
1949	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	1949
1950	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1950
1951	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1951
1952	x	-	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1952
1953	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1953
1954	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1954
1955	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1955
1956	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1956
1957	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1957
1958	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	1958
1959	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	(a)	-	-	x	-	-	-	1959
1960	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960
1961	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	(a)	-	-	-	-	x	1961
1962	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1962
1963	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	(a)	-	x	-	x	1963
1964	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	1964
1965	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	x	-	x	1965
1966	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	(c)	x	-	-	x	-	x	1966
1967	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	1967
1968	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	1968
1969	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	1969

NOTE: Except in those cases where Canada has been elected to a body for a term ending at some specific point after 1966, its membership (x) or non-membership (-) is only shown through 1967.

(a) Established as a UN body.

(b) By virtue of Social Commission membership (1951-1953); but this procedure was revised by the eleventh session of the UNGA (see *Canada and the United Nations 1956-57*, Page 60).

(c) Discontinued. Functions transferred to Industrial Development Board as of January 1, 1967.

3. Canadian Membership on Executive Bodies of United Nations Specialized Agencies, IAEA and GATT, 1945-1969

(December 1966)

Specialized Agencies															
Bretton Woods Institutions					FAO Council	ICAO Council (a)	ILO Govern- ing Body (a) (b)	IMCO Council	ITU Admin Council (a)	UNESCO Exec Board (f)	UPU Exec Council (a)	WHO Exec Board	WMO Exec Cttee	IAEA Board of Govern- ors	GATT Council of Reps
IMF Exec Board	IBRD Exec Direc- tors	IDA Exec Direc- tors	IFC Board of Direc- tors												
1945	x(e)	x(e)	—	—	x(e) x x x x	—	— x(e) x x x	—	—	— x(e) x x x	—	—	—	—	—
1946	x	x	—	—	x	—	x(e)	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	—(f)
1947	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	x(e)
1948	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	x
1949	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	x
1950	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
1952	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
1953	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	x
1954	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	x	—
1958	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	—	x	x	x	—
1959	x	x	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—
1960	x	x	x(e)	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x(d)
1961	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1962	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1963	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1964	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1965	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1966	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1967	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1968	x	x	x	x	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	x
1969	—	—	—	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	x	—

NOTE: Except in those cases where Canada has been elected to an executive body for a term specifically ending at some point after 1966, its membership (x) or non-member-
ship (—) is only shown through 1967.

(a) Canadian membership in the organization prior to its UN affiliation.
(b) Elected as a state of "chief industrial importance".
(c) Member of Executive Committee of Interim Commission of International Trade Organization, 1948-53.
(d) Council established in 1960, composed of representatives of any member states wishing to participate.
(e) Established as a UN Specialized Agency.
(f) Until 1954, members of executive body elected as individuals on personal qualifications and not as representatives of member states.

4. Canadian Contributions to the United Nations Common System in 1966

	Percentage Assessment or Voluntary Contribution (V)	Contribution (Cdn \$)
(a) <i>United Nations</i>		
i. Regular Budget.....	3.17	3,481,620
ii. Special Accounts		
UNEF.....	V	729,749
UNFICYP ¹	V	3,020,500
UNRWA a) Cash.....	V	500,000
b) Food Aid.....	V	700,000
World Food Programme		
a) Cash.....	V	2,464,934
b) Commodities.....	V	6,775,000
UNHCR.....	V	350,000
UNDP ²	V	9,500,000
UNICEF ³	V	1,100,000
UNITAR.....	V	60,000
UN International School Development Fund.....	V	35,000
Congo Civilian Fund.....	V	500,000
(b) <i>Specialized Agencies & IAEA</i>		
ILO.....	3.36	735,672
FAO.....	4.17	978,478
WHO.....	2.83	1,323,232
UNESCO.....	2.98	752,530
ICAO.....	4.20	272,828
IMCO.....	1.43	14,067
ITU.....	3.23	164,000
WMO.....	2.63	48,000
UPU ⁴	2.68	33,000
IDA.....	V	15,030,000
IBRD (Subscription Increase) ⁵	V	45,405,402
IFC ⁶	—	—
IMF (Quota Increase) ⁷	V	205,405,390
IAEA a) Regular Budget.....	2.86	258,998
b) Operational Budget.....	V	61,204
(c) <i>Related Organizations</i>		
International Committee for the Red Cross.....	V	15,000
United Nations Association in Canada.....	V	17,000

¹Estimated. This figure represents the cost to Canada of maintaining its contingent in Cyprus in 1966 after reimbursement for certain expenses by the United Nations. The figure cited above does not include salaries and similar costs that Canada would have had to pay if the personnel had remained in Canada.

²The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was formed by the consolidation of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund according to the terms of Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965.

³This figure includes a special contribution of \$100,000 made on December 9, 1966, in memory of the children who died at Aberfan, Wales, and Dorion, Quebec.

⁴Canada also contributed \$6,567 as its share of the costs of the UPU English Translation Service.

⁵Of this amount, \$4.54 million was actually paid to the IBRD; the remainder is available if required. The Canadian subscription to the IBRD now totals \$856,215,150.

⁶There was no increase in the Canadian quota in the IFC in 1966.

⁷Of this amount, Canada paid \$51,351,347.50 to the IMF in gold. The remainder is held by the IMF in the form of non-interest-bearing notes payable on demand in Canadian dollars. The increase cited above brings Canada's quota in the IMF to approximately \$800 million.

5. Canadian Delegation to the Twenty-First Session of the General Assembly

Chairman:	The Honourable Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. George Ignatieff, Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations
Representatives:	Mr. Donald S. Macdonald, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr. Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister Mrs. Edwin Fullerton, Member of Board of Control, London, Ontario
Alternate Representatives:	Professor Ronald St. J. MacDonald, Professor of Law, University of Toronto Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, Ambassador and Adviser to the Government on Disarmament Mr. M. H. Wershof, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Legal Adviser Mr. Paul Beaulieu, Ambassador to Brazil Miss Margaret Meagher, High Commissioner designate to Kenya
Parliamentary Observers:	The Honourable Edgar E. Fournier, Member of the Senate The Honourable Mrs. Florence E. Inman, Member of the Senate The Honourable Alexander H. McDonald, Member of the Senate The Honourable Gunnar S. Thorvaldson, Member of the Senate Mr. G. Blouin, Member of Parliament for Saguenay Dr. L. Brand, Member of Parliament for Saskatoon Mr. A. Brewin, Member of Parliament for Greenwood Mr. R. Coates, Member of Parliament for Cumberland Mr. G. Crossman, Member of Parliament for Kent, N.B. Mr. J. Gilbert, Member of Parliament for Broadview

Mr. W. Grafftey, Member of Parliament
for Brome-Missisquoi

Mr. L. Hopkins, Member of Parliament for
Renfrew North

Mr. H. Johnston, Member of Parliament
for Okanagan-Revelstoke

Mr. L. Kindt, Member of Parliament for
Macleod

Mr. P. Langlois, Member of Parliament for
Chicoutimi

Mr. R. Langlois, Member of Parliament
for Megantic

Mr. F. Leblanc, Member of Parliament for
Laurier

Mr. T. Lefebvre, Member of Parliament
for Pontiac-Témiscamingue

Mr. H. MacEwan, Member of Parliament
for Pictou

Mrs. G. MacInnis, Member of Parliament
for Vancouver-Kingsway

Mr. H. McQuaid, Member of Parliament
for Kings

Mr. W. Nesbitt, Member of Parliament
for Oxford

Mr. H. Olson, Member of Parliament for
Medicine Hat

Mr. R. Orange, Member of Parliament for
Northwest Territories

Mr. M. Prud'homme, Member of Parlia-
ment for Saint-Denis

Mr. R. Régimbal, Member of Parliament
for Argenteuil-Deux-Montagnes

Mr. E. Schreyer, Member of Parliament
for Springfield

Mr. R. Stanbury, Member of Parliament
for York-Scarborough

Mr. I. Wahn, Member of Parliament for
St. Paul's

Mr. I. Watson, Member of Parliament for
Châteauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie

Mr. E. Whelan, Member of Parliament for
Essex South

6. Address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York on September 23, 1966, by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin.

THE UNITED NATIONS AS A POWER FOR WORLD PEACE

It is my intention this morning to discuss several areas of endeavour which, in the opinion of the delegation of Canada, demand our particular attention if the United Nations is to develop as an influential force for peace in the world. I propose to say something about the Secretary-General and his office, the problems of establishing international peace and security, including peace-keeping. I propose to speak to you about the war in Vietnam, about disarmament, about economic and social progress and about the grave problems in southern Africa.

I should like, first of all, to pay tribute to the leadership and example of the Secretary-General. He has done much to inspire our joint endeavours over the past five years. He has said that no man is indispensable in the function which he himself is performing with such distinction. But, notwithstanding the difficulties to which he has called attention, the guidance which he has provided to our work, his sense of responsibility, his qualities of compassion and understanding and, above all, his capacity to speak and to act in the name of mankind, are indispensable to the United Nations. I really fail to see, at this time, how they can be separated from the person of the Secretary-General. His departure would be a heavy blow.

May I say, too, that I strongly endorse the determination of the Secretary-General to maintain and develop his office as a vital reality within the United Nations system. In this, he is following the tradition established by Sir Eric Drummond in the days of the League of Nations and by his own predecessors in the United Nations.

Let me turn now to those tasks which require our collective understanding and goodwill. First, the general subject of peace-keeping. A year has gone by since the General Assembly established a committee to study all aspects of peace-keeping. A year has passed, too, since it was decided that the financial difficulties of the organization should be overcome by voluntary contributions from the whole membership. My Government regrets that, on both these issues, the past 12 months have seen little advance.

Little progress has been made in resolving the financial problems of this organization. It may be that some governments are awaiting the outcome of the study of the Committee of Fourteen. This report is now before us, and I hope that those who have not contributed as yet will do so now.

However, perhaps even more important, in the long run, than the need to meet the financial deficit is the failure of the Committee we set up last year to come to grips with the task of completing its comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations. It is easy to explain away this failure as an after-effect of the crisis which seized the Assembly two sessions ago, but we have had a year to think things over. Surely the time has come to solve this problem.

There are a small number of members which do not share the view of the majority about the nature and value of the contribution the United Nations has made—a contribution which it can continue to make—through its peacekeeping activities. My Government believes that the views of this minority must be respected, even if we do not share their views. We appreciate that we may have to accept the limitations thus imposed, particularly with respect to the positions held by some of the great powers on the principle of collective financial responsibility. But, even

if these limitations are accepted, there remains much to be done. Let me suggest some examples of what the Canadian delegation believes can be done.

First, we think that the time has come to respond to the proposal put forward by the Secretary-General in 1964 that studies should be made on the means of improving preparations for peacekeeping operations.

Secondly, we think that the time has come for the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee to re-examine the possibilities for negotiating agreements with member states for the provision of armed forces, assistance and facilities to be made available to the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Thirdly, we think that, without prejudice to any action which may be taken by the Security Council, member states should be encouraged to inform the Secretary-General of the kinds of forces or facilities they would be prepared to provide for duly-authorized peacekeeping operations.

Fourthly, we have already agreed by a large majority in this Assembly that certain principles should govern the sharing of the costs of peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures. It should now be possible to convert these principles to uniformly applied practices.

We believe that measures of the kind that I have just described are in accordance with the Charter, and that they can be carried out without prejudice to the position of any individual member. My Government believes that action to maintain and strengthen the peacekeeping capacity of the United Nations will command the support of the majority of the membership, and we are ready, if that seems appropriate, to put forward specific proposals for consideration by the Assembly.

Experience has shown that the burden of meeting peacekeeping commitments has fallen on a small number of member states and has tended to go on and on. It becomes extremely difficult to terminate such commitments. Indeed, the price of peace-keeping is small compared to the costs of war. I should have thought, therefore, that we would all be ready to pay our share of the cost. The risk of allowing existing operations to become ineffectual, or of failing to establish peacekeeping forces needed in the future, could well be very high. If this is acknowledged, it surely follows that support for, and contributions to, these operations should be more widespread, for the consequences of not supporting them might well turn out to impose heavier demands and graver dangers on the international community as a whole. In any event, I do not believe it is fair to expect that a minority of countries will continue indefinitely to bear the burden if the majority show little disposition to study the problems of peaceful settlement and to help share the costs of peace-keeping.

Related to the subject of peace-keeping is the question of the financial solvency of the United Nations. Canada welcomed the proposal of France at the last session that we investigate the financial and administrative practices of the organization. We were glad to participate in the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts appointed to make this investigation. We regard the report of the Committee of Experts as a document of the highest importance, and we shall press for the implementation of its recommendations, both by the United Nations itself and by all the other members of the United Nations system. We hope, in particular, that the recommendations will lead us to focus our efforts on essentials by the rigorous application of priorities, and to adjust rates of growth of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in accordance with the availability of resources, both human and financial.

In our concern with the problems of peace-keeping, we must not fail to give attention also to the fundamental question of the peaceful settlement of disputes. It was unfortunate that, at a time when the Security Council had before it a long list of disputes, some dating back nearly 20 years, the General Assembly was at the last session unprepared to act on a proposal for a study of the procedures of

peaceful settlement. Surely we have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a careful examination of past procedures and an impartial appraisal of future possibilities.

I listened yesterday with the greatest interest to the statement of Mr. Goldberg. At the last General Assembly, my Government took the position that in the General Assembly we could not avoid a discussion of the war in Vietnam, and I was heartened yesterday not only by what Mr. Goldberg himself had to say about Vietnam but by the initiative he took, in discussing this matter in this forum, in inviting our participation in that discussion and in urging all of us, as members of this organization, collectively and individually, to do what we could to try to bring an end to this conflict.

Our concern with peace-keeping and peaceful settlement seems all the more justified against the background of the conflict in Vietnam. This is, in the judgment of my Government, by far the most dangerous issue now facing the world.

Wherever armed conflict breaks out, it involves commitments of power and prestige and the longer it continues the more difficult it becomes to reverse the course of events, the more difficult it becomes to bring into play the machinery of peaceful negotiation and settlement. In the face of such a conflict, can the international community really stand by and allow matters to develop to the point where all avenues of peaceful recourse are irrevocably closed?

I considered last year, and I consider now, that this organ, this particular institution in the United Nations, as opposed to the Security Council, has the obligation to contribute to peace in Vietnam. I think it is inconceivable that we should proceed with our meeting as if this threat to the safety of mankind did not exist. Even if in present circumstances the Security Council cannot deal effectively with this matter and some other framework may be appropriate, I continue to believe that it is the duty of this body to express its deepest concern over the war in Vietnam. We must urge the path of negotiation on all involved. We must persist in this effort until negotiations are begun.

I know that there are differences between us about the origins of this conflict and how it can be brought to an end. I know how difficult the issues involved in this conflict are. For 12 years Canada has served, with India and Poland, on the International Commission in Vietnam. In that time we have witnessed at first hand the erosion of the cease-fire agreement of 1954. We have known, and we still experience, the frustrations of the observer who is powerless to prevent what is happening before his eyes.

The Secretary-General has been untiring in his search for a settlement of the conflict. In doing so, he has acted in clear and conscientious recognition of the responsibilities which attach to the world community in this difficult and vital problem.

There are those who say that the time for a settlement of this conflict is not ripe. For my part, I cannot accept this judgment. The road to peace in Vietnam will not be easy and it may not be quick, but a start on that road must be made.

There are different ways in which a start might be made. For our part, we are guided by a number of basic considerations. The Canadian Government has repeatedly emphasized its belief that an exclusively military solution is not possible. We believe that only a political settlement which takes into account the legitimate interests and aspirations of all concerned and all involved can restore peace and stability in that country. In the interests of promoting a peaceful settlement, we ourselves have used all the diplomatic channels available to us to see whether there is any contribution we could make towards resolving the problem.

I have mentioned the role of my country as a member of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam. We have attempted to develop our responsibilities into opportunities for constructive action. It still seems to us

that the Commission, on which India, Poland and Canada serve, can provide a means of facilitating contacts between the two sides. We have, also, not excluded the possibility that the Commission might help the parties to scale down hostilities as a means of eventual disengagement.

It is discouraging to us that our efforts, like those of others, have not yielded the results intended. Nonetheless, it continues to be the conviction of the Government of Canada that efforts to promote a peaceful settlement of this war should not, and must not, be abandoned, and, as I said a moment ago, I have carefully noted the statement made yesterday by Ambassador Goldberg and particularly the significant questions which he addressed to the government in Hanoi. Against this background, it is all the more essential that channels for contacts between the two sides be developed and maintained to prepare the way for negotiations whenever they are possible. We also believe that such channels are important in circumstances where the risk of misunderstanding and miscalculation is ever present. In my Government's view, it is essential that the attention of the world community should not be diverted from the urgent necessity of a diplomatic solution. For these reasons, we believe that a continuing effort must be made through whatever openings may be available to us, individually or collectively, to explore any possible avenues that may lead to a reversal of the present course of events in Vietnam.

However, it is a fact that the capacity of this organization to play a useful role in the Vietnam conflict will be called into question as long as certain parties involved in that conflict are not members of this organization and are not bound by the terms of the Charter. I am not saying that, if they were members, the United Nations would be able to settle the conflict. I am saying that the organization would have a better chance of doing so if those parties were sitting here today. I know that there are fundamental obstacles—great obstacles. Where two governments claim sovereign and, therefore, exclusive jurisdiction over the same people and territory and, more particularly, where each refuses any rights to the other, then we cannot oblige them to sit down together in these precincts. Nevertheless, I feel bound to say that there is a growing opinion in my country that, if this organization is to realize its potential capacities, all nations, and especially those which, like continental China, represent a significant portion of the world's population, must be represented here.

I noted what Mr. Goldberg had to say on this subject yesterday and I should like to think (and I am expressing my personal view) that he advanced the position of his country considerably in his statement of yesterday.

A solution to this problem of representation has eluded us for a long time. In spite of impelling reasons, I cannot say whether it will be possible for us to resolve this question within the next few weeks, or within the next few months. However, universality must remain our objective.

Peace-keeping and, for that matter, all machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, is essentially responsive to specific situations. Men have long dreamed of a more positive concept, the development of a world-wide peace and security system in which individual nations would abandon possession of the means of waging war. This is all the more necessary in view of military developments over the past two decades, and especially the acquisition of devastating military nuclear power by a few countries.

So it is from this point of view that Canada has approached disarmament negotiations. We share, of course, the common objectives of an agreed system of general and complete disarmament which would give security to all nations and thereby ensure our own. However, in present circumstances, we must pursue partial objectives both for their intrinsic value and as a foundation for future progress. This has been the function of the negotiations in the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Com-

mittee since the last session of the Assembly. While we are disappointed that the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee has had only limited success, we nevertheless consider that it remains the best available forum for the negotiation of arms-control agreements.

There is no cause more urgent than to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. No single measure, however, will provide a solution. A series of measures directed to various facets of the issue will be required.

First, there is widespread agreement that a non-proliferation treaty is imperative. On the central issue of the definition of proliferation, we believe that the formula must prevent nuclear weapons from passing into the control of additional states or groups of countries. This should not be inconsistent with legitimate measures of collective defence. The exhaustive discussion of non-proliferation by the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee in Geneva has made it quite clear what the obstacles to a final agreement are, and it is to be hoped that the great powers will find it possible to remove these obstacles and to leave the way clear for the agreement which the world so greatly wants and needs.

Secondly, as an essential corollary to a non-proliferation agreement, we think that the nuclear powers and the United Nations should urgently consider ways of extending meaningful guarantees to non-nuclear-weapon states who have foregone the right to acquire nuclear weapons. We think that such states should have assurances for their security against nuclear attack or the threat of it.

Thirdly, it is in our view essential that, if such a treaty is to be effective, and if it is to inspire confidence, some means of verification should be included. We have taken a stand at Geneva for a provision incorporating the mandatory application of International Atomic Energy Agency or equivalent safeguards to all international transfers of nuclear materials and equipment for peaceful purposes.

Fourthly, we must persist in our efforts to devise an acceptable formula for a treaty banning nuclear tests in all environments. To this end, Canada has sought to further the science of teleseismic detection by increasing our capacity to process data from seismic arrays and by supporting increased international exchanges of such data.

Fifthly, we support the efforts being made in Latin America and in Africa to establish nuclear-free zones. We hope it may be possible subsequently for such zones to be established elsewhere in the world where conditions are appropriate.

Sixthly, we believe that progress towards effective measures of arms control requires the participation of all the principal world powers in the discussion of these questions. We think that the non-aligned countries have a special role in trying to persuade the People's Republic of China to participate in such discussions.

Seventhly, we believe that the idea advanced by the Secretary-General in the introduction of his annual report (for a comprehensive study of the consequences of the invention of nuclear weapons) is an interesting suggestion which merits careful consideration.

As a member of the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee, I am conscious of the frustration and discouragement that go with negotiations which seem to be getting nowhere. The fact is that we have no other choice. We must persist in these efforts, for the elusive prize is the peace we all seek, and failure, we know, could have tragic consequences for us all.

The maintenance of peace and security, of which I have been speaking, may be the first of our purposes under the Charter, but it is probably not the purpose which is uppermost in the minds of most of our peoples. They are concerned, above all, by their aspirations for greater well-being and dignity.

During the past 20 years, an organized assault on the obstacles to economic and social development has steadily gathered momentum under the aegis of this organization. By contrast with 1945 (and Mr. Gromyko, who shares with me, and perhaps with very few others in this forum, direct experience of that period, will recall the time when aid to developing countries was no more than a tentative experiment in international co-operation), in 1965 more than \$10 billion in public and private capital moved to the developing world from the industrialized countries with market economies. A decade ago, the resources administered by this organization, or by the family of United Nations organs, amounted to \$186 million. Today they approach half a billion dollars annually. Measured by the standards of the past, then, the progress which has been made has been formidable. Confronted by the needs of the future, it is demonstrably not enough.

Frankly, I have been appalled at the recent projections of the world food situation. They reveal how drastically world food reserves have fallen in the course of the last five years, and how grave—grave is the word—is the prospect of an overall world food deficit no later than 1985.

For the immediate future, we must maintain the recent upward thrust in the flow of development assistance. In particular, we must devote much greater attention to short-term and long-term measures designed to cope with the problem of growing food shortages. While I recognize that aid is only one ingredient in the drive to accelerate the development process, particularly in the agricultural sector, I cannot help feeling that it will be a vital one.

In my country, we are trying to translate that conviction into action. We have diversified the nature of our assistance and the terms on which it is being given. Last year we supplemented our technical assistance and grant aid with soft loans, extending 50-year credits at no interest, with a nominal service charge and a ten-year grace period. This year we have gone further. The service charge has been abolished, our regulations governing the content of grant aid have been relaxed, and we have introduced a new category of loans, mid-way between hard and soft, which will be granted on a 30-year basis at 3 percent interest to countries whose economic circumstances so warrant.

Total aid resources available from Canada in the current fiscal year will be over \$300 million, having increased, on the average, by \$50 million a year since 1963. Subject to economic and other relevant circumstances, the expansion of the Canadian aid programme will continue. We have set our sights on the aid target of one per cent of national income recommended by the General Assembly. We shall do our utmost to reach it.

In the field of human rights, I am pleased to say that Canada has signed the Convention on Racial Discrimination. We regard this as an important addition to the body of law on human rights, because, for the first time, implementation measures have been incorporated which we believe may form a pattern for future legislation in this field. It is our hope that the adoption of this convention will be followed by the completion of the draft covenants on human rights and by the adoption of the convention on religious intolerance and the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. These additional measures would be a worthy accomplishment for 1968, the International Year for Human Rights.

We have given much thought to our contribution to the programme for the International Year for Human Rights in 1968, and we have decided that the most useful contribution we could make would be to subject our own record, our own practices, to critical examination, drawing on all the resources of the community for this purpose. Complacency is a disease from which we all suffer. So our objective will be to remove the vestiges of discrimination at home (discrimination involving race, creed or

sex) and to strengthen the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms by a continuing process of education and by subjecting violations to exposure and public attention. I am confident that we shall be able to carry out a programme of this kind successfully because of the enthusiastic support for the cause of human rights which is displayed by voluntary bodies in my own country.

A principal area of conflict over racial discrimination and the denial of human rights is unquestionably southern Africa. As a signatory to the Charter, we are concerned over the absence of progress towards the acceptance of the principle of self-determination in certain non-self-governing territories in Africa and by the stubborn denial by the South African Government of political and human rights. Non-self-governing peoples should enjoy these basic political, social and economic rights promised to them under the Charter and also by those who have given a sacred trust to help them towards self-government.

Canada is deeply concerned about the situation in Rhodesia. Since the illegal declaration of independence by the Smith régime, members of this organization have acted together with the United Kingdom Government to adopt various measures designed to end the present situation and to make it possible for that territory to move towards independence on the basis of majority rule. The great majority of governments at this table have co-operated in these measures.

Canada has refused to recognize the régime, has severed economic relations with it, has participated in an oil airlift to Zambia and is providing other economic assistance to the people of Zambia in the difficult situation created for them by the Rhodesian problem.

During the past few months, and the past few weeks, the members of the Commonwealth have anxiously and closely followed the developments in Rhodesia. The United Nations, for its part, has taken important, even historic, decisions.

The fact is, however, that the actions taken by the international community have so far failed to end the illegal régime. I am well aware that there are many who feel that, in these circumstances, the best answer is armed force. My Government has deep misgivings, however, about such an answer. Would the use of force achieve the results we desire? If not, might it not hurt those whom it was designed to help? This is the kind of question we must ask ourselves. We believe that we should concentrate on seeing that the measures now in operation are applied with maximum effectiveness and that they are strengthened and supplemented in areas where this is practical, so that constitutional government can be restored and independence on the basis of majority rule attained.

The communiqué of the Commonwealth prime ministers' meeting notes a British willingness to co-sponsor in the Security Council a resolution for effective and selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia before the end of this year, if the illegal situation has not ended by then, and gives full Commonwealth support for such a Security Council resolution. We think such a resolution would indeed be desirable, since we have noted that, although most governments are supporting fully the measures advocated in Security Council resolutions, there have been some instances where this is not the case. My Government is particularly concerned by the fact that some markets are still open to Rhodesian exports, especially minerals and tobacco.

At the forefront of the problems before this session is the question of South West Africa. Since the recent judgment of the International Court was not concerned with the substantive aspects of this question, it does not in any way invalidate previous advisory opinions on the accountability of South Africa to the international community. My delegation is studying the various aspects of the problem with close attention and will indicate its position on whatever proposals are made as the

debate on South West Africa progresses. An important concern of my delegation will be the possibility of these proposals achieving their stated objectives.

The balance-sheet of our achievements is written each year in this debate. I have tried today (too long I am afraid, however) to show several areas of endeavour which demand particular attention if the United Nations is to develop into a potent force for peace in the world. But I suggest that our collective experience has revealed a number of useful lessons.

In the first place, it is clear that we must not allow great-power differences over certain admittedly very difficult issues to induce a fruitless passivity in the membership. We must continue to search for opportunities for initiatives which are both constructive and realistic.

Secondly, there is an evident need for the Assembly to re-establish the free process of debate and negotiation on draft resolutions. Only in this way can we hope to promote agreements that will attract the meaningful support of member governments when it comes to implementation.

Thirdly, we need to exercise greater respect for the rights of others under the Charter. This involves restraint by the great powers in the use of their privileges; restraint by the smaller powers in the observance of orderly procedures; restraint, above all, in the pursuit of national objectives where these are at variance with the purposes and principles of our constitution.

Finally, on the eve of the hundredth birthday of my country, the Government and people of Canada pledge their loyalty and their support to the conception of the United Nations and to the ideals it symbolizes and seeks to attain for the benefit of mankind.

The Secretary-General, the present incumbent, has the confidence of the Government and people of Canada. No man who has ever held this office, no man who has ever aspired to this office, has been so widely endorsed, as we know from events during the past few weeks. We all recognize, as we did three years ago, as the Security Council recognized three years ago, his great personal qualities. But added to this is the great authority which he has gathered in the last few weeks, an authority that we cannot dismiss, in the interest of this organization or in the interest of peace. This commanding authority could be of the greatest value in this critical time in human affairs.

I agree with what the Secretary-General said the other day about his conception of the role of the office of Secretary-General. This was the view, I well remember, of Sir Eric Drummond in the League of Nations, and of Mr. Avenol, who succeeded him; it was the view of Trygve Lie and of Dag Hammarskjöld; and it is what is implied and implicit in Articles 99 and 100 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Secretary-General—whoever occupies this post—must be one who, by personal quality and by capacity and by respect, has an authority far beyond his own person, and that exists today, clearly and demonstrably, in the person of U Thant.

I have the strong conviction (and I speak this way only because the foreign policy of my country is so embedded in this organization, and because I feel that in the immediate period this organization's future and integrity are involved) that U Thant's personal attributes and his undoubted global moral authority could be a powerful force in helping to win the war in Vietnam, moving us on to universality in this organization and, I think, to sure guarantees for peace in the world.

Membership of the United Nations and Composition of its Principal Bodies

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Afghanistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Albania.....	X	X	X ¹	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
Algeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Argentina.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Barbados.....	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Botswana.....	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Brazil.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bulgaria.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	—
Burma.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X
Byelorussia.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
Cambodia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	8
Cameroon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Central African Republic.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Ceylon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chad.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Chile.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
China.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Colombia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Congo (Brazzaville).....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Congo (Democratic Republic of).....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	8
Costa Rica.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
Cuba.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Czechoslovakia.....	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dahomey.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Denmark.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ecuador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
El Salvador.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Ethiopia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Federal Republic of Germany.....	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Finland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X
Ghana.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greece.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—
Guinea.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	—

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Mali.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	8
Malta.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Mauritania.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Mexico.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Monaco.....	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Mongolia.....	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Morocco.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Nepal.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Netherlands.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Niger.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Nigeria.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Paraguay.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Peru.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Philippines.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8
Poland.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Portugal.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Republic of Korea.....	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Republic of Vietnam.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Romania.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Rwanda.....	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

1. Membership of the United Nations and Related Agencies (Continued)

COUNTRY	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT
Zambia.....	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	—	8
Totals.....	122	99	118	1132	1203	1244	105	82	96	105	111	129 ⁵	129 ⁶	1297	64	70 ⁸
	UN	IAEA	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	WHO	BANK	IFC	IDA	FUND	ICAO	UPU	ITU	WMO	IMCO	GATT

¹Albania notified ILO on August 5, 1965, of its decision to withdraw.

²FAO has 1 associate member: Mauritius.

³UNESCO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Mauritius, Qatar.

⁴WHO has 3 associate members: Mauritius, Qatar, Southern Rhodesia.

⁵The 129 members of UPU include the following not listed in the table: Netherlands Antilles and Surinam; Portuguese provinces in West Africa; Portuguese provinces in East Africa, Asia and Oceania; Spanish territories in Africa; overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible; whole of the territories represented by the French Office of Overseas Posts and Telecommunications; whole of the territories of the United States, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

⁶The 129 members of ITU include the following note listed in the table: group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, overseas territories for the international relations of which the Government of Britain is responsible, Portuguese overseas provinces, Rhodesia, Spanish provinces in Africa, territories of the United States.

⁷The 129 members of WMO include 117 states and 12 territories maintaining their own meteorological services. Besides those listed in the table, the members are: British Caribbean Territories; French Polynesia; French Somaliland; Hong Kong; Mauritius; Netherlands Antilles; New Caledonia; Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese West Africa; Southern Rhodesia; Spanish territories in Guinea; Surinam.

⁸The 70 contracting parties to GATT include Rhodesia, not listed in the table. An additional 14 countries, marked ⁸ in the table, have the following forms of special relation: Acceded provisionally—Argentina, Ireland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic; participating under special arrangements—Cambodia, Poland; applying GATT *de facto* pending final decision as to their future commercial policy—Algeria, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Lesotho, Maldives Islands, Mali, Singapore, Zambia.

2. Dates of Admission of United Nations Members

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946
Australia	"	Iceland	"
Belgium	"	Sweden	"
Bolivia	"	Thailand	"
Brazil	"	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Britain	"	Yemen	"
Byelorussian S.S.R.	"	Burma	April 19, 1948
Canada	"	Israel	May 11, 1949
Chile	"	Indonesia ³	Sept. 28, 1950
China	"	Albania	Dec. 14, 1955
Colombia	"	Austria	"
Costa Rica	"	Bulgaria	"
Cuba	"	Cambodia	"
Czechoslovakia	"	Ceylon	"
Denmark	"	Finland	"
Dominican Republic	"	Hungary	"
Ecuador	"	Ireland	"
El Salvador	"	Italy	"
Ethiopia	"	Jordan	"
France	"	Laos	"
Greece	"	Libya	"
Guatemala	"	Nepal	"
Haiti	"	Portugal	"
Honduras	"	Romania	"
India	"	Spain	"
Iran	"	Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956
Iraq	"	Tunisia	"
Lebanon	"	Sudan	"
Liberia	"	Japan	"
Luxembourg	"	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Mexico	"	Malaysia, Federation of ⁴	Sept. 17, 1957
Netherlands	"	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
New Zealand	"	Cameroun	Sept. 20, 1960
Nicaragua	"	Central African Republic	"
Norway	"	Chad	"
Panama	"	Congo (Brazzaville)	"
Paraguay	"	Congo (Leopoldville)	"
Peru	"	Cyprus	"
Philippines	"	Dahomey	"
Poland ¹	"	Gabon	"
Saudi Arabia	"	Ivory Coast	"
Syria ²	"	Madagascar	"
Turkey	"	Niger	"
Ukrainian S.S.R.	"	Somalia	"
Union of South Africa	"	Togo	"
U.S.S.R.	"	Upper Volta	"
United Arab Republic	"	Mali	Sept. 29, 1960
United States of America	"	Senegal	"
Uruguay	"	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Venezuela	"	Sierre Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Yugoslavia	"	Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961
		Mongolia	"

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Admission</i>
United Republic of Tanzania ⁵	Nov. 14, 1961	Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Malta	"
Jamaica	"	Zambia	"
Rwanda	"	The Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
Trinidad and Tobago	"	Maldiv Islands	"
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Singapore ⁶	"
Uganda	Oct. 24, 1962	Guyana	Sept. 21, 1966
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Lesotho	"
		Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966

¹Although Poland was not represented at San Francisco, it was subsequently agreed that it should sign the Charter as an original member.

²Syria was an original member of the United Nations but, on February 21, 1958, joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic, with one seat in the organization. Syria resumed its separate membership on October 13, 1961.

³Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations on September 21, 1965. On September 19, 1966, Indonesia notified the Secretary-General of its decision "to resume full co-operation with the United Nations" and on September 28, 1966, the President of the General Assembly invited the representatives of Indonesia to take their seats in the Assembly.

⁴Malaya became Malaysia on September 16, 1963, when Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak joined the Federation.

⁵Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 14, 1961, and Zanzibar was a member from December 16, 1963. Following the ratification on April 26, 1964, of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member of the United Nations, later changing its name to the United Republic of Tanzania.

⁶Singapore separated from the Federation of Malaysia and became an independent state on August 9, 1965.

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1967

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Western European and Other States																						
Australia.....	x	x									x	x										
Belgium.....	x	x	x	x																		
Canada.....																						
Denmark.....																						
Greece.....																						
Ireland.....																						
Italy.....																						
Netherlands.....	x																					
New Zealand.....																						
Norway.....																						
Sweden.....																						
Turkey.....																						
Eastern European																						
Bulgaria.....																						
Czechoslovakia.....																						
Poland.....	x	x																				
Romania.....																						
Ukraine.....																						
Yugoslavia.....																						
Afro-Asian																						
Ceylon.....																						
Ethiopia.....																						
Ghana.....																						
India.....																						
Iran.....																						
Iraq.....																						
Ivory Coast.....																						
Japan.....																						
Jordan.....																						
Lebanon.....																						
Liberia.....																						
Malaysia.....																						
Mali.....																						
Morocco.....																						
Nigeria.....																						
Pakistan.....																						
Philippines.....																						

3. Security Council—Non-Permanent Members, 1946-1967 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Syria.....	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Republic.....	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	x	-
Latin American																						
Argentina.....	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x
Brazil.....	x	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
Bolivia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were six non-permanent seats on the Security Council, and, under the terms of the oral "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1946, two of these were allotted to the Latin American countries and one each to the West European, Commonwealth, East European and Middle Eastern members. At its eighteenth session in 1963, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the number of non-permanent seats from six to ten and distributing them amongst four regional groups, with the West European and Other States group receiving two, the East European group three, the Afro-Asian five and the Latin American group two. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, four additional members were elected to the Council for terms beginning on January 1, 1966, with New Zealand and Uganda each serving a one-year term so that, from the twenty-first session on, five non-permanent members will be elected each year. This date has been organized so as to reflect the current division of the members into the four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated earlier, that, prior to enlargement, such groups did not formally exist as far as the Security Council was concerned.

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1969

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Western European and Other States																								
Australia.....	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Austria.....	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Britain.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern European																								
Bulgaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afro-Asian																								
Afghanistan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dahomey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Economic and Social Council, 1946-1969 (Continued)

	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Japan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-
Jordan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait.....	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Republic.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin American	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: From 1946 until the end of 1965, there were 18 seats on the Economic and Social Council. Although there was never any formal written or verbal agreement on their geographical distribution, in practice certain trends developed which set aside five seats for the permanent members of the Security Council on a continuing basis (although China lost its seat at the end of 1960) and which divided the remainder as follows: one seat in rotation to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and a second to Pakistan and India (as members of the Commonwealth); almost always two seats to the countries of Eastern Europe (including Yugoslavia); usually three to Western Europe, but in some years only two; generally one to the Middle East; an average of one seat to the remaining Afro-Asian states; and four to Latin America. In 1963, the General Assembly approved an amendment to the Charter (Resolution 1991) increasing the size of the Council from 18 to 27 members and distributing the nine additional seats amongst four regional groups, with the Western European and Other States group receiving one, the Afro-Asian seven and the Latin American one. None of the additional seats was allotted to the Eastern European group. By September 1, 1965, over two-thirds of the member states, including the five permanent members of the Security Council, had ratified this amendment and, at the twentieth session, nine additional members were elected to the Council for terms of office beginning on January 1, 1966. Three of them were elected to a three-year term and, at the twentieth session, three to one-year terms, so that, from the twenty-first session on, nine members are elected for a three-year term at each session. This table has been revised to reflect the current division of the members into the four regional groups, although it should be understood, as indicated above, that prior to enlargement, such groups did not formally exist as far as the Economic and Social Council was concerned. It might also be noted that China, while listed with the other Afro-Asian countries, does not participate in the group's activities.

5. Membership of the Trusteeship Council, 1947-1967

	1947	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
Administering Members																					
Australia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belgium ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Britain.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Permanent Members of the Security Council																					
China.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France ²	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S.S.R.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Elected by the General Assembly																					
Argentina.....	—	—	—	X	X ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica.....	—	X	X ³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Salvador.....	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraguay.....	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria ⁴	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thailand.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Republic ⁴	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: Italy, as the administering authority for Somaliland under Italian administration, was represented at the sessions of the Council between 1955 and 1960, when Somaliland became independent.

¹Belgium ceased to be an administering power with the independence of Ruanda-Urundi in 1962.

²Until 1960, France participated as an administering power, but it now participates as a permanent member of the Security Council.

³Resigned.

⁴Syria was elected to the Council in 1953; before the establishment of the United Arab Republic, Egypt had not been a member.

6. International Court of Justice

<i>Name (1)</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Term Ends</i>
Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice	Britain	1973
Vladimir M. Koretzky	Soviet Union	1970
Kotaro Tanaka	Japan	1970
José Luis Bustamante Y Rivero	Peru	1970
Phillip C. Jessup	United States	1970
Gaetano Morelli	Italy	1970
Isaac Forster	Senegal	1973
André Gros	France	1973
Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico	1973
Muhammad Zafrullah Khan	Pakistan	1973
Fouad Ammoun	Lebanon	1976
Cesar Bengzon	Philippines	1976
Sture Petren	Sweden	1976
Manfred Lachs	Poland	1976
Charles D. Onyeama	Nigeria	1976

President of the Court: Judge Sir Perry Spender

Vice-President of the Court: Judge Wellington Koo

Registrar of the Court: Jean Garnier-Coignet

Deputy Registrar: S. R. A. Aquarone

¹ Listed in order of precedence.

7. Secretariat

U Thant—Secretary-General

Under-Secretaries and Officers of Equivalent Rank

Headquarters:

Ilbrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (United Arab Republic)

Commissioner for Industrial Development

Later Executive Director of United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (United States)

Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs

Gabriel D'Arboussier (Senegal)

Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Philippe de Seynes (France)

Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

Dr. Victor Hoo (China)

Commissioner for Technical Assistance

Henry R. Labouisse (United States)

Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar (Britain)

Director of Personnel

C. V. Narasimhan (India)

Under-Secretary for General Assembly Affairs
and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General

Aleksei Efremovich Nesterenko (U.S.S.R.)

Under-Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs

Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)
Under-Secretary for Conference Services

David Owen (Britain)
Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board

Dr. Raul Prebisch (Argentina)
Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Dr. Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia)
Director, United Nations Training Programme for Foreign
Service Officers from Newly-Independent Countries

José Rolz-Bennett (Guatemala)
Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs and Officer-in-Charge, Office
of Public Information

Constantin Stavropoulos (Greece)
Legal Counsel

Bruce Turner (New Zealand)
Controller

David Vaughan (United States)
Director of General Services

Overseas:

Pier P. Spinelli (Italy)
Director of United Nations Offices in Geneva

Vladimir Velebit (Yugoslavia)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe

U Nyun (Burma)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia
and the Far East

José Antonio Mayobre (Venezuela)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America

Robert Gardiner (Ghana)
Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa

8. Selected Committees and Other Bodies

(1) *Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations*

Afghanistan	France	Poland
Algeria	Hungary	Romania
Argentina	India	Sierra Leone
Australia	Iraq	Spain
Austria	Italy	Sweden
Brazil	Japan	Thailand
Britain	Mauritania	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United States
El Salvador	Nigeria	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Pakistan	Yugoslavia

(2) *UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation*

Argentina	Canada	Mexico
Australia	Czechoslovakia	Sweden
Belgium	France	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	India	United Arab Republic
Britain	Japan	United States

(3) *UN Scientific Advisory Committee*

Brazil	France	United States
Britain	India	
Canada	U.S.S.R.	

(4) *Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament*¹

Brazil	Ethiopia	Poland
Britain	France	Romania
Bulgaria	India	Sweden
Burma	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	United States

(5) *Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa*

Canada	Italy	Senegal
Chile	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	United Arab Republic
Ethiopia	Nigeria	United States
Finland	Pakistan	

(6) *Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO)*²

Argentina	Ghana	Rwanda
Austria	Guinea	Somalia
Belgium	India	Spain
Brazil	Indonesia	Sudan
Britain	Iran	Sweden
Bulgaria	Italy	Switzerland
Cameroun	Ivory Coast	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Jordan	Turkey
Columbia	Kuwait	U.S.S.R.
Cuba	Netherlands	United Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria	United States
Federal Republic of Germany	Pakistan	Uruguay
Finland	Peru	Zambia
France	Philippines	
	Romania	

(7) *Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

Afghanistan	France	New Zealand
Argentina	Federal Republic of Germany	Nigeria
Austria	Ghana	Pakistan
Belgium	Guinea	Philippines
Bolivia	Honduras	Poland
Brazil	Hungary	Romania
Britain	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Indonesia	Sweden
Cameroun	Iran	Switzerland
Canada	Iraq	Turkey
Ceylon	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Japan	United Arab Republic
Congo (Kinshasa)	Lebanon	United Republic of Tanzania
Czechoslovakia	Madagascar	United States
Dahomey	Mexico	Uruguay
Ecuador	Morocco	Yugoslavia
El Salvador	Netherlands	
Ethiopia		

(8) *Committee for Programme and Co-ordination*

Algeria	France	U.S.S.R.
Brazil	Ghana	United Republic of
Britain	India	Tanzania
Cameroun	Pakistan	United States
Canada	Philippines	Venezuela
Ecuador	Romania	

(9) *Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

Argentina	Hungary	Republic of Korea
Brazil	India	Switzerland
Britain	Iran	Turkey
Canada	Jamaica	U.S.S.R.
China	Japan	United Arab Republic
Federal Republic of	Mexico	United States
Germany	Morocco	Yugoslavia
France	Nigeria	
Ghana	Peru	

(10) *Commission for Social Development*

Bulgaria	Iran	Tunisia
Byelorussia	Israel	Uganda
Canada	Mali	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Mauritania	United Arab Republic
China	Morocco	United Republic of
Cuba	Netherlands	Tanzania
Cyprus	Norway	United States
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan	Upper Volta
France	Peru	Uruguay
Greece	Philippines	Venezuela
Honduras	Spain	

(11) *Executive Board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)³*

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Poland
Australia	Federal Republic of	Senegal
Belgium	Germany	Sweden
Brazil	France	Switzerland
Britain	India	Thailand
Bulgaria	Israel	Turkey
Canada	Morocco	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Pakistan	United Arab Republic
China	Peru	United States
Ecuador	Philippines	Yugoslavia

(12) *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Governing Council*

Algeria	Denmark	Paraguay
Australia	Federal Republic of	Peru
Belgium	Germany	Poland
Brazil	France	Senegal
Britain	India	Sweden
Bulgaria	Iraq	Switzerland
Burma	Italy	Thailand
Cameroun	Jamaica	Tunisia
Canada	Japan	Turkey
Ceylon	Kenya	U.S.S.R.
Chile	Liberia	United States
Congo (Democratic	Netherlands	Venezuela
Republic of)	Norway	Yugoslavia

(13) *Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

Afghanistan	Iraq	Soviet Union
Australia	Italy	United Republic of
Britain	Ivory Coast	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Madagascar	United States
Chile	Mali	Uruguay
Ethiopia	Poland	Venezuela
Finland	Sierra Leone	Yugoslavia
India	Syria	
Iran	Tunisia	

¹This Committee is not a United Nations body.

²Replaces the Committee for Industrial Development abolished by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. UNIDO was established by the twenty-first session of the General Assembly and the Industrial Development Board is its executive body.

³Dr. J. Willard, Deputy Minister of National Welfare, is Chairman of this Board.

Appendix III

United Nations Budgetary Information

1. Budget Estimates of the United Nations for 1966-1967

Section	1967 Appropriations U.S. \$	1966 Revised ¹ Appropriations U.S. \$
<i>Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, Commissions and Committees, Special Meetings and Conferences (Part I)</i>		
1. Travel and other expenses of representatives and members of commissions, committees and other subsidiary bodies.....	1,241,750	1,029,300
2. Special meetings and conferences.....	1,818,150	1,656,100
<i>Staff Costs and Related Expenses (Part II)</i>		
3. Salaries and wages.....	57,046,500	55,882,300
4. Common staff costs.....	13,572,700	13,024,000
5. Travel of staff.....	2,011,630	2,121,000
6. Payments under Annex I, Paras 2 and 3, of the Staff Regulations, hospitality.....	121,000	125,000
<i>Premises, Equipment, Supplies and Services (Part III)</i>		
7. Buildings and improvements to premises.....	4,930,700	4,360,000
8. Permanent equipment.....	633,900	525,930
9. Maintenance, operation and rental of premises.....	4,000,500	3,925,000
10. General expenses.....	5,122,900	5,081,000
11. Printing.....	1,835,900	1,800,000
<i>Special Expenses (Part IV)</i>		
12. Special expenses.....	9,072,200	8,889,000
<i>Technical Programmes (Part V)</i>		
13. Economic development, social development and public administration.....	6,105,000	6,105,000
14. Human rights advisory services.....	220,000	220,000
15. Narcotic drugs control.....	75,000	75,000
<i>Special Missions and Related Activities (Part VI)</i>		
16. Special missions.....	3,163,000	4,248,200
17. United Nations Field Service.....	1,824,000	1,986,000
<i>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Part VII)</i>		
18. Office of the UNHCR.....	3,233,000	3,092,100
<i>International Court of Justice (Part VIII)</i>		
19. International Court of Justice.....	1,149,900	1,074,100

Section	1967 Appropriations U.S. \$	1966 Revised ¹ Appropriations U.S. \$
<i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Part IX)</i>		
20. UNCTAD.....	7,407,000	5,861,500
<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (Part X)</i>		
21. UNIDO.....	5,729,500	—
Total Appropriation.....	\$130,314,230	\$121,080,530
Less income, other than staff assessment.....	12,245,559 ²	7,955,200
Net Appropriation.....	118,068,671	113,125,330
Of which staff assessment is.....	12,688,736 ³	12,450,000

¹Due to supplementary estimates for the financial year 1966 as approved by the General Assembly on December 16, 1966.

²Made up of \$3,670,558 due to revised estimates for 1965 and 1966, \$8,392,626 from estimated 1967 income, \$164,247 from the contributions of Indonesia for 1965 and 1966, and \$18,128 from the contributions of new member states for 1966.

³Made up of \$13,249,800 in estimated staff assessment income for 1967 less \$561,064 due to revised estimates for 1965 and 1966.

2. Percentage Scale of Assessments for 1966-67 of the Nineteen Largest Contributors to the United Nations and the Larger Agencies

MEMBER STATE	UN	FAO	ICAO	ILO	UNESCO	WHO	IAEA
United States of America.....	31.91	31.91	31.28	25.00	29.94	31.20	31.87
U.S.S.R.....	14.92	—	—	10.16	14.00	13.30	13.43
Britain.....	7.21	9.48	8.91	9.14	6.76	6.43	6.49
France.....	6.09	8.01	7.17	6.07	5.71	5.43	5.48
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	9.74	6.99	4.44	6.95	6.61	6.67
China.....	4.25	—	.67	2.11	2.50	3.79	3.82
Canada.....	3.17	4.17	4.08	3.36	2.97	2.83	2.85
Japan.....	2.77	3.64	2.82	2.02	2.60	2.47	2.49
Italy.....	2.54	3.34	3.10	2.36	2.38	2.26	2.29
Ukrainian S.S.R.....	1.97	—	—	1.03	1.85	1.76	1.77
India.....	1.85	2.43	2.09	2.91	1.73	1.65	1.67
Australia.....	1.58	2.08	2.12	1.83	1.48	1.41	1.42
Poland.....	1.45	1.91	1.43	1.25	1.36	1.29	1.31
Sweden.....	1.26	1.66	1.42	1.58	1.18	1.12	1.13
Belgium.....	1.15	1.51	1.41	1.35	1.08	1.02	1.03
Czechoslovakia.....	1.11	—	1.09	.93	1.04	.99	1.00
Netherlands.....	1.11	1.46	2.07	1.13	1.04	.99	1.00
Brazil.....	.95	1.25	1.47	1.32	.89	.85	.86
Argentina.....	.92	1.21	.96	1.36	.86	.82	.83
TOTAL.....	86.21	83.80	79.08	79.35	86.32	86.22	87.41

Appendix IV

Presidents of the Assembly

First regular session, 1946	Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium)
First special session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second regular session, 1947	Oswaldo Aranha (Brazil)
Second special session, 1948	José Arce (Argentina)
Third regular session, 1948-49	H. V. Evatt (Australia)
Fourth regular session, 1949	Carlos P. Romulo (Philippines)
Fifth regular session, 1950-51	Nasrollah Entezam (Iran)
Sixth regular session, 1951-52	Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico)
Seventh regular session, 1952-53	Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
Eight regular session, 1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (India)
Ninth regular session, 1954	Eelco N. van Kleffens (Netherlands)
Tenth regular session, 1955	José Maza (Chile)
First emergency special session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Second emergency special session, 1956	Rudecindo Ortega (Chile)
Eleventh regular session, 1956-57	Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand)
Twelfth regular session, 1957	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Third emergency special session, 1958	Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand)
Thirteenth regular session, 1958	Charles Malik (Lebanon)
Fourteenth regular session, 1959	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fourth emergency special session, 1960	V. A. Belaunde (Peru)
Fifteenth regular session, 1960-61	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Third special session, 1961	Frederick Boland (Ireland)
Sixteenth regular session, 1961-62	Mongi Slim (Tunisia)
Seventeenth regular session, 1962	Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan)
Fourth special session, 1963	Muhammad Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan)
Eighteenth regular session, 1963	Carlos Sosa-Rodriguez (Venezuela)
Nineteenth regular session, 1964-65	Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana)
Twentieth regular session, 1965	Amintore Fanfani (Italy)
Twenty-first regular session, 1966	Abdul Rahman Pazhwak (Afghanistan)

Appendix V

Addresses, Documents and Publications

1. Addresses of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and IAEA

United Nations Headquarters, New York 17, New York

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Headquarters: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy

Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

Headquarters: Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, England

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

New York Office: 20 Exchange Place, New York, New York 10005, U.S.A.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Headquarters: International Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal 3, Quebec, Canada

International Development Association (IDA)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Headquarters: 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Headquarters: 154, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland

New York Office: 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Headquarters: 19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., U.S.A.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Headquarters: Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Headquarters: Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Headquarters: Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

World Health Organization (WHO)

Headquarters: Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Headquarters: 41 Avenue Giuseppe-Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Headquarters: Karntnerring 11-13, Vienna 1, Austria

2. United Nations Documents

Printed publications issued for sale by the United Nations may be obtained in Canada from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and from Canadian Government bookshops located at Mackenzie and Rideau Streets in Ottawa, 1182 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, 221 Yonge Street in Toronto, 479-499 Portage Avenue (Mall Centre) in Winnipeg, and 657 Granville Street in Vancouver.

Mimeographed United Nations documents are available to the general public by annual subscription from the United Nations Secretariat, New York, and to university staffs and students, teachers, libraries and non-governmental organizations from the United Nations Department of Public Information, New York.

Complete sets of United Nations material may also be consulted at the following centres in Canada:

University of Alberta (English printed and mimeographed material)
University of British Columbia (English printed and mimeographed material)
Canadian Institute of International Affairs (English printed and mimeographed material)
Dalhousie University (English printed material)
Laval University (French printed material)
McGill University (English printed and mimeographed material)
Provincial Library of Manitoba (English printed material)
University of Montreal (French printed and mimeographed material)
University of New Brunswick (English printed material)
Library of Parliament (English and French printed and mimeographed material)
Library of the Legislature of Quebec (French mimeographed material)
Queen's University (English printed and mimeographed material)
University of Saskatchewan (English mimeographed material)
University of Toronto (English printed and mimeographed material)
University of Western Ontario (English printed material)

The United Nations Association in Canada, 4 St. Thomas Street, Toronto, operates an unofficial United Nations information service. Questions about the United Nations are answered; some informational materials on the United Nations are available free of charge on request, and the larger publications and pamphlets on the United Nations and its work are available at reasonable prices. Price lists enumerating the publications available can be obtained on request.

3. Publications of the Department of External Affairs

The following is a list of publications relating to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies issued by the Department of External Affairs during the period reviewed by this work of reference:

1. *Canada and the United Nations*

The following issues are available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, in English and French unless otherwise indicated for 75 cents a copy in Canada, the United States and Mexico; other countries 85 cents: 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951-52; 1952-53 (French only); 1953-54; 1957; 1958; 1959 (French only); 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964. Copies of the 1965 edition are also available for \$1.00. A new publication entitled *We The Peoples—Canada and the United Nations, 1945-1965* has just been issued and is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada, for \$1.50.

2. *External Affairs*

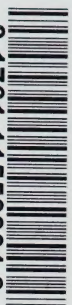
Monthly bulletin of the Department of External Affairs. Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; annual subscription, Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$2.00 a year; other countries, \$2.50; students in Canada, the United States and Mexico, \$1.00 a year; in other countries \$1.50. Special articles on subjects relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies appear from time to time.

3. *Statements and Speeches*

Obtainable from the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa:

- 66/6 *The United Nations—Survival and Challenge*. Hon. Paul Martin, University Model United Nations, Montreal, February 9, 1966.
- 66/16 *The Use of Sanctions Against Rhodesia*. Hon. Paul Martin, Statement to the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on External Affairs, April 4, 1966.
- 66/18 *Initiatives for Peace*. Hon. Paul Martin, Council of World Veterans Federation, Ottawa, May 4, 1966.
- 66/19 *Peace in the Middle East*. Hon. Paul Martin, Addis Israel Synagogue, Hamilton, May 15, 1966.
- 66/28 *Conditions for Peace in Africa and the World*. Hon. Paul Martin, Queen's University, Kingston, June 17, 1966.
- 66/30 *The Prevention of Nuclear Proliferation*. Right Hon. L. B. Pearson, International Assembly on Nuclear Weapons, Scarborough, June 25, 1966.
- 66/33 *Food Problems of the Less-Developed Countries*. Hon. Paul Martin, Meeting of the Development Assistance Committee, Washington, D.C., July 21, 1966.
- 66/39 *Canada and the World, 1967*. Hon. Paul Martin, American Society of Travel Writers, September 24, 1966.
- 66/40 *The United Nations as a Power for World Peace*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, September 23, 1966.
- 66/41 *The Future of South West Africa*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, October 7, 1966.
- 66/42 *A New Spirit in Disarmament*. Lt-Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, October 26, 1966.
- 66/47 *Chinese Representation at the United Nations*. Hon. Paul Martin, Twenty-first Session of the General Assembly, November 23, 1966.
- 66/48 *The Chinese Issue at the United Nations*. Hon. Paul Martin, Junior Board of Trade, Toronto, November 29, 1966.

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